
ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF
THE SIKH LITERATURE

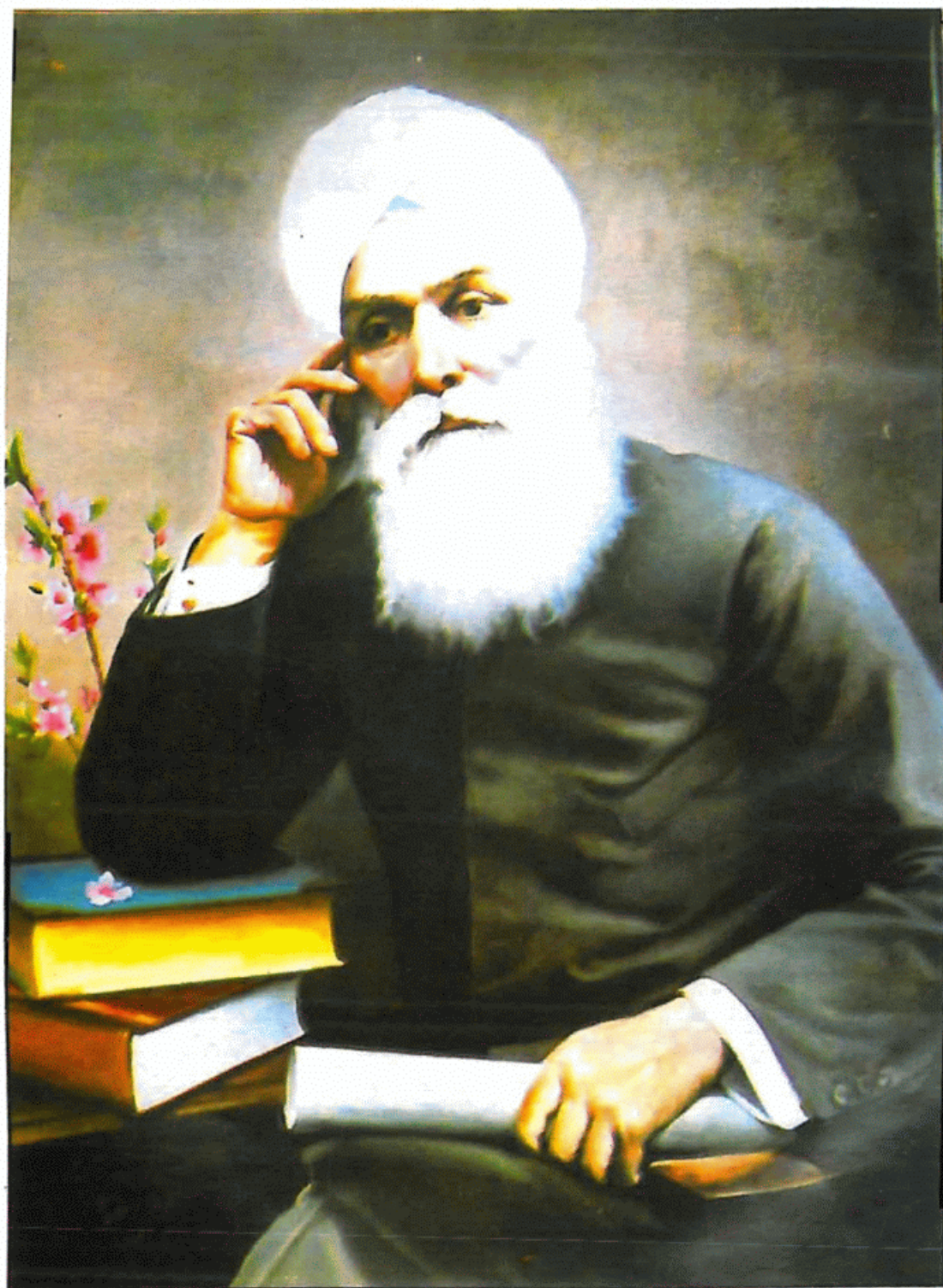
VOLUME THREE

English Translation of
ਗੁਰੂਸਾਬਰਤਨਾਕਰ
ਮਹਾਨ ਕਾਮ

by
Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha



PUBLICATION BUREAU
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY PATIALA



BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA

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VOLUME THIRD

(੩-ਵੇ)

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Department of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala
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FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala is committed to the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, literature and culture. The preservation and projection of the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of the Punjab constitutes an integral part of this commitment. The English and now the Hindi translation of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's Scholarly text *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* which is cited as the most authoritative reference work, are important projects of this nature.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha the most erudite Sikh Scholar visualized *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* as an encyclopædia meant to elucidate all the concepts and categories of Sikh Literature. He embellished his explanatory notes with illustrations from *Guru Granth Sahib* and other sources of doctrinal, expository, hagiographical and historical importance. To his exposition, so richly embellished with illustrations, he sought to provide a wider perspective by clarifying the categories and concepts taken from the ancient Hindu scriptures, the classical literature of Sanskrit, the Indian systems of prosody, music and medicine.

This scholarly work of amazing magnitude, a comprehensive archive of scholarship, remained shrouded in mystery. For all the devotion showered upon it, even the Punjabi people did not benefit from it to a full extent. Though historically it is the eleventh encyclopædia of the world, foreign scholars and readers have remained oblivious to its contents. What the greatest Sikh scholar knew about Gurmat, diverse scriptures of various religions, Islamic theology, Sanskrit prosody, Indian mythology, traditional system of medicine and several other branches of knowledge and belief, remained unknown to them. It is in order to compensate for the lacunae among the native scholars on the one hand and the foreign scholars on the other, the project, for bringing out the English and Hindi, version of this magnum opus in four volumes was undertaken.

It is our pleasure that the first two volumes of the English version of the Encyclopædia of Sikh Literature have drawn universal reception from scholars of different cultures and languages spread over the whole world. It is believed that this volume, like the preceding ones, will go a long way in realizing the commitment of Punjabi University, Patiala, which the author probably set before his mind for fulfilling the need both of the erudite scholars and the general readers of Punjab, India and the world.

Punjabi University,
Patiala

Jaspal Singh
Vice-Chancellor

DEPARTMENTAL NOTE

Punjabi University, Patiala is one of the few universities in the world named after a language. In pursuance of its statutory commitment to the development of Punjabi language as defined in the Act of the University, it established a multi-faculty department, Department of Development of Punjabi Language for the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture. The production of resource material, promotion of scientific writing in Punjabi, translation of knowledge-texts and literary classics etc. are some of our major academic programmes.

Since promotion of classical literature of Punjab is one of our major academic programmes, we have already published English translation of first two volumes of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* subtitled by the author as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* and we are publishing the third volume.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was the most celebrated writer whose *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* is a dictionary and encyclopædia combined of the Sikh literature produced in 1930, the age of encyclopædia writing in Europe. It is a work of vast magnitude containing 64263 words occurring in the original Sikh scriptures and other allied writings related to Sikh religion. The contents of this classic work relate to Sikh scriptures and to Sanskrit prosody, scriptures of various religions, several branches of knowledge and traditional belief.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was born on August 30th, 1861 in a village Sabaj Banera near Nabha which was a territory under the Princely ruler of Patiala. He did not attend any school or college for formal education but his father arranged his studies in Hindi, Brij Bhasha and Sanskrit from pandits. He learned Persian as he grew up. In 1883, he went to Lahore where he came in contact with Max Arthur Macauliffe which marks a new beginning in his life. Macauliffe took him to England for he needed his help and guidance in the publication of his six volumes Study of Sikhism, *The Sikh Religion*. He produced numerous works of scholarly excellence mainly related to the Sikh texts, scriptures and institutions. Among his works, *Guru Chhand Divakar* (1924) and *Guru Shabad Alankar* deal with rhetoric and prosody employed in the *Guru Granth Sahib* and some other sikh texts. In fact, Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha is largely responsible for shaping our modern opinion about Sikhism and Sikh tradition.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, the grand man of learned letters and his *magnum opus*, *Mahan Kosh* richly deserve universal recognition from scholars of different languages and cultures from across the globe. I am sure that its publication will go a long way in building up understanding and dialogue across languages and cultures both in India and abroad.

Deptt. of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala.

Amarjeet Kaur
Head

PREFACE

We feel highly honoured in presenting the third volume of the English version of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* in English before you. It is in continuation of the first and second volumes which have already appeared earlier.

It is hard to think of a more authentic and comprehensive source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. Therefore we embarked on this project with the feeling that this magnum opus of the greatest Sikh savant should be translated into English. We have been encouraged by the reception of the first two volumes to expedite the publication of the third volume as early as possible.

Mahan Kosh, as this work of vast magnitude and proportion is believed to be, contains explication of seminal words, terms and expressions drawn from the Gurbani in the first instance. Bhai Sahib has rare intellectual capacity in different areas such as philosophical, historical and lexicographical. He has scholarly command on ancient Indian scriptures, literary epics, myths, chronicles and Islamic lore with equal authority. Lest his explication should remain only in the realm of abstract explanation, he supplemented it with opulent illustrations from all the relevant and valuable textual sources. Along with this, he complemented them with his judicious comments, thereby extending the scope of his explication further.

While preparing this third volume in English, the guidelines laid down earlier by the Advisory Board, have been strictly adhered to. They are:

- 1) To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered and unedited. No editorial activity, regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating, will be taken up.
- 2) The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meanings, usage in quotation etc. will be accurately identified.
- 3) The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.
- 4) The etymological word will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devanagari, Roman).
- 5) Only original quotations will be transliterated.
- 6) Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
- 7) Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*.

The Editorial Board for this volume comprises Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. The former, a renowned scholar and translator of English into Punjabi and vice

versa, is a retired professor of English. The latter, formerly a professor of English language and general linguistics, is a British-trained linguist. The way they have worked in unison and with mutual fruitful dialogue for supervising and perfecting the translation and the transliteration, sets a precedent for projects to be taken up jointly in the future.

To complete this task in a short span of time would not have been possible without the enthusiasm and endeavour put in by the learned team of translators. The list of contributors to this volume is given on page iv, and as coordinator of the project, I owe them all my sincere thanks.

It is matter of honour for me to thank Dr. Jaspal Singh, our worthy Vice-Chancellor, who as an ardent advocate and genuine lover of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture, has not only appreciated this endeavour, but has wholeheartedly given all guidance, help and incentives. With a deep sense of gratitude I express my indebtedness to him.

I am extremely thankful to Dr. Amarjeet Kaur, head of the Department of development of Punjabi Language for the cooperation having been extended.

I acknowledge and appreciate the unstinting assistance that Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh have rendered to the onerous work of editing and proofreading. Their expertise has gone a long way in imparting the required standard to this volume as well.

Thanks for this volume are due to many others also, particularly to S. Rajinder Singh and S. Bhalwinder Singh Dhanaula, for putting the scripts together and for helping in every way to give the volume a final shape.

The Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala, has rendered all types of timely help. The administrative staff of my Department deserves my profuse appreciation, especially Mrs. Harsharan Kaur, for clerical help, given tirelessly and cheerfully.

I also express my thanks to all the well-wishers of the Project, academic as also administrative, my senior faculty-members and colleagues who have been generous with advice and guidance. The credit for this volume goes to them too.

With this volume inspired and jointly owned by a team of dedicated scholars as also through anticipated public response, we hope to bring to completion the ensuing project with its last fourth volume as soon as possible.

Deptt. of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala.

Dhanwant Kaur
Project Coordinator

EDITORS' NOTE

In continuation of the first two volumes, the third volume of Mahan Kosh seeks to translate each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort is made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

ਉ, ੁ u	ਊ, ੂ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ ə	ਆ, -ਾ a
ਐ, ੲ e	ਐ, ੲ o	ਇ, ੲ i	ਈ, -ੀ i	ਏ, ੲ e
ਟਿੱਪੀ -	ਬਿੱਦੀ -		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ṅ
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ṇ
ਟ ṭ	ਠ ṭh	ਡ ḍ	ਢ ḍh	ਣ ṇ
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ੜ ṛ
ਸ਼ ṣ	ਖ਼ x	ਗ਼ g	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f

TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਇ/- [ɪ], and ਉ/- [ʊ].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/- [a], ਈ/- [i], ਊ/- [u],
ਏ/- [e], ਐ/- [ɛ], ਓ/- [o],
and ਔ/- [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the 'slashes' in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾ [lagā], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always ə-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kə] and ਕਰਤਾ, 'ਕ' is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] and 'ਰ' is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] means that the consonant symbol includes ə, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is ə-less.
9. To put in other words, ə is *neither* marked *nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɪ and ʊ, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɪ and ʊ are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the ə preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜੀਵਨੀ [svejivni], ਖੜ੍ਹੇ [khadyā], ਰੱਖਾ [rəkhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [hərs], ਹਸਤ [həst], ਬਹਿਸਤ [bəhiṣt], ਬਿਸਤ [biṣt], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sərb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hypersensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer ə-less pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of vɪsəɾəg [ː] and udat [ˌ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਣ: [drɪʃtəṇəh], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bən̪hɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no ə intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember: there is no ə marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : 1. V [ਅ]; 2. VC [ਉਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਬੋਰ]; 5. CCV [ਸ਼ੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਕ੍ਰਿਤ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /~ / is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:
ਕੰਤ /kā~/ ... ਅੰਬ /āb/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devnagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥

bhukhe pritiṭ houve ānu khar.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ

sarṇi paia nanak souhela

ਸਹਸ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ

sahas muratiṭ nana ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhāra) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਬਹੂ kəb-hū. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

SOME OTHER RULES

Translation : We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

Punctuation : Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

Proper Nouns : All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

Footnotes : Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stay as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

Addendum : It is considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

Special Symbols : Like † §... for metre are retained.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAÏ KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

Abbreviations used in the English Version

ਉਪ.	ਉਪਸਰਗ. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ:	ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਯਾਯ.	<i>a</i>
ਅ.	ਅਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫੇ.	ਸਫੇਟਕ ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aspho</i>
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਉਸਤਤਿ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>akal</i>
ਅਜਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aj</i>
ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aje</i>
ਅਨੁ.	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	<i>onom</i>
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਹੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>arhāt</i>
ਆਸਾ.	ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>asa</i>
ਏ.ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	<i>AD</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>E</i>
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>s</i>
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>sahas</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਾਮਾ.	ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sənama</i>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁੱਦਰ ਰਿਤਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>samudrmāthən</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun.	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>saloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sava</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੇਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>savēye 33</i>
ਸਾਰ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sar</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>S</i>
ਸੁਹੀ.	ਸੁਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhi</i>
ਸੁਰਜਾਵ.	ਸੁਰਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>suraj</i>
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skt</i>
ਸੰਗਤਾ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun.	<i>n</i>
ਸੰਮਤ.	ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸਾਲ.	<i>sāmāt</i>

ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	sri
ਹਕਾਯਤ.	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ.	hakayat
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ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	H
ਹੀ.	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਬਰਾਨੀ.	He
ਕੱਸਪਾਵ.	ਕਸ਼ਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kassap
ਕੱਛਾਵ.	ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kacch
ਕਲਕੀ.	ਕਲਕੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kalki
ਕਲਿ.	ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ.	kali
ਕਵਿ ੫੨.	ਬਾਵਨ ਕਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ.	52 Poets
ਕਸ਼.	ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	K
ਕਾਨ.	ਕਾਨੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	kan
ਕੇਦਾ.	ਕੇਦਾਰਾ ਰਾਗ.	keda
ਕ੍ਰਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Verb.	v
ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	krisan
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb.	adv
ਖਾ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	xa
ਖਾਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	xam
ਗਉ.	ਗਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	gau
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Gj
ਗੁਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੁ.	ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼).	GPS
ਗੁਰੁਪਦ.	ਗੁਰੁਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	gurupad
ਗੁਵਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਫੀਵੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 6
ਗੁਵਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 10
ਗੂਜ.	ਗੂਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	guj
ਗੋਂਡ.	ਗੋਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	g3d
ਗਯਾਨ.	ਗਯਾਨਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	gyan
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਬੋਲੇ.	cau
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਪਾਖਾਨਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	charitr
ਚੌਪਈ.	ਬੇਨਤੀ ਚੌਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	chapai
ਚੌਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cobis
ਚੰਡੀ ੧.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਵਡਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 1
ਚੰਡੀ ੨.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 2
ਚੰਡੀ ੩.	ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 3
ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3dr
ਚੰਬਾ.	ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	C
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	b

ਜਸਭਾਮ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ.	<i>JSBM</i>
ਜਸਾ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ.	<i>JSBB</i>
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jəg</i>
ਜਜਾਤਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਯਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jəjatɪ</i>
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jənmejay</i>
ਜਫਰ.	ਜਫਰਨਾਮਹ.	<i>jəfər</i>
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jələdhər</i>
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ.	<i>jɪdgi</i>
ਜੈਜਾ.	ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jeja</i>
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jet</i>
ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ.	ਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ ਜ਼ੋਬੁੰਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	<i>jəngnama</i>
ਟੋਡੀ.	ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>toɖi</i>
ਡਿੰਗ.	ਡਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	<i>Dg</i>
ਤਨਾਮਾ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>tənama</i>
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ɪɪlɔ̃g</i>
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>T</i>
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>tukha</i>
ਬਲੀ.	ਬਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Th</i>
ਦਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Dcn</i>
ਦੱਤਾਵ.	ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dətt</i>
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dilip</i>
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	<i>digo</i>
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	<i>d</i>
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dev</i>
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dhəna</i>
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dhənətar</i>
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	<i>vr</i>
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>nəsihət</i>
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	<i>nət</i>
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərsigh</i>
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərnarayən</i>
ਨਰਾਵ.	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərav</i>
ਨਾਪੁ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	<i>NP</i>
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pa</i>
ਪਰਸਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>pərəs</i>
ਪਰੀਛਤਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਕਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prichət</i>

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਰਸਾਵ.	ਪਾਰਸੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>paras</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੂਰ.	ਪੂਰਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਠੋ.	ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੁ.	ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਤਯ.	ਪ੍ਰਤਯਯ. Suffix.	<i>suf</i>
ਪ੍ਰਭਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>prabhā</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pkt</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੁ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PPP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prithu</i>
ਫ਼ਾ.	ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>P</i>
ਫ਼੍ਰ.	ਫ਼੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	<i>F</i>
ਬਸੰਤ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bāsāt</i>
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Bg</i>
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>bavan</i>
ਬਿਹਾ.	ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>biha</i>
ਬਿਲਾ.	ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bila</i>
ਬੀ. ਸੀ.	B.C. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ.	<i>BC</i>
ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਬੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ben</i>
ਬੈਰਾ.	ਬੈਰਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bera</i>
ਬੰਨੇ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੁੰਨੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ.	<i>bāno</i>
ਬੁਹਮਾਵ.	ਬੁਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>brāham</i>
ਭਗਤਵਾਲੀ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਰਣਨਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>bhāgtavli</i>
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	<i>BG</i>
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਬਿੱਤ.	<i>BGK</i>
ਭੈਰ.	ਭੈਰਉ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	<i>m</i>
ਮਕੋ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.	<i>māgo</i>
ਮੱਛਾਵ.	ਮੱਛਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mācch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>manu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>manuraj</i>
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>M</i>
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	<i>māla</i>
ਮਾ ਸੰ.	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	<i>ma sāg</i>
ਮਾਗਧੀ.	ਮਾਗਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Mg</i>
ਮਾਝ.	ਮਾਝ ਰਾਗ.	<i>majh</i>

ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ.	ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mādhata</i>
ਮਾਰ.	ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ.	<i>Mv</i>
ਮਾਰੂ.	ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ.	<i>maru</i>
ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੋੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mali</i>
ਮੂਲ.	ਮੂਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Ml</i>
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਿਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mohni</i>
ਯੂਧਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>yudhisṭar</i>
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>G</i>
ਯੋ.	ਯੋਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	<i>cpd. ety</i>
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	<i>rahit</i>
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਘੂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>raghu</i>
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ram</i>
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ramav</i>
ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ. ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rudr</i>
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>L</i>
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਤ.	<i>prov</i>
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	<i>vad</i>
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>varah</i>
ਵਾ.	ਵਾਕਯ.	<i>sen</i>
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vaman</i>
ਵਾਰ ੧.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੋ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ.	{ var 1 var 2 var 3 var 7
ਵਾਰ ੨.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ.	
ਵਾਰ ੩.	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	
ਵਾਰ ੭.	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	<i>adj</i>
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>visan</i>
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	<i>VN</i>
ਵਯ.	ਅਵਯਯ. Particle.	<i>part</i>
ਵੁਜ.	ਕੁਜਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਮਥੁਰਾ ਵਿੰਦਾਵਨ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ).	<i>Vj</i>
ਵਿੰਦ.	ਵਿੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਤਸਈ.	<i>vrid</i>

NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ
ੲ ਰਿ-ਰਿਸਿ	ت ز-ਤਕਲੀਫ਼	ث م-ਸਬੂਤ
ਬ ਸ-ਸਰੀਰ	ط ز-ਤਬੀਬ	س س-ਸਹੂਲਤ
ਬ ਸ-ਸਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ	و ه-ਹਜਵ	ش س-ਸਹੀਦ
ਸ ਸ-ਸਮਾਯ	ح ه-ਹਰਾਮ	س س-ਸਬਰ
ਥ ਕ-ਕਮਾ	ع م-ਖੁਸ਼ਕ	ع ا-ਅ-ਇ
ਜ ਜ. ਜਾਨ (ਗਯਾਨ)	ج ج-ਜਿਕਰ	ع ا-ਅ-ਇ
- ਹਸੀ ¹	ج ج-ਜਹਿਰ	ع ا-ਅ-ਇ
: -ਦੁ:ਖ ਨਮ: ²	ج ج-ਅਜਦਹਾ	ع ا-ਅ-ਇ
ਮਨਸ਼ ³	ج ج-ਜਯਾਫ਼ਤ	ع ا-ਅ-ਇ
	ط ج-ਜਹੂਰ	ع ا-ਅ-ਇ
		ع ا-ਅ-ਇ

¹This 'r' is marked over a character.

²This is called *visargā*.

³This marks a *a-less* consonant.

⁴This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [i] and [e].

INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.¹ For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics² and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20th May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

¹In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begin and end: ਸਉਤ, ਸਲਿਤਾ, ਸਮਰੰਥ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਜਸਸਮਾਧਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਉਕ, ਉਕਤ, ਉਖਰ, ਉਗਲਾਦੇ, ਓਘ, ਉਚ, ਉਛਾਰਤਾ, ਉਜੁ, ਉਜਲ, ਓਜਾਤ, ਉਤਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

²"akāṁṣa pun योग्या सन्निधान पश्चान्. tatparay cōtho mile, hove śabāḍgyan."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji. In this connection, See ਫ਼ਿਤਿ 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.¹

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.²

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh* (*Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*) the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

- (1) Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
- (2) Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əu], ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਹਨ [əuhəh], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar], ਅਉਖ [əukh], ਅਉਖਦ [əukhad], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਉਘਟ [əughat], ਅਉਚਰ [əucər], ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək]... ਅਇਆਨ [əian], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsəh], ਅਸਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəthi], ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsthir] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsbab], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəth], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsmān], ਅਸਰਫੀ [əsrəphi], ਅਸਾ [əsa], ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsada], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsim], ਅਸੀਲ [əsɪl], ਅਸੁ [əsɪ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əsucɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsɪr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsua], ਅਸੁਤ [əsut], ਅਸੇਖ [əsək], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkh], ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəgət], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],³ ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [əsrɪ] etc.
- (3) Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From √ ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kuhara], ਛਵੀ [chəvi] or ਟੋਕਾ [toka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
- (4) If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਰ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
- (5) If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ, ਬੁਨਹਸੇਫ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖ, ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗਜਵਲਕ੍ਯ... etc.

¹Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

²I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

³Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [tɪppi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [adhik] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern : अस्सी, अस्सु, conjunct characters not being there [həl] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪੁਲਕ.

- (6) Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਫ਼ਸਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਚਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸ੍ਰਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
- (7) Full location of gurdwaras, along with historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (8) Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਬਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਦ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
- (9) Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ, ਅਕਾਸਬੋਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੌਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.
- (10) Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੰਮਣਘੇਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਭੁਚਾਲ... etc.
- (11) Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [ədrəhman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj jənavər], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [təṭihri šekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬੁਹਮ [šekh brəhəm], ਵਥਾਈ [dḥəbai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loṇi əkhtər]... etc.
- (12) Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਖਲੀਫਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੂਸਾ... etc.
- (13) At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (14) Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤਿ, ਸੂਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੂਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
- (15) Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਝਖਧਰਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਅਰਿ... etc.
- (16) Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਫ, ਸੰਨਿਪਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫ਼ਸ਼ਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.
- (17) Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.¹

¹With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography does not regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: ਪ੍ਰਸੂਸੋਧ for ਪ੍ਰਸੂਸੁਧੇ, ਹਨ੍ਧਾਤ੍ for ਹਨ੍ਧਾਨ; ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਸਤਕ੍ਯੈ for ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਸਤਕ੍ਯੈ; ਅਭਿਜਾਯਤ for ਅਭਯਜਾਯਤ; ਤਥਯ for ਤਪਿਤ੍ਵਾ; ਗਚ੍ਛਤੀ for ਗਚ੍ਛਨ੍ਤੀ. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Cabull (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz, ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [tatsam], ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [aradh tatsam], ਤਦਭਵ [tadbhav], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mishrit], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [anukaran]. ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [pratidhvani], ਸਾਕੇਤਕ [saketaḥ], and ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ [sankṣipt].

- (a) ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttam], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [anāt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [apman], ਅੰਤ [āt], ਅੰਨ [ān], ਇੱਛਾ [iccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [haṭh], ਹਲ [hal], ਹੰਸ [hās], ਕਥਾ [katha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਗੁਣ [guṇ], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cācal], ਜਗਤ [jagat], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [din], ਧਨ [dhān], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pāl], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prasad], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ], ਫਲ [phal], ਬਲ [hāl], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhān], ਭਜਨ [bhajan], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [mall], ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [mitr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māṅgal], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [ras], ਰਣ [raṇ], ਰਥ [raṭh], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vastu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉੱਮਤ [ummāt], ਅਮਾਨਤ [amanāt], ਅਮੀਰ [amir], ਔਰਤ [urāt], ਸਨਦ [sanād], ਸਬਬ [sabab], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardar], ਸਲਾਮ [salam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [haveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [hīmat], ਹੌਲ [hāl], ਕਬਾਬ [kabab], ਕਮਾਲ [kamāl], ਕਮੀ [kamī], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kitāb], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [cāmān], ਜਹਾਨ [jahan], ਜਲਸਾ [jalsā], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jigar], ਜੰਗ [jāṅg], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dastār], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dargah], ਦਰਜਾ [darja], ਦਰਦ [darād], ਦਿਲ [dil], ਦੀਨ [din], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dolaṭ], ਨਹਿਰ [nahir], ਨਰਦ [narād], ਨਰਮ [narām], ਨਵਾਬ [navab], ਨੋਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nabat], ਬੰਦ [bād], ਮਦਰਾਸਾ [madrasa], ਮਰਦ [marād], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murābbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੌਜ [moj], ਮੌਤ [mot]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [āpil], ਸਕੂਲ [sākul], ਸੋਡਾ [soḍā], ਕਲਾਸ [kalas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalār], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalij], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਕੋਰਟ [korāt], ਕੰਪੋਂਡਰ [kāpōṇḍar], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tenis], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [trāmve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [ḍakṭar], ਨਿਬ [nib], ਪਲੀਡਰ [paliḍar], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [profesār], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [berisṭar], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordīṅg], ਮਾਸਟਰ [master], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motar]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjal], ਉੱਦਮ [uddam], ਅਕਾਸ [akas], ਅਗੰਮ [agām], ਅਨਿੱਤ [anitt], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ikāt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [samarāthh], ਸੂਰਜ [suraj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājog], ਕਲੋਲ [kalol], ਕਾਰਜ [karaj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gīan], ਛਿਤਿ [chitī], ਛਿਨ [chin], ਜਮ [jam], ਜੈ [je], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [dāia], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nidia], ਨੈਣ [nēn], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purakh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhi], ਬਾਹਰ [bahar], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bijog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahmān], ਭਗਤ [bhagat], ਭੈ [bhe], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [marjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maia], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [lacchmi], ਵਣਜ [vaṇaj], ਵਰਖਾ [verkha], ਵਿੰਦਿਆ [viddia]... etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [səhid], ਸੱਕਰ [səkkər], ਸਜਾ [səja], ਸਰਬਤ [sərbət], ਸਾਹਬ [sahəb], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜ਼ਾਰ [həjar], ਹਾਜਰ [hajər], ਕਸਾਈ [kəsai], ਕਬਜ਼ਾ [kəbjə], ਕਰਜ਼ [kəraj], ਕਾਗਜ਼ [kəgəj], ਖਸਮ [khasəm], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [cərkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jəruət], ਜੌਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [təma], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nəgara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰ [mənjur], ਲਿਹਜ਼ਾ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਮ [əstəm], ਅਫਸਰ [əphsər], ਸਕਿੰਡ [səkiḍ], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kəptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kərabīn], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunen], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jərnəl], ਟਿੱਕਸ [ṭikkəs], ਟੈਮ [təm], ਡਿਗਰੀ [digrī], ਦਰੇਸੀ [dəresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [pətlun], ਪਰੇਟ [pəret], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pistol], ਬੈਰਾ [bera], ਬੋਤਲ [botəl], ਮਿੰਟ [mīt], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਾਜਮਟ [rəjmət], ਰਪੋਟ [rəpət], ਰਫਲ [rəphəl] etc. are from English.

- (c) ਤਦ੍ਭਵ (evolved) are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸ਼ਣੀਸ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	"sīr pəhī usnik-hī nik bənai."—NP.
ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	"bīkhu kəḍhe mukh uḡlare."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਅਪੁਰੁ	ਅਉਤ	"əut jəṇeda jaī."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਦੁ	"navəṇu purəbu əbhicu."—tukha chāt m 4.
ਸਪਰ੍ਹੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	"səukənī ghər ki kāt tiagi."—asa m 5.
ਸਤ੍ਯਾਨਿਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	"səti nīrəti bujhe je koī."—sukhmāni.
ਕਬੁਰ	ਕਬਰੋ	"jiu kēcən koṭhari cərio, kəbro hot phīro."—sar m 5.
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆਟਾ	"əsmanī kiaṭa chikionu."—var ram 3.
ਉਵਾਰੁ	ਖਰਬਾਰੁ	"khərbəru khira."—BG.
ਅਭੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	"khīma vihuṇe khəpige khuhəṇī ləkh əsəkh."—oṣkar.
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	"nə gəllī gakhie."—BG.
ਗੋਸੁਆਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	"gusai ! pərtapu tuharo ḍiṭha."—sar ə m 5.
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲੁ	"kəməl əlipət he se hətha vicī gulalu."—m 4 var sri.
ਘਸੰਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	"ghəsī cəḍənu jəsū ghəsia."—kəli m 4.
ਜਾਹੂਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	"jahərnəvi təpe bhəgīrəthī aṇī."—māla m 4.
ਜਗਪ੍ਰਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	"jo gur gope apṇa, su bhəla nahī."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਸਨੈਸੁਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	"chənīchər varī səuṇ səsət bicaru."—bīla m 3 var 7.
ਜਾਮਾਤਿ	ਜਵਾਈ	"kuṛəm səke nalī jəvai."—asa m 4.
ਜਲੋਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	"jiu kuṣṭi tənī jok."—sar surdas.
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰੁ	"īhu jiu mächli, jhivəru trīsna kalu."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਢਿਸ੍ਰਿ	ਛੀਠਿ	"chike pər teri bəhutu ḍiṭhī."—bəṣāt kəbir.
ਤਤ੍ਵਵੇਤਾ	ਤਤਵਿੰਦ	"møkḥ tətḍīd məhī jan nīrdhar he."—NP.
ਤ੍ਰਿਣਪਟ	ਤਪੜ	"təpər jhar vichai."—BG.
ਤਾਂਬੁਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	"kajəl har təmol rəs."—var maru 2 m 5.

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਤ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	"kit-hi kamī nā dhəulhər jitu həri bisrae."— <i>suhi m 5</i> .
ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ	ਨੱਤਾ	"put potā pəṛotā nətta."— <i>BG</i>
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	"nanək pəīpē kərhu kirpa."— <i>bīla chāt m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼ਿੱਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	"səgəl pərachət lathe."— <i>sor m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪਤੋਸਣਿ	"pəṛosəṇī puchīle nama."— <i>sor namdev</i> .
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	"masi ṛ mōsa jəg vīvidh vīkhyata hē."— <i>BGK</i> .
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	"kinhi ləug supari."— <i>keda kəbir</i> .
...
Arabic-Persian	Punjabi	Example
ਕਫ਼ਸ	ਕਉਸ	"kəuse səpət pəyala."— <i>bher namdev</i> .
ਕਥਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	"gəluh kəvāi kholī pəhīnai."— <i>BG</i>
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ਼	ਕੁਨਸ	"kunsā kini tin prəbina."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਖ਼ਾਜਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	"khusre kia ghəvasu?"— <i>m 1 var majh</i> .
ਖ਼ੁਗੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	"jin khurgir səbhu pəvīt hāhī."— <i>m 4 var sor</i> .
ਜ਼ਜਾਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	"cuṇī vəkhi kəḏhe jəjmalīa."— <i>var asa</i> .
ਤਗੀਯਰ	ਤਗੀਰ	"mərḥəte dəkhiṇī kiye təgīr."— <i>PPP</i> .
ਤਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	"sətīguru pura kərə təbibi."— <i>BG</i>
ਤਅੱਲੁਕ	ਤਾਲਕ	"tisū māia sēgi nā talka."— <i>maru solhe m 5</i> .
ਦੁੱਬਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	"me gur mīlī uc dumaḷṛa."— <i>sri m 5 pepaī</i> .
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	"gur kə səbədī nəjikī pəchanhu."— <i>maru solhe m 3</i> .
ਨਮੂਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	"us di namosi hoṇ ləgi."— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	"us di nit bədli vekhke."— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੁਬਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	"nugədi modək adīk brīd."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	kiukəṛī pəia hoī bəjgari."— <i>BG</i>
ਮਸਲਹਤ	ਮਸਲਤਿ	"bio puchī nā məsəlētī dhərə."— <i>gōḏ m 5</i> .
ਮਸਤਵਰ		
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	"kia məsiti sir nae?"— <i>prəbha kəbir</i> .
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜੂਰ	"brīd məjur ləge təb aī."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਅਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	"pəṭhyo matbər tāke pas."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	"ənīk musəddi kəṛte kar."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਲਿਧਾਫ਼	ਲੇਫ	"na jəlu leph tulaia."— <i>vəḏ əlahəṇi m 1</i> .
...

Similar is the rule applicable to tadbhāv words from English, Portuguese and French languages—ਅਜੀਟਣ—Adjutant; ਅਤਾਲੀ—Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ—Hospital; ਕਮਾਣ—Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ—Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ—Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ—Commandant; ਗੜਾਡੀਲ—Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ—Gaiters; ਗੁਲਜਰੀ—Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ—Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ—Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ—Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਨ—Flannel; ਬਟਨ—Bouton; ਮੇਮ—Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਆ—Reporter; ਰੰਗਰੂਟ—Recruit; ਲਫਟੈਂਟ—Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ—Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਣ—Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [əṇiale tir], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīgh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudarṣan pres], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [həkiqatrarai], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ [harī kī potī], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibāḍar], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਸ [khalsakalī], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbakhṣ sīgh], ਗੁਰੂਭਾਸ਼ [gurubhāsh], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jarajnagar], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukhlisgarh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgaddī], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layalpur]... etc.
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੰ ਸੁੰ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭaṇ ṭaṇ], ਟੈ ਟੈ [ṭē ṭē], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭah ṭah], ਠੈ ਠੈ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਢੁਗ ਢੁਗ [ḍug ḍug], ਡੋਂ ਡੋਂ [ḍō ḍō], ਧੜਮ [dharam]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਟ [kaṭṭ vaṭṭh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khana dana], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [pani dhanī], ਪੂਰੀ ਊਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾਰ [mar dhar]... etc.¹
- (g) ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anāḍ for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪਤ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such as saba from ṣadbaṣ, sudi from ṣukal dīn, badi from bahul dīn.
- (18) Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੱਪੜ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
- (19) Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ, ਪ੍ਰਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
- (20) Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਸੀ, ਕਾਂਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ, ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਰਣੀ ਫੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.
- (21) Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਣਮੜਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ, ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ, ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੋ ਦੇਇ ਮੁਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਪੁ, ਫੀਲੁ, ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤੁ ਪਿਛੈਰੀ ਮਾਈ. etc.
- (22) Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... etc.
- (23) Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉਤਿ [caurī] after ਚਉਤ [caur], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rīnhī] after ਰਿੰਨ [rīnh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.²

¹Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕਰੀ ਕਚੋਰੀ, ਪੜੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰੜੀ ਰੋਟੀ... etc.

²I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੋ ਚਉਤਿ as ਚਉਤੁ and ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਰਿੰਨੁ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਨ ਖਾਇਆ. Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.

- (24) New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation.¹ Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.
- (25) At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings.² A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Jarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.³

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.⁴

¹See under 'New Letters'.

²Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

³Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

⁴The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.

Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha

1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,

Bikrami 1987

13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

Kahan Singh

MAPS AND PICTURES

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ਝ [jhəjja] fourteenth character of Punjabi script, having palatal pronunciation. *Skt* *n* storm; wind producing whistling sound. 2 Jupiter, lord of the deities. 3 buzzing sound; echo. 4 In Punjabi, it is used for Sanskrit conjugates like ਚ-ਯ, ਧ-ਯ or ਛ and ਧ. We write ਗੁਝਾ for ਗੁਹੜਾ, ਮਝਾ for ਮਧੜਾ, ਝੀਣ for ਝੀਣ, ਝੱਝਾ for ਝੱਧ and ਝੀਵਰ for ਧੀਵਰ.

ਝਸਣਾ [jhəsṇa] *v* rub, massage, crush by rubbing. *Skt* ਝਥ. *vr* beat, torture.

ਝਰਨਾ [jhəṛṇa], ਝਰਿਰਾਨਾ [jhəṛirāna] *v* fall with the sound of dripping. 2 winnow, shake violently (tail etc.) 3 spread. “təb hi kādhi kes jhəṛirava.”—*NP*.

ਝਰੀ [jhəṛi] *n* gnash, act of gritting teeth in anger. “nɪt jhəṛia pae jhəṛu suṛe.”—*var gəu / m 4*.

ਝਕ [jhək] *n* doubt, suspicion. 2 hesitation; hindrance. 3 fear. See ਨਿਝੋਕ.

ਝਕਝੋਰ [jhəkjhər] *n* jerk, stroke. 2 act of churning. 3 swing.

ਝਕਝੋਰਨਾ [jhəkjhorna], ਝਕਝੋਲਨਾ [jhəkjholina] *v* give a violent jerk. 2 churn. 3 immerse in water repeatedly. See ਝਕੋਲਨਾ.

ਝਕਣਾ [jhəkṇa] *v* hesitate, stop. 2 fear.

ਝਕਾਝਕ [jhəkajhək] *adj* glittering, shining.

ਝਕੋਰ [jhəkor] *S* torrential rain.

ਝਕੋਰਨਾ [jhəkorna], ਝਕੋਲਨਾ [jhəkolna] See ਝਕਝੋਰਨਾ. “pəvən jhəkolənhar.”—*s kabir*. Here pəvən stands for breath. “jənu nanəku musəki jhəkolia.”—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਝਖ [jhəkh] *Skt* ਝਖ (vr - torment) *n* such senseless talk as hurts the people. “jhəkh maru sakətu vecara.”—*bīla m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਝਖ fish. 3 crocodile. 4 heat, hotness.

ਝਖਕੇਤੂ [jhəkhketu] *Skt* ਝਖਕੇਤੂ *n* Cupid; Kamdev, having a flag, bearing crocodile sign on it.

ਝਖਣਾ [jhəkhəj] *n* pearl come out of the seashell; a pearl producing seashell also belongs to a species of fish.

ਝਖਣਾ [jhəkhṇa] *v* talk ill to hurt others. “nanək boləṇ jhəkhṇa.”—*var majh m / 2* going astray.

ਝਖਣਾਝਖ [jhəkhṇajhəkh] *n* ineffectual argument; wearisome talk. “nanək lekhe tku gəlu, horu həume jhəkhṇa jhəkh.”—*var asa*.

ਝਖਣੁ [jhəkhəṇu] See ਝਖਣਾ. “bəhuta boləṇu jhəkhəṇu hoɪ.”—*dhəna m / 1*.

ਝਖਣੁਣ [jhəkhṇṇa] *n* pond, that shelters the fish. 2 ocean.

ਝਖਧਰ [jhəkhdhər] *n* sea, which has crocodiles. —*sənama*.

ਝਖਧਰ ਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ [jhəkhdhər sut dhər dhər] —*sənama*. *n* ocean, which has crocodiles; its son moon, which moves in the sky; arrow, released from the bow, that flies in the sky.

ਝਖਧੁਜ [jhəkhdhuj], ਝਖਧੁਜ [jhəkhdhvaj] See ਝਖਕੇਤੂ.

ਝਖਮਾਰਨ [jhəkhmarən], ਝਖਮਾਰਨੀ [jhəkhmarni] *v* indulge in senseless talk; talk rot; bark like a dog. See ਝਖ. “jhəkh marəu səgəl sāsaru.”—*g3d m 5*. “səbh dusaṛ jhəkhmara.”—*asa chāt m 4*. 2 go astray. 3 hunt for fish.

ਝਖਵਾਉ [jhəkhvau] *n* painful remark, senseless talk. “kyō jhəkhvau kəṛət? uṭhjavəhu.”—*GPS*.

ਝਖੜ [jhəkhəṛ] See ਝਖੜ.

ਝਖੜ ਝਾਗੀ [jhəkhəṛ jhagi] See ਝਖੜ and ਝਾਗੀ.

ਝਖੜਿ [jhəkhəṛi] stormy. “jhəkhəṛi vau nə dolaɪ.”—*var ram 3*. 2 in the raging storm.

ਭਖੜ [jhakhəru] *n* storm, dust storm, hurricane.

"jhakhəru jhagi mih vərse."—*suhi* 2 *m* 4.

ਭਖਈ [jhakhai] *n* wearisome talk, futile exchange.

ਭਖਿ [jhakhɪ] futile babbling. See ਭਖ. "jhakhɪ bolənu kɪa jəg siu vadu."—*ośkar*.

ਭਖੀਜ [jhakhij], ਭਖੀਤ੍ਰਾਣ [jhakhitraṇ] —*sənama*.

See ਭਖਜ and ਭਖਤ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਭਖੜ [jhakhəhər] See ਭਖੜ.

ਭਗ [jhəg] *n* froth, scum, foam.

ਭਗਰ [jhəgər] *n* quarrel, altercation, law suit.

"səɪguru jhəgəru nɪberə."—*guj m* 1. 2 a black-eyed bird of prey, found mostly in Punjab. It is shorter (in height) than a hawk. Its male and female go together to hunt rabbits. Falco Jagger. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ. "ləgər jhəgər jur-ra əru baja."—*cəɪɪr* 307. See ਲਗੜ.

ਭਗਰਨਾ [jhəgərna] *v* file a suit. 2 indulge in futile talk, argue with malicious intent. "kahe put jhəgrət həu səgɪ bap."—*sar m* 4.

ਭਗਰਾ [jhəgra] *n* dispute, prosecution. "jhəgra eku nɪberəhu ram."—*gəu kəbir*. 2 futile argument, useless casuistry.

ਭਗਰੂ [jhəgəru] See ਭਗਰ 1. "jhəgəru cukaiɪa."—*asa m* 5.

ਭਗਲਾ [jhəgla], ਭਗਲੀ [jhəgli] *n* short shirt, half sleeved shirt, kid's shirt. "jhəgli jhin nəvin."—*NP*.

ਭਗੜ [jhəgər] See ਭਗਰ and ਲਗੜ.

ਭਗੜਾ [jhəgra], ਭਗੜੂ [jhəgəru] See ਭਗਰਾ. "jhəgra kardia əndinu gudre."—*var biha m* 3. "jhəgəru cukavə həɪɪgʊn gavə."—*prəbha* 2 *m* 1.

ਭਗਾ [jhəga] *n* shirt, garment, full-sleeved shirt.

ਭਗਾਰ [jhəgar] *M n* cloudiness, rainy weather.

ਭਗੀਤਾ [jhəgita] *n* quarrel, riot. "kin surasur bic jhəgita."—*krisən*.

ਭਗੂ [jhəgu], ਭਗੂਰ [jhəgur] *n* foam, froth. "nɪt jhəhia pae jhəgu suɛ."—*var gəu* 1 *m* 4. "mukh te jhəgur jat piri pərgəi gat."—*GPS*.

ਭਗੋਲ [jhəgol], ਭਗੋੜ [jhəgoɾ] *S* ਭਗੋੜ *n* anxiety,

restlessness. 2 scuffle, grapple. "cuka jəm jhəgər jhəgol."—*var kan m* 4.

ਭਜਕਣਾ [jhəjəkna] *v* hesitate, refrain. 2 fear.

ਭੱਜਰ [jhəjər] a town with tehsil headquarters in district Rohtak. This word is also pronounced as jhəjhər. This town is situated 35 miles to the west of Delhi. Muslims, Jats and Begum Samru have ruled it. Jhajjar was handed over to Nawab Nizabatt Khan in 1803 by the British. The town and the territory were confiscated by the British during the 1857 mutiny on the pretext that Nawab Abdul Rehman Khan had supported the rebels. Thereafter he was hanged to death.

The British handed over the confiscated territory of Narnaul, Dadri and Bawal to the Sikh states of Patiala, Jind and Nabha respectively.

Jhajjar is known for dyeing fine fabric and for making elegant earthen flasks. No wonder, the name Jhajjar accrued to it from the long-necked elegant pitchers manufactured in the town. 2 *Skt* अलिञ्जर water flask, flagon.

ਭਝਕ [jhəjhək] *n* hindrance. 2 fear, fright. 3 suspicion, doubt.

ਭਝਕਣਾ [jhəjhəkna], ਭਝਕਨਾ [jhəjhəkna] *v* halt in fear and hesitation; feel reluctant.

ਭਝਕਿ [jhəjhəkɪ] *adv* hesitatingly. See ਭਝਕਨਾ. "rəhɪo jhəjhəkɪ nahi pərvana."—*bavən kəbir*.

ਭਝਗ [jhəjhəg] *n* rebuke, reproach. "rani jhəjhəg tāhɪ try dāre."—*cəɪɪr* 295.

ਭਝਰ [jhəjhər] See ਭੱਜਰ. 2 *Skt* झड़ित *adj* withered. "tən jhəjhər hve rənbhumɪ pəre."—*cədi* 2.

ਭਝਾ [jhəjha] fourteenth character of Punjabi script. "jhəjha jhuraṇ mɪɛ tumaro."—*bavən*.

2 The pronunciation of character ਝ; jhəkar.

ਭਟ [jhəɪ] *Skt* झटित *adv* immediately, instantly. 2 *n* moment, instant as in "jhəɪku thəhɪɪ ja", ਝਟਿ is another form of ਭਟ. 3 *Skt* झट *vr* be entrapped; mingle.

ਭਟਕਾ [jhəʈka] *n* jerk, stroke, jolt. 2 beheading an animal with a single stroke of the sword after hailing the Almighty; slaughtering an animal with a single stroke of a sharp-edged weapon. 3 flesh of the animal thus slaughtered.

ਭਟਕਾਉਣਾ [jhəʈkauna] *v* behead an animal with sword's single stroke. "anāhu chag ik jhəʈkē nɪj pana."—GPS. 2 shoot an animal with a weapon like a gun so as to cause its instant death.

ਭਟਪਟ [jhəʈpəʈ] *part* immediately, instantly, at once.

ਭਟੱਲਾ [jhəʈəlla] *n* tufty tree, tree with an umbrella of dense foliage. 2 *adj* having dishevelled and unkempt hair.

ਭਟਕ [jhəʈak] *adv* immediately, at once. 2 *n* sound of a sudden stroke.

ਭਟਿਤਿ [jhəʈɪɪ] See ਭਟ.

ਭਟੀਐ [jhəʈiə] drips, dribbles. See ਅਰਸ.

ਭਟੁੱਲਾ [jhəʈulla] See ਭਟੱਲਾ.

ਭੱਟਾ [jhəʈʈa] subcaste of mīrasīs. "puro jhəʈʈa par utari."—BG.

ਭਣ [jhan], **ਭਣਕ** [jhanak], **ਭਣਕਾਰ** [jhanakar], **ਭਣਤਕਾਰ** [jhanəʈkar], **ਭਣਤਕਾਰ** [jhanəʈkar] *Skt* ਝਾ and ਝਾਟਕਾਰ *n* jingling, tinkling, clicking sound produced by tiny chiming bells. See ਭਨਤਕਾਰ.

ਭਤਿ [jhəʈɪ], **ਭਤੁ** [jhəʈu] *n* time, moment, period. "kicaru jhəʈɪ lāghaie chəpəri tute mehu?"—s farid. "və chəʈ kəri jhəʈɪ kəʈhde."—gəu var I m 4.

ਭਥਾ [jhəʈha] *adj* abashed, embarrassed. "lāghu bhrat bhəe bəhu bhāt jhəthe."—ramav. 'Ramchandar felt highly embarrassed before his younger brother (Lachhman).'

ਭਥੁ [jhəʈhu] See ਭਤੁ.

ਭਨਕ [jhanək], **ਭਨਕਾਰ** [jhanakar], **ਭਨਤਕਾਰ** [jhanəʈkar] See ਭਣਤਕਾਰ. "kīkəni səbəd

'Slaughtering is also done with a shot from a gun etc.

"tupək mar jhəʈka karyo."—GPS.

jhanəʈkar khelu pahɪ jiu."—səvye m 4 ke.

ਭਨਾ [jhəna] See ਭਨਾਬ and ਚੰਦੁਭਾਗ.

ਭਨੇਰ [jhəner] a village in Una tehsil of district Hoshiarpur. A gurdwara stands there in memory of the seventh Guru of the Sikhs.

ਭਪ [jhəp] *adv* immediately, quickly. ਭਪ is another form of ਭਪ. 2 *adj* playful. "jhəp jhulət kəlgi bər tūga."—GPS. 3 curved, bent. "jug bhəhən ke rom vɪsala. bhəsuped jhuke jhəp jala."—GPS.

ਭਪਕਣਾ [jhəpəkna] *v* wink, blink. 2 pounce, grapple.

ਭਪਟ [jhəpəʈ] *n* act of snatching with a dash. 2 sense of bouncing quickly. 3 attack, assault.

ਭਪਣਾ [jhəpna] *v* catch in the air like catching a ball.

ਭਪਾਨ [jhəpan] See ਚੰਪਾਨ.

ਭਪੀੜਨਾ [jhəpīna] *v* squeeze, compress. "hath jhəpīre yugəl jəb."—NP.

ਭਪੀੜਾ [jhəpīra] *n* tight grip, act of holding each other in arms. "həri mīlio lai jhəpīra."—jet m 4.

ਭਬ [jhəb] *adv* immediately, quickly, soon, at once. 2 *n* blink of the eye.

ਭਬਕਿ [jhəbəkɪ] *part* at once. "gun ki ləhəri jhəbəkɪ."—s kabir. 'at once with a skilful guile.'

ਭਬਦੇ [jhəbde] *adv* immediately, quickly, at once.

ਭਬਾਲ [jhəbal] a village under police station and tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar. It is situated seven miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station. There is a gurdwara to the north-east of the village where Guru Hargobind married Bibi Biro (Viro) on 26th Jeth, Sammat 1686. The gurdwara is named Manak Chowk. Every year on Jeth 26th a congregation is held here. The gurdwara owns thirty-two ghumaons of land and revenue worth rupees eleven is donated by the village. The gurdwara is managed by a local committee of the Sikhs. See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

²This annual festival has been held since Sammat 1691.

ਭਬਿ [jhabɪ] See ਭਬਦੇ.

ਭੱਬਾ [jhabba] *n* a gold-embroidered silken bouquet; bunch.

ਭਭੀਤਨਾ [jhabhina] See ਭਭੀਤਨਾ.

ਭਮਕ [jhamək] *n* lustre, light. 2 See ਭਮਕਣਾ.

ਭਮਕਣਾ [jhaməkṇa], ਭਮਕਨਾ [jhaməkna] *v* shine, glitter. "teri pūchṇṇ uparī jhamək bal."—*bāsāṭ kəbir*. 2 close the eyelids; blink.

ਭਮਭਮ [jhamajham] splendour. 2 *onom* sound of tinkling bells.

ਭਮੇਲਾ [jhamela] *n* quarrel, squabble, wearisome work. 2 crowd; gathering of people. 3 botheration.

ਭਮਕਣ [jhaməkṇ] See ਭਮਕਣਾ 1. "səstrā jhaməkṇ."—*akal*.

ਭਰ [jhar] See ਭਰ. 2 See ਭਰਨਾ. 3 *Skt* waterfall.

ਭਰਹਰ [jharhar] See ਭਲਹਰ.

ਭਰਭਰਾ [jharjharā] *Skt* ਭਰਭਰਿਤ *adj* withered, wrinkled.

ਭਰਣਾ [jharṇa] *n* peep hole; small hole in a house for air and light. 2 spring. *Skt* ਨਿਭਰ. "amrucalahr jharṇe."—*var gəu* 2 *m* 5. 3 drip, dribble. watering fall. 4 fall, drop. "jharahr kəsəmal pap tere mānuā."—*bavān*. 5 iron or brass sieve used for frying pakoras in boiling ghee or oil. 6 sieve to filter grains, lime etc.

ਭਰਣੀ [jharṇi] small sieve. See ਭਰਣਾ 5 and 6.

ਭਰਨਾ [jharṇa] See ਭਰਣਾ.

ਭਰਪ [jharəp] *n* quarrel, clash. 2 engulfment by blazing fire.

ਭਰਲਾਣੀ [jharlaṇi] *n* vibration, shiver, shudder. "jharlaṇi uṭṭhi devtā."—*cāḍi* 3.

ਭਰਾਕ [jharak], ਭਰਾਕਾ [jharaka] *n* jolt, jerk. 2 jingle, rattling sound of weapons. "jharak jharē."—*GPS*.

ਭਰਿ [jharī] having fallen. "nīdək eṣe hi jharī pəri."—*bīla* *m* 5. 2 See ਭਰੀ.

ਭਰੀ [jharī] continuous and prolonged rainfall from the clouds. See ਭਰੀ. "lāgi jharī bərkha bəhu hoi."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* stream into which

water flows from the springs.

ਭਰੀਟ [jharit] *n* bruise or abrasion on the skin caused by a thorn etc. "jīn ko lāgi jharit vīsekhi."—*NP*.

ਭਰੋਕਾ [jharoka], ਭਰੋਖਾ [jharokha] *n* small opening made in a house for air and light. *Skt* ਗਵਾਕ.

ਭਲ [jhal] *Dg* *n* flash, conflagration. 2 flash, splendour, light. "kəhu kəbir jīnī dīa pālita tīnī tēsi jhal dekhi."—*gəu*. 3 *Skt* heat, burning sensation. 4 See ਭਲੁ.

ਭਲਹਲ [jhalhəl] *n* splendour. "jhalhəlāt tərvar."—*ramav*.

ਭਲਕ [jhalək] *n* brightness, flash, lustre.

ਭਲਕਣਾ [jhaləkṇa], ਭਲਕਣੁ [jhaləkṇu], ਭਲਕਨਾ [jhaləkna] *v* shine, flash.

ਭਲਕਾ [jhalaka] *Skt* ਭੈਲਿਕਾ *n* brightness, light, flash.

ਭਲਜੀਹਾ [jhaljha] *Dg* *n* one having tongue of fire; blaze, conflagration.

ਭਲਣਾ [jhalṇa], ਭਲਣੁ [jhalṇu] *v* accept. "dhəratī əsmanu nā jhalēi."—*gəu* *a* *m* 3. 2 tolerate, endure. "samuhī sel sāmər mo jhalhē."—*VN*. 3 fan; cause one to shiver. "le pəkha priā jhaləu pae."—*asa* *m* 5.

ਭਲਮਲ [jhaləml], ਭਲਮਲਾ [jhaləmla] *Dg* *n* one (feminine) wearing garland of flames; fire. 2 meaning—glamour, lustre.

ਭਲਾ [jhalā] *n* fan. "jhalē jhīmkanī pasī."—*asa* *a* *m* 1. 2 *Skt* ray. 3 sunshine. 4 See ਭੱਲਾ.

ਭਲਾਂਗ [jhalāṅ] *n* before sunrise. See ਭਲਾ 2. 2 dawn. See ਭਲਾਂਗੇ.

ਭਲਾਂਭਲ [jhalājhal] *n* glamour. 2 *adj* shining.

ਭਲਾਰ [jhalār] *n* persian wheel fitted at the bank of a stream. 2 natural water channel in hilly areas; rivulet, water-flow. 3 dense bush at river bank.

ਭਲੀ [jhalī] *n* shelter, refuge. "sadhśāgəṭī kē jhalī re."—*asa* *m* 5. 2 See ਭੱਲੀ.

ਭਲੁ [jhalu] *n* wave of insanity, fit of frenzy. "tū bhəu kəri jhalu gəvāi."—*var bīha* *m* 3.

ਭਲੁੰਡਲੈ [jhalūḍhale] after having dived in the

water-wave; after taking a bath. See ਝਲ, ਝਲ and ਝਲਿਝਲੁਝਲੇ.

ਚਲੁਠਨ [jhaluṭhan] *v* get charred. "əgənɪ jhaluṭhe kaɪ."—*māgo*.

ਚਲੰਕ [jhalāṅk], ਚਲੰਕਨਾ [jhalāṅkna] See ਚਲਕ and ਚਲਕਣਾ.

ਚੱਲ [jhall] *n* dense forest by a river bank. "kɪla koṭ tha sɪghən jhall."—*PP*. 2 tenacity, madness. 3 wave of anger. 4 puff of air. 5 *Skt* jester, clown. 6 conflagration.

ਚੱਲੀ [jhalli] *Skt* See ਜਲਪੀਟਾ. 2 small tambourine embedded with metal. 3 large-sized cymbals.

ਚੱਲਾ [jhallā] *n* fan. 2 tenacious, insane. 3 epileptic; one whose body keeps on convulsing.

ਚੱਲੀ [jhalli] *adj* tenacious (feminine), crazy (feminine). 2 *n* a village, eleven kōhs to the east of Lahore. While going from Maangat to Amritsar, Guru Hargobind stayed here for a while.

ਝਵਰਾਉਣਾ [jhavrauna] *v* make one tremble, shake. 2 scatter, spread. "rom sakādh kəṭhɪn jhavrae."—*NP*.

ਝੜ [jhar] (*Skt* झड़ *vr* get stuck, cling) *n* lowering of clouds in the sky. "jhar jhakhəɹ ɔhar."—*sava m 1*. 2 lever of a lock. 3 tip of a metallic nail flattened by beating.

ਝੜਨਾ [jharṇa] *v* fall down, decline. "jharɪ jharɪ pəvde kəce bɪrhi."—*sava m 5*. "pətr bħurjən jharɪ."—*gāthā*.

ਝੜਪ [jharəp] *n* swoop. 2 scuffle. 3 attack.

ਝੜਵਾਲ [jharval] *n* cloud, from which water drops fall. "jɪu dhuəɹ jharval di kɪu vəɹse paɹɪ?"—*BG*. 'Why should water drizzle from a cloud of smoke?'

ਝੜਕ [jharək], ਝੜਕਾ [jharaka] *n* jolt. 2 sound produced by the colliding of weapons. "jharək jharək."—*səloh*.

ਝੜਿ [jharɪ] having fallen. See ਝੜਨਾ.

ਝੜੀ [jharɪ] *n* continuous downpour of rain from the clouds. "bəɹse laɪ jharɪ."—*var mālā m 3*.

ਝੜੇ ਝੜਿ [jharə jharɪ] falling of leaves. "pəɹ jharə jharɪ pahɪ."—*s fərid*.

ਝੜੰਗ [jharəṅg] *n* firework; act of emitting bright sparks. "bahē nɪsəṅg, utṭhe jharəṅg."—*cādi 2*.

ਝਾਉਲਾ [jhaula] *n* obscurity of vision *S* ਝਾਉਰੇ. 2 dimness of eyesight. 3 *adj* having dim vision.

ਝਾਉ [jhaui] *Skt* ਝਾਉਕ *n* bush, shrub.

ਝਾਈ [jhāi] *n* image, reflection. "jogi ki jhāi darsai."—*cāritr 143*.

ਝਾਈ ਮਾਈ [jhaīmāi] *adj* faded, reflected. 2 fading within a moment. See ਝਾਈ ਮਾਈ.

ਝਾਂਸੀ [jhāsi] *n* misconception, deception, guile. 2 threatening for cheating. 3 a town in UP, earlier called Balwant Nagar. This was inhabited by Raja Bir Singh of Orchha in 1613. Jhansi is 799 and 702 miles away from Calcutta and Mumbai respectively. It is a big railway junction of the GIP Railways. There is a British contonment in Jhansi as well.

ਝਾਝਾ [jhaha] *Skt* जहाज *n* hedgehog, which lives in the bushes.

ਝਾਕ [jhak] or ਝਾਕੁ [jhaku] *n* eyesight, gaze. 2 act of seeing, gazing. "bɪdək nədəɹɪ jhaku."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 hope, expectation. "tɪna jhak nə horu."—*s fərid*. 4 reluctance. "duja bhau gəɪo səbh jhak."—*kan m 4*. Its Sanskrit root is jahan from which is derived jhak. Its Punjabi form is ਝਾਕ [jhak].

ਝਾਕਣਾ [jhakṇa], ਝਾਕਨਾ [jhakna] *v* look, see.

ਝਾਕਨਿ [jhakənɪ], ਝਾਕਨੀ [jhakni] *n* vulture, which gazes at carrion from a distance. "bhut sɪɾgalən kəkən jhakənɪ ɖəkənɪ sɪɾən əghaɪkə pɪno."—*kɪsən*.

ਝਾਕਵਾਲ [jhakval] *adj* expectant, greedy. 2 mendicant, always begging from the people.

ਝਾਕਾ [jhaka] *n* look, glimpse. 2 hesitation, reluctance.

ਝਾਕਿ [jhakɪ] having seen. 2 hesitantly.

ਝਾਕੁ [jhaku] See ਝਾਕ.

ਭਾਖ [jhakh] *n* grumble. 2 nonsense chatter.

3 See ਭਖ. 4 variant of ਭਾਕ [jhak] shown above.

ਭਾਂਖ [jhākh] *n* spotted stag. 2 stag, antelope.

ਭਾਖ ਭਾਖਾਉਣਾ [jhakh jhākhauna] *v* make or provoke senseless utterance. "thorā bolān bol, nā jhakh jhākhaia."—BG. 2 mumble in a dream. "tiē jhakh jhākhaia, cəuṭhe bhoru bhāia."—sri m 5.

ਭਾਂਖਰ [jhākhār] *n* stag. See ਭਾਂਖਰ.

ਭਾਂਖਿ [jhakhī] See ਭਾਂਖ. 2 *adv* having talked nonsense.

ਭਾਗ [jhag] *n* foam, froth. 2 forbearance, tolerance, endurance. "jhag sehthi brān kārē."—cāritr 91. "jhag jhag sutir."—cādi 2. 3 traversing, wandering. See ਭਾਗਿ. 4 sleeplessness. 5 fish. See ਬਿਬਲੁ.

ਭਾਂਗ [jhāg] *n* pruned branches; branches of a pruned tree; act of pruning.

ਭਾਗਣ [jhagəṇ], ਭਾਗਨਾ [jhagna] *S v* go on a beaten track. 2 go a long journey. "des disātar mē sāgle jhage."—suhi m 5. 3 suffer. 4 infringe. "həume bikh jhage."—bila chāt m 4.

ਭਾਗੜ੍ਹ [jhagru] *adj* quarrelsome.

ਭਾਗਿ [jhagi] *adv* after removing algae or scum. "nīkəṭi niru pəsū pivāsi nā jhagi."—gəu kabir. 2 having travelled or wandered. "pādes jhagi sāude kəu aia."—asa m 5. 3 See ਬਿਬਲੁ.

ਭਾਗੀ [jhagi] *n* cyclone, strong wind; gale that lops the trees. "jhākhəru jhagi mihi vāse."—suhi a m 4.

ਭਾਂਗੀ [jhāgi] *S adj* dweller in the jungle, barbarian. 2 who prunes the trees.

ਭਾਂਜ [jhāj] *n* large cymbals made of bronze. 2 short for ਭਾਂਜਰ — a jingling anklet.

ਭਾਜ [jhajh] Guru Arjan Dev's disciple, who was very adept in chanting hymns.

ਭਾਂਜ [jhājh] See ਭਾਂਜ. 2 jingling anklet. "jhājh ulāgi pāg dharē."—ramav.

ਭਾਂਜਰ [jhājhar] *n* jingling ornament for ankles of women; anklet, ornament for ankles.

ਭਾਂਝ [jhājhu] See ਜੰਝੂਆ.

ਭਾਂਟ [jhāt] *n* pubic or pudendal hair (hair around the genitals i.e. penis and vulva). "dardāe lādua sēbh jhāṭan."—krīṣan.

ਭਾਂਟਲਾ [jhaṭla] *adj* having dense branches; shaped like an umbrella. "ucca sīmāl jhaṭla."—BG.

ਭਾਂਟਾ [jhaṭa] *n* entangled hair on the head. 2 top knot of hair. 3 unkempt hair. 4 hair on the head. "uḍi uḍi rava jhaṭe pāi."—var asā.

ਭਾਂਟਲਾ [jhaṭula] See ਭਾਂਟਲਾ.

ਭਾਂਟਲੀ [jhaṭulī] *n* mock; act of mocking, cheating. "uhi te hārīo uha le dhārīo, jese basa mas det jhaṭulī."—sar m 5. 'The hunter put back meat in the same pouch, from which he had taken it out. He provoked the bird of prey just for hunting. Fed with meat, the falcon would not have preyed well.'

ਭਾਂਤ [jhat] *n* vision, sight. 2 view.

ਭਾਂਤੀ [jhati] *n* glimpse, view. 2 act of seeing or viewing.

ਭਾਂਪ [jhāp], ਭਾਂਪ [jhāp] *n* cover, lid. 2 drowsiness, sleep. 3 See ਭਾਂਪ.

ਭਾਂਬ [jhāb] *n* stick for threshing, with which cotton is threshed and cleaned. 2 idea of threshing or flogging.

ਭਾਂਬਾ [jhāba] *adj* thresher. See ਭਾਂਬ. 2 *n* cotton-carder.

ਭਾਂਮਾ [jhama] *Skt* ਭਾਂਮਕ *n* pumice. 2 pumice stone — a rough surfaced piece of burnt brick used for scrubbing feet and heels etc.

ਭਾਂਰ [jhar] *Skt* ਭਾਂਟ *n* bush. "kīṭak dure jāb jhar mājharē."—NP. 2 See ਭਾਂਰਨਾ. "paprāt kārjhar."—sar m 5. 'began committing sins after turning from other engagements.' 3 chandelier — a cluster of chandeliers shaped as bushes in which candles are lit. "jārāt jharān brīd māsāl."—GPS. 4 display of firework looking like a bush. 5 sparks emitted from the clash of weapons. "uṭhi sāstrā jharē."—VN. 6 community, group. 7 loose

motions; diarrhoea.

ਭਾਰਣ [jharəṇ] See ਭਾਰਣਾ. 2 See ਭਾਰਨ.

ਭਾਰਣਾ [jharṇa], ਭਾਰਨਾ [jharṇa] v reprimand; shake off clothes for removing dust. 2 n sieve with large holes.

ਭਾਰਿ [jharī] n thorny bush. "kela paka jharī."—*ram kabir*. 'The ignorant ones have taken the bush for a ripe banana.' 2 adv having thrashed. "bikh jharī jharī liv lavego."—*kan 3 m 4*.

ਭਾਰੀ [jharī] n long-necked pitcher; flask, flagon. 2 See ਭਾਰਿ and ਭਾਰੀ. 3 adv all, everyone. 4 See ਭਾਰੀ.

ਭਾਰੂ [jharū] See ਭਾਰੂ.

ਭਾਰੇ [jharē] shakes off. "kajar māhī pāṛia bāhūrī bāhūrī phirī jharē."—*sar m 5*.

ਭਾਲ [jhal] n waterfall. 2 crest of water; wave. "jis sāmudr ki jhal te rāhī rātān sukhala."—*GPS*. 3 big bowl. 4 large cymbals of bronze. "mrīdāg jhal."—*ramav*. 5 Dg fire. *Skt* ज्वाला. 6 flame of fire. "uṭhī jhal aggā."—*VN*. 7 glory, lustre.

ਭਾਲਰ [jhalār] n hanging border made of silk; brocade; pearls etc. 2 victory gong. See ਜਥਾ ਘੰਟਾ. "jhalār tal mrīdāg upāg."—*cāḍī 1*.

ਭਾਲਰੀ [jhalārī] *Skt* n a small two-sided drum.

ਭਾਲਾ [jhalā] n glory, splendour, lustre. "kehṛā jhālē guru dī jhalā."—*BG*. 2 sunshine, heat. "surājū tēpē agānī bikh jhalā."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 a caste of Rajputs, inhabiting Gujarat and Marwar. Poet Chand has described the bravery of this caste in 'Prithirajraise'.

ਭਾਲਾਏ [jhalagē], ਭਾਲਾਏ [jhalaghe] adv early in the morning, before sunrise, at the time of dawn. "jhalaghe uṭhī namū jēpī."—*bavān*.

ਭਾਲਿ [jhalī] having endured. 2 n time before sunrise, dawn, early morning.

ਭਾਲਿ ਚਲੁੰਭਲੇ [jhalī jhālūbhle] adv taking bath early in the morning, i.e. before sunrise. "vāḍṛē jhalī jhālūbhle navṛā lāie kisu?"—*sāva m 3*. See ਚਲੁੰਭਲੇ.

ਭਾਲੁ [jhalu], ਭਾਲੁ [jhalu] *Sn* light, lustre. 2 dawn; early morning. "suti suti jhalu thia."—*suhī m 1 kucāji*. "uṭhī jhalu kōṭṛē."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਭਾਂਵਰਾ [jhāvra] See ਭਾਂਵਰਾ.

ਭਾਂਵਾ [jhavā] See ਭਾਂਵਾ.

ਭਾਂਝ [jhar] *Skt* ਭਾਂਝ n forest, shrubs. "jīu jhar mīrāg bhālē."—*var gāu 1 m 4*. 2 dense plant. 3 thorny bush. 4 diarrhoea, loose motions. 5 produce, yield of grain. 6 chandelier shaped like a plant. See ਭਾਂਝ 3. 7 display of fireworks shaped like a dense bush.

ਭਾਂਝਸਾਹਿਬ [jharṣahib] a wild tree beneath which any one of the ten Sikh Gurus may have taken rest. In history, there are many Jhar Sahibs, a few of them are as under:

1. a village Chuharwal under police station Machhiwara in tehsil Samrala and district Ludhiana. There is a gurdwara in the name of Guru Gobind Singh one mile to the south of this village but on the opposite bank of the canal. Guru Gobind Singh arrived here while going to Machhiwara from Jand Sahib. Land measuring seventy-five vigas was allotted to this holy place during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It is eighteen miles to the east of Doraha railway station.

2. a gurdwara in, memory of Guru Arjan Dev. It stands a furlong to the west of village Van in tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar. There was a dense forest, when the Guru came this way. The wild capers (capparis aphylla) to which the Guru's horse was tied still stand. The gurdwara is elegantly built and Guru Granth Sahib is displayed. There is no permanent source of income. Annual congregation is held on 7th Harh. This holy place is situated about four miles to the east of Kairon railway station.

3. a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is situated about three quarters of a mile away

from village Gajjal, police station Valtaha, tehsil Kusur, district Lahore. The Guru visited this place while returning from Manihal. This holy structure is semi-pucca. Twenty vighas of land is attached to the gurdwara. Annual congregation is held on 27th Vaisakh. It is situated at a distance of about three miles to the south-east of Rattoke Gurdwara railway station.

ਝਾੜਨ [jhaɾən] *n* duster, dusting cloth. 2 See ਝਾੜਨ.

ਝਾੜਨਾ [jhaɾna] *v* insult, reprimand. 2 shake off dust, thrash, beat. 3 grab another's wealth with guile or deceit. 4 exorcise evil spirit or cure disease by chanting a mantar.

ਝਾੜ ਪਛੋੜ [jhaɾ pəchoɾ] *n* act of rebuking and reprimanding; insult and beating.

ਝਾੜਾ [jhaɾa] *n* dispute. "tun siu nahi kichu jhaɾa."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 exorcism, act of exorcising or curing disease or pain etc; exorcism of disease by chanting mantars and waving peacock's feather or branch of a tree. 3 excreta come out from intestines; excrement. 4 garbage.

ਝਾੜੀ [jhaɾi] *Skt* ਝਟਿ *n* small bush, thorny plant.

ਝਾੜੀਸਾਹਿਬ [jhaɾisahib] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Amar Das that stands about three quarters of a mile to the west of village Targe (police station and tehsil Kusur, district Lahore). The residents of Kadiwind¹ showed reverence, when Guru Amar Das was on his way to Kusur. The Guru halted here in response to the affection shown by the residents. A small hall is raised there. Close by stands a tree with which the Guru's horse was tied. Guru Granth Sahib is displayed in a near by pucca courtyard. Bhai Sulakhan Singh of Kadipind donated two and a half ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. Religious congregation is held on the Vaisakhi day every year. The place is situated about four miles to the north-east of Kusur railway station.

¹The remains of this village are still extant.

ਝਾੜੂ [jhaɾu] *adj* duster. 2 money-snatcher. 3 *n* brush of reed-bark used for dusting houses, broom, besom.

ਝਾੜਯੇਉ [jhaɾyeu] dusted. "lobh apman siu jhaɾyeu."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

ਝਿਕ [jhik] *n* downward slope, depression. 2 hindrance, hesitation.

ਝਿਕਾਰ [jhikar] *n* shrill sound. "jhilli jhikarēt."—*paras*. 'Crickets give out shrill sound.'

ਝਿੰਗ [jhig] *n* thorny twig; severed branch. 2 parasitical person. 3 a kind of insect, cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*). "jhig kārē jharna ur mājh."—*carrir 257*.

ਝਿੰਗਣ [jhigān], ਝਿੰਗਨ [jhigān] a subcaste of Brahmins, also mentioned as jhigraṇ. "jhigān hute sujati ke bala kīsna nam. sāskirēt vidya vikhe pādīt bād abhīram."—*GPS*. See ਝਿੰਗਣ.

ਝਿੰਗਰ [jhigr] a subcaste of Khatris.

ਝਿੰਗਰਣ [jhigraṇ], ਝਿੰਗਰਨ [jhigraṇ] a caste of Brahmins; a Brahmin subcaste. See ਝਿੰਗਣ. "bala kīsna jhigraṇ pādītraī sēbhasigara."—*BG*.

ਝਿੰਗੜ [jhigəɾ] See ਝਿੰਗਣ. 2 *adj* one who clings like a thorny twig.

ਝਿੰਗੜਾ [jhigra] *n* Durga, who is like thorn to the enemies. "jhigra jalpa."—*paras*.

ਝਿੰਗੂ [jhigru] See ਝੀਂਗੂ.

ਝਿੰਝ [jhin] See ਝਿੰਗ. 2 *adj* parasite, limpet, impersonator. "hovəhi līn, jhīn nēh hove."—*varsar m 2*. 'Should have the nature of a saint and not of a pretender.'

ਝਿਝਕ [jhizək], ਝਿਝਕ [jhizhək] *n* hitch. 2 doubt. 3 fear.

ਝਿਝਕਣਾ [jhizhəkna] *v* stop, halt. 2 hesitate. 3 fear.

ਝਿੰਝੀ [jhijhi] *Skt* *n* cricket; insect giving out shrill sound. See ਝੰਝੀ.

ਝਿੰਝੀਆ [jhijhia] See ਝੁਝਾ.

ਝਿੰਝੋਟੀ [jhijhoti] *n* variation of a major musical measure of sāpurāṇ type, comprising all pure

tones. It is sung in the afternoon. It is very popular with the hilly people. It is also named *jhājhoṭi*. 2 hill song of a particular type.

ਭਿਣਨ [jhīṇan] *v* throw down, strike down with a thud. "nīl tīh jhīṇyo."—*ramav*. 'The valiant Nil struck him down.' 2 rebuke, reprimand.

ਭਿਮ [jhim] *n* light, miracle. "jhimī tej tegō."—*VN*. 2 lightning. 3 drizzling of rain, sound produced by drizzling. "jhimī jhimī vāse āmrī dhara."—*majh m 5*.

ਭਿਮਕਣਾ [jhiməkṇa], **ਭਿਮਕਨਾ** [jhiməkna] *v* sparkle, glimmer. "jhāle jhimkṇī pasī."—*asa a m 1*. 'Fans studded with tiny glass pieces sparkle.' 2 blink, wink.

ਭਿਮਭਿਮਾ [jhimjhimā] *adj* with the glare of lightning. See **ਭਿਮ**. thundering, roaring. "savāṇu ara jhimjhimā."—*var sar m 4*. 2 giving out a drizzling sound.

ਭਿਮਿ [jhimī] *adv* glowing, with the glare of lightning. 2 alongwith the sound of drizzling rain drops. "jhimī jhimī āmrī vāse."—*sri m 5 pēpā*.

ਭਿਰਕਾਰ [jhirkar], **ਭਿਰਕੀ** [jhirki] rebuke, reprimand, threat. "sūtāhī pyar jhirkar det."—*BGK*.

ਭਿਰੜ [jhirāṛ] *n* scratch, abrasion.

ਭਿਲਕ [jhilək] See **ਭਲਕ**, **ਚਮਕ**.

ਭਿਲਕਾਵਹਿ [jhilkavəhi] sparkles, shines. 2 sparkling, shining. "duar uparī jhilkavəhi kan."—*gṣḍ kabir*.

ਭਿਲਮਿਲੀ [jhilmīli] *n* window with slanting wooden slits through which air and light may pass, but direct vision is obstructed.

ਭਿਲਮਿਲਿ [jhilmīli] *adv* full of shimmer and sparkle. "jhilmīli jhilke cēdu nā tara."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਭਿਲਮਿਲਿਕਾਰੁ [jhilmīlikaru] *n* miracle, light. 2 spiritual light, spiritual enlightenment. "jāhī jhilmīlikaru dīśṭa."—*sor namdev*.

ਭਿਲ [jhīl] *n* cluster of shrubs. 2 bush. 3 severed

branch of a tree.

ਭਿਲੀ [jhīli] *Skṛ n* a kind of insect, cricket. 2 thin membrane, thin layer. 3 women's shawl embroidered with silken lace.

ਭਿਰਕ [jhirək] *n* rebuke, reprimand, reproach; threat.

ਭਿਰਕਣਾ [jhirəkṇa] *v* rebuke, reprimand, threaten. "je guru jhirke tē miṭha lage."—*suhi a m 4*.

ਭਿਰਕੀ [jhirki] See **ਭਿਰਕ**.

ਭਿੜਾ [jhirā] cluster of thorny trees. 2 cluster of reed or jeube trees.

ਭਿੜਾਸਾਹਿਬ [jhirāsahib] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur; situated four miles to the south-east of Anandpur. Amongst a cluster of trees there exists a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind. During his stay at Kiratpur Sahib, the Guru used to come to this place for hunting. On the persuasion of Baba Gurditta, Guru Hargobind got a well dug in the area for the welfare of the people, which still stands there. Nearby is an elegant gurdwara. Raja Tara Chand Handuria donated five hundred ghumaons of land to this gurdwara. It has residential houses attached to it. 2 a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind, one furlong to the west of village Kanjhla in tehsil and police station Dhuri of Patiala state. This nice place has been built with efforts put in by Bishan Singh, a devoted follower of Sant Attar Singh. This place has grown into a beautiful gurdwara. The community kitchen is very well managed. The village has donated 20 vighas of land to the gurdwara alongwith 70 vighas donated by Mai Bishan Kaur.

The village is about seven miles to the south-west of railway station Sangrur and about five miles south of Alaāl railway station.

ਭਿੜੀ [jhirī] *n* cluster of shrubs; jungle of small bushes.

ਭੀਕ [jhik] *n* long sip, gulp, draught without

taking breath in between, i.e. continuous drinking. "hərɪ hərɪ nam piə rəs jhik."—*prabha m 4*. 2 repentance, regret.

ਭੀਕਣਾ [jhikṇa], ਭੀਕਨਾ [jhikna], ਭੀਖਨਾ [jhikhna] v regret, repent. 2 wail. 3 mourn. "ghər ghər nəcce jhikṇ jhike."—*BG*.

ਭੀਗਰ [jhīgār] See ਭੀਗਰ.

ਭੀਗਾ [jhīga] *Sk* ਚਿੰਗਟ and ਜਲਵਿਸ਼ੁਕ *n* small fish, belonging to the crab species. "jhige cuṇ cuṇ khar cācaha."—*BG*. 2 See ਭੀਗਰ.

ਭੀਗਰ [jhīgār] *n* tinkling, jingling; tinkling bells etc. 2 humming of a cricket. 3 sound produced by flute or mouth organ.

ਭੀਗੁਰ [jhīgūr] *Sk* ਚਿਰੁਕਾ and ਚਿੱਲੀ *n* cricket (an insect or bird having shrill sound).

ਭੀਣ [jhīn], ਭੀਣਾ [jhīṇa], ਭੀਣੀ [jhīṇi], ਭੀਨ [jhīn], ਭੀਨਾ [jhīna], ਭੀਨੀ [jhīni] *adj* fine, slender, delicate, thin. "jhaguli jhīni ələp kəraɪ."—*GPS*. 2 mild, low. "rova jhīni baṇɪ."—*sri m 1*. 3 little, few. "jis te tripəti hot he jhīni."—*GPS*.

ਭੀਮ [jhīm] *adj* swinging, swaying. "jhīm jhəre jənu sel hərə."—*parəs*. 'wounded by a glance of the eyes, (he) fell down swaying as if attacked by a spear.'

ਭੀਲ [jhīl] *n* vast water body surrounded by land on all sides; lake.

ਭੀਵਰ [jhīvər] *Sk* ਪੀਵਰ *n* fisherman, piscator. 2 water-carrier, palanquin-bearer.

ਭੀਵਰਹੇੜੀ [jhīvərheṛi] a village in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur exists in this village.

ਭੀਵਰੂ [jhīvəru] See ਭੀਵਰ. "ihu jiu mächuli jhīvəru trisna kalu."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਭੀੜ [jhīṛ] *n* dispute, riot. See ਭੀੜੀ.

ਭੁਕਣਾ [jhukṇa] v be humble; bow.

ਭੁਕਾਉ [jhukau] *n* humility.

ਭੁਕਾਉਣਾ [jhukauṇa], ਭੁਕਾਵਨਾ [jhukavna] v cause to bend. 2 bring to knees.

ਭੁਕਿ [jhukɪ] bowing, leaning.

ਭੁਖੀ [jhukhi] *n* regret, lament. "na mən bic

jhukhi."—*krisən*.

ਭੁਗੀ [jhugi] *n* short shirt, short-sleeved shirt, blouse. 2 hut, cottage, thatched hut.

ਭੁਗੀ [jhūgi], ਭੁਗੀਆ [jhūgia] *n* hut, cottage. "jhūgi dhig beṭhe jəgsāi."—*NP*. "sātən ki jhūgia bhāli."—*s kabir*.

ਭੁਭਰ [jhujhər] See ਭੁਭਰ.

ਭੁਭੁਆ [jhujhua] *n* cradle, swing. 2 an earthen pot with holes, from which emits out light of the lamp placed inside. 3 *adj* warrior-like.

ਭੁੱਭ [jhujjh] *n* war, battle. "jhujjh bhəṭ gīrē."—*ramav*.

ਭੁੱਟੀ [jhūṭi] *n* sudden assault. 2 pounce.

ਭੁਠਾਉਣਾ [jhūṭhauna], ਭੁਠਾਨਾ [jhūṭhana] v disprove, prove untrue. 2 mislead with a false statement. "sukdev prasər byas jhūṭhanyo."—*33 savye*. 'described the unborn, the bodiless, the transcendent one in a concrete bodily form.'

ਭੁੰਡ [jhūṇḍ] *n* group, gang. 2 dense forest. 3 veil; ghūṇḍ is also called jhūṇḍ.

ਭੁੰਡੀ [jhūṇḍi] *n* party, band. "jhūṇḍi paɪ bəhəɪ nɪt mərṇe."—*var majh m 1*.

ਭੁਣਕਾਰੂ [jhūṇkaru], ਭੁਣਕਾਰ [jhūṇkar], ਭੁਣਕਾਰ [jhūṇṭkar] See ਭੁਣਕਾਰ. "pāc səbəd jhūṇkaru nɪrāləmu."—*maru solhe m 1*. "ənhəd jhūṇkare."—*suhi chāt m 5*. "prəbh ke simrənɪ ənhəd jhūṇkar."—*sukhmāni*. "nəupəri jhūṇṭkar."—*sar m 5 pāṭal*. See ਨਉਪਰੀ.

ਭੁੱਪੜੀ [jhūṇṇṇi] *n* hut, cottage, hovel. "bəsta tuṭi jhūṇṇi."—*var jet*.

ਭੁਥਕਾ [jhūṭka], ਭੁਥਕਾ [jhūṭka] *n* flower-shaped pendant for women to wear in the ear; eardrop. 2 dome-like tasselled ornament.

ਭੁਮਰ [jhūmər] See ਭੁਮਰ.

ਭੁਰਸਨਾ [jhurəsna] See ਭੁਰਸਨਾ.

ਭੁਰਣਾ [jhurṇa] v lament, repent. 2 feel jealous. See ਭਿਸੁਰਣ. "jhurɪ jhurɪ pəce jese triə rāḍ."—*bher m 5*.

ਭੁਰਮਟ [jhurmat], ਭੁਰਮਟ [jhurmut] *n* cluster, group.

2 such a cluster of trees, as with intertwined branches looks like a tent. 3 wrapping one's head with a shawl, sheet or blanket.

झुरि [jhurɪ] *adv* jealously, regrettably. "jhurɪ jhurɪ jhəkhɪ maɪ rəɪjaɪ."—oṣkar. See झुरडा. झुरेवा [jhurevā] *n* repentance, regret, penitence. झुल [jhuɪ] *A* १ *n* coarse or tattered quilt to cover animals; coarse covering for protecting animals from cold.

झुलसडा [jhulasṇa] *v* scorch; parch with flames of fire.

झुलका [jhuɪka] *n* fuel stoked into a hearth; act of stoking or feeding the fire.

झुलना [jhuɪna] *v* swing; rotate with a jerk. "jhule suchətu nɪrəjɪni."—var ram 3. 'The eternal canopy swings around the Almighty's head.'

झुलसुडा [jhulasuṇa] *v* suspend. 2 rock, swing.

झुलार [jhular], झुलार [jhulara] *n* swing, oscillating motion, rocking motion. 2 puff of wind, gust of wind. "vəjənɪ pəvən jhularia."—vəḍ chāt m 5. "pəvən jhulare maia dei."—bila m 5. 3 See झुलार.

झुल [jhuɪ] See झुल.

झुक [jhuk] See झुका.

झुज [jhujh] *n* war, battle.

झुजना [jhujhna] *v* fight, battle. 2 lay down one's life in the battlefield.

झुजि [jhujhi] fighting. 2 in the battlefield.

झुटना [jhuṭṇa] *v* swing; swing while sitting in a cradle.

झुटा [jhuṭa] *n* swing, oscillating motion. 2 dozing. 3 state of intoxication.

झुठ [jhuṭh] or झुठ [jhuṭhu] *n* untruth, falsehood, mendacity. "pərhəɪ kam krodh jhuṭhu nɪda."—var majh m 4. As mentioned in Bhagwat and Vashishthsanhita, to tell a lie to amuse women during marriage ceremony, to earn one's livelihood when apprehending loss of life, or seeing destruction of wealth and guarding a cow or a brahmin, from violence,

is not a sin.¹

Sikhism in no way permits such telling of a lie. "jhuṭhe kau nahi pəɪ nau. kəbəhu nə suca kala kau."—bila thirti m 1. "jhuṭhe kur kəməvəhi, durməti dərgəhi hara he."—maru solhe m 1. "kur bolɪ murdar khai."—var majh m 1. 2 contamination, impiety. "mukhi jhuṭhe jhuṭhu bolna, kiukəɪ suca hoɪ."—sri m 1.

झुठा [jhuṭha] *adj* untruthful. 2 perishable, mortal. "so jhuṭha jo jhuṭhe lage jhuṭhe kəram kəmai."—guj m 3. 3 contaminated, impure. "jhuṭhe cəuke nanka."—var maru 1 m 3.

झुठि [jhuṭhi] falsely, untruly. "jhuṭhi vichūni rove dhahi."—majh m 1.

झुठी [jhuṭhi] feminine of jhuṭha. "jhuṭhi dunia ləgi."—asa fərid. 2 woman speaking a lie. "jhuṭhi jhuṭhi ləgi."—gəv m 3.

झुठ [jhuṭhu] See झुठ.

झुटना [jhuṭ-na] *Sk* पुनन *v* shake, jerk, cause trembling. "dukhia sir jhuṭe."—BG. "təru kikkəɪ jhuṭəhi gəhi gadhe."—NP.

झुटा [jhuṭa], झुटी [jhuṭi] *adj* trembling, shivering. "nam vihuṭe uṇe jhuṭe."—suh chāt m 1. 2 grief-stricken; man or woman shaking head in sorrow. "uṇi nahi jhuṭi nahi."—var ram 2 m 5.

झुना [jhuṇa] See झुटा. 2 See झुना.

झुमक [jhumək] *n* earring. 2 whirl during dance, swing. 3 kiss.

झुमना [jhumna], झुमना [jhumna] *v* swing in intoxication. 2 feel thrilled.

झुमर [jhumər], झुमरि [jhuməɪ] *n* a whirl during folk dance; whirling dance; a circular folk dance. 2 rhythmic dance performed by groups of women

¹स्त्रीषु नमविवाहेषु वृत्त्यर्थेप्राणसङ्कटे ।

गोब्राह्मणार्थेहिसायां ना नृत्तस्याज्जुगुप्सितम् ।

—bhagvat sākādh 8, a 19, § 43.

उद्वाहकाले रतिसम्प्रयोगेप्राणायामे सर्वधनापहारे ।

विप्रस्यद्यार्थे अनृतवदेयुः पञ्चानृतान्याहुरपातकानि ।

—vaṣiṣṭh sūhita, a 16.

and men during the Holi festival.

ਭੁਲਣਾ [jhurṇa], ਭੁਰਨ [jhurən], ਭੁਰਨਾ [jhurna] *Skt*
 ਵਿਸੁਰਣ *n* repentance. 2 feeling jealous. See
 ਭੁਰਣਾ. "jhajha jhurən mīṭe tumaro."—*bavən*.
 "prabh ke sevāk dukh nā jhurən."—*asa m 5*.
 "jhurət jhurət sakāt mua."—*bavən*.

ਭੁਰਿ [jhurī] in jealousy, in repentance. "se jən
 kabahu nā marte jhurī."—*foḍi m 5*.

ਭੁਲ [jhuḷ] See ਭੁਲ.

ਭੁਲਣ [jhuḷən] See ਭੁਲਣਾ. 2 *Dg n* bath, massage.

ਭੁਲਨਸਿੰਘ [jhuḷənṣiṅh] See ਭੁਲਨਸਿੰਘ.

ਭੁਲਨਾ [jhuḷna] *v* swing in a cradle. 2 *n* swing,
 cradle. 3 a poetic metre with four feet, each
 foot consisting of eight yagans i.e. combination
 of one short followed by two long matras. i.e.
 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS. It is a form of
 māṇḍihār sāveya (a prosodic metre usually
 of four rhyming lines)

Example:

sune kuk ke kokiḷa kop kino
 mukhā dekh ke cād darer khai,
 lāsē nen bāke māne min mohē
 lākhe jat ke sur ki jotī chai...

—*ramav*.

(b) the second type of this metre; each foot
 consists of seven sāgans: with one yagan in
 the end. 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S.

Example:

nāhī nam jāpyo nāhī dan kāryo,
 nāhī sārun ke sir kaṭ die,
 pār ke hit cīt dravyo nā kabhi
 hit kōm vāyo nā kādāpī hie...

(c) the third type of this metre: each foot of
 the verse has thirty-seven matras; three
 pauses, each after ten matras and the fourth
 after seven matras, the end comprises a yagan,
 1SS.

Example:

cād sāt bhedīa nad sāt purīa,
 sur sāt khorṣa dātīa,

abāl bāl torīa acāl cāl thāppīa
 agharū gharīa tāha apīu piā...

—*maru jēdev*.

karāt cīkar gān, pret bherō tāhā
 bhērī bhūkar ghāngarāj dhayo,
 pārāt jhār lay nābh chay dhara
 prābāl ghāṭa ghān sāt dīs ghor chayo...

—*sāloh*.

(d) In the fourth type only two long matras
 figure instead of the last yagan.

Example:

hālāt sukh pālāt sukh, nīt sukh sīmāno,
 nām gobīd ka sādā lijē...

—*dhāna m 5*.

(e) in the fifth type—each foot has twenty-six
 matras, three pauses each after seven matras
 and the fourth pause after six matras, the last
 two matras being long and short.

guru kripa nīdhī, guṇ khānī hē,
 updeṣ tīh, mān dhar...

ਭੁਲਨਸਿੰਘ [jhuḷnāsīṅh] He used to sway in joy
 while singing and playing a dutara, a two-
 stringed musical instrument. Hence the name
 Jhulna Singh (a swinging lion). When Guru
 Gobind Singh was camping at Damdama
 Sahib, in the Guru's presence, he sang vulgar
 songs by playing his two-stringed musical
 instrument. Fearing that the Guru's revered
 mother might have heard his songs, he felt
 ashamed. So much was his repentance that
 he amputated his vital organ and kept himself
 mum throughout the remaining period of his
 life. For this reason, he is also called akua.

ਭੁਲਨਿ [jhuḷənī] *n* swing. "pāt ki jhuḷənī ek
 sāvarke."—*cārītr 234*.

ਭੁਲਾ [jhula] *n* cradle, palanquin. 2 a poetic
 metre. In Dasam Granth figures this metre
 and is named ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ [somraji] or aradh
 bhujāg.

It has four feet, each foot comprising two

yagāṇṣ ISS, ISS.

Example:

ṛte ram rajā. karē dev kajā.
dhare ban panā. bhare bir manā.

—ramav.

ਭੁਲਾਵਨ [jhulavān] v swing, give a jerk, oscillate, shake. "tisū guru kəu jhulavəu pakha."—gəu ə m 5.

ਭੇਪ [jhep] n defeat, repulsion. 2 shame, humiliation.

ਭੇਰ [jher] n trough, pit, depression. 2 See ਭੇਰਾ.

ਭੇਰਾ [jhera] n dispute, legal suit. "umravəhu age jhera."—sor m 5. 2 See ਭੇਰ. 3 See ਨਾਨਕਭੇਰਾ.

ਭੇਰਿ [jheri] in the pit. "ādha jhakhī jhakhī pāia jheri."—var mālā m 1.

ਭੇਲਨ [jhelən], ਭੇਲਨਾ [jhelna] v tolerate, bear, endure.

ਭੇਲਾ [jhela] n heat, fever, burning sensation. "age bimāl nēdi əgəni bikh jhela."—maru solhe m 1. 'Ahead lies filthy, dirty river filled with heat of the poisonous fire.'

ਭੇਲਿ [jheli] having endured. "həthiṛ jheli."—səloh.

ਭੇੜ [jheṛ] n dispute, riot. 2 (eve) teasing.

ਭੇੜ ਝਾੜ [jheṛ jhaṛ] n teasing, violence.

ਭੇੜਾ [jheṛā], ਭੇੜੇ [jheṛo] n legal suit, dispute. 2 riot, violence.

ਭੇਸਾ [jhosa], ਭੇਸੇ [jhoso] n jerk, thrust. "marḍarṣ məghva səg jhoso."—krisən.

ਭੋਕ [jhok] n gust of wind, puff of air. 2 swing of a cradle. 3 drowsiness under the influence of intoxication, stupor, torpor. 4 blissful elation, thrill of joy. "ənəd səhəjdhunī jhok."—sar surdas. 5 fuel for a furnace; leaves, straw etc which are stoked into the oven. 6 sense of bending; inclination. 7 long pause in a song, refrain. 8 plume/crest, which is an ornament worn on the head by a king and the motion caused by his head's movement. "jhok əse ləse joti phūdān diṣe sobh əpar nəhi bəṛəni avē."

—gurusobha. 9 See ਭੋਕਿ.

ਭੋਕਣਾ [jhokṇa], ਭੋਕਣੂ [jhokṇu] v stoke fuel into the hearth. 2 push forward.

ਭੋਕਾ [jhoka] n swing, oscillating motion, thrill. 2 gust of wind. 3 one who stokes fire.

ਭੋਕਿ [jhoki] adv by bending, by lowering oneself. "care kūdā jhoki vərəsda."—səva m 3. 2 by pushing fuel into a furnace.

ਭੋਜਾ [jhōja] a subcaste of the Jatts.

ਭੋਟ [jhot], ਭੋਟ [jhōt] n top, top knot, tuft of hair left on the head. "jā jəmu aṛ jhot pəkre."—asa kabir. "lārḥō kal jhot dhar marō."—səloh.

ਭੋਟਾ [jhoṭa] n male-buffalo, stud-buffalo.

ਭੋਣਾ [jhona] v start, initiate. 2 operate, move. "putt kuputt cəkki uṭh jhoi."—BG. See ਚੌਕੀ ਭੋਣੀ. 3 See ਭੋਨਾ.

ਭੋਨਾ [jhona] n rice; foodgrain reaped in autumn. 2 paddy. 3 See ਭੋਣਾ.

ਭੋਪਰੀ [jhopri], ਭੋਪੜਾ [jhopra], ਭੋਪੜੀ [jhopri] n hut, thatched cottage, thatched roof.

ਭੋੜਾ [jhorar], ਭੋੜੀ [jhorī] a village under police station Rohri, tehsil Sirsa, district Hissar, four miles to the east of Bara-Gudah railway station. The tenth Guru visited this village while going to the Deccan. The tree beneath which his horse was tied still stands. No gurdwara is built in his memory.

ਭੋਰਾ [jhora] n lament, repentance.

ਭੋਰੀ [jhoṛi] See ਭੋਲੀ. "jugia əghori muhi jhoṛi me dhəṛət hē."—hənu.

ਭੋਲ [jhol] n detergent (alkaline) dissolved in water for cleaning the hair. 2 gild; plating or polishing of a metal with gold or silver. 3 act of shaking, process of churning curd for extracting butter. "sakət kəṛəm paṇi jiu məthie nṛt paṇi jhol jhulare."—nəf ə m 4. 4 sense of eradication. "jesə to sərovər si valke əchadyo jəl, jhol piē nirməl dekhīye əchoṭ hē."—BGK. 5 shower, heavy rainfall. "kalā gəḍhu nēdiā miḥ jhol."—var majh m 1. 6 swing, thrill.

"maia tasu na jhole dev."—*bīla kabir*. 7 gust of wind. 8 offspring of animals and birds from a single pregnancy. 9 covering for the elephant. "ṭirāṭ ṭik jhīrāṭ jhol."—*kalki*. 'Ornaments bedeck the foreheads of the elephants and the coverings scratch their backs.' 10 bend, curve.

ਭੋਲ ਚੁਲਾਰ [jhol jhular] See ਭੋਲ and ਚੁਲਾਰ.

ਭੋਲਨਾ [jholna] *n* cradle, swing. 2 a poetic metre. See ਚੁਲਨੇ ਦਾ ਤੀਜਾ ਰੂਪ. 3 Bhattas composed odd verses in this metre in honour of the fourth Guru of the Sikhs. It has five lines with 21, 41, 46, 41 and 41 matras respectively.¹

Example:

guru guru guru guru guru japu praniāhu,
ṣābād hārī hārī jāpe namu nāv nīdhi āpe,
rāsāni āhī nīsi rāsē, sāṭīkārī janīāhu,
phunī premrāg paie, gurmukhāhī dhīāie,
ānmarāg tājāhu, bhājāhu hārī gyanīāhu,
bacāngur rīd dhārāhu pāc bhu bāsī kārāhu,
jānamu kul uddhārāhu, dvarhārī manīāhu,
jāut sabb sukkh it utt tum bāchāvāhu,
guru guru guru guru guru japu praniāhu.

—*saveye m 4 ke*.

4 *v* spray, sprinkle. 5 dissolve, solve.

ਭੋਲਾ [jholā] *n* puff of air, gust of wind. "tujhe na lage tata jhola."—*gāu m 5*. 2 bag. 3 disease of muscles, due to which the body keeps on convulsing; palsy. *Skt* क्लमयन् A क्ल. It is a kind of paralysis of the muscles. A paralytic person is unsteady while walking; his gait gets shaky and his joints become loose. This disease is caused by the intake of dry and stale meals, excessive drinking, inordinate sexual indulgence, lack of sleep or spermatorrhoea, fasting or injury to the muscles or obsessive riding etc.

Generally, its treatment lies in taking tablets of ground seeds of castor cooked in

¹This poetic metre, actually, has four feet, the first foot is a refrain for singing.

cow's milk, One or two tablets of one masha each made by crushing four tolas of raisan seeds, five tolas of pine-gum in ghee should be taken with hot cow milk; massaging with naraṇi oil should also follow. 4 adjsprayed. See ਭੋਲਨਾ 4. "cārāṇ dhoī cārnodak jhola."—*BG*.

ਭੋਲਿ [jholī] *adv* having churned. "jholī māha rāsu hārī āmrītu piṇe."—*gāu m 5*. 2 after removing; after stirring. See ਭੋਲ 4.

ਭੋਲੀ [jholī] *Skt* ਭੋਲਿਕ *n* small bag, pouch. 2 mendicants' bag. "mōda sātokhu sārāmū pātu jholī."—*jāpu*. 3 additional strip of cloth used in the seat portion of an underwear or a pajama. 4 shirt's loose flap over wearer's abdomen.

ਭੋਲੀ ਪਾਉਣਾ [jholī paūṇa], ਭੋਲੀ ਲੈਣਾ [jholī leṇa] *v* give one's son into custody of someone else for adoption; adopt a son.

ਭੋਲੇ [jhole] See ਭੋਲ 6.

ਭੋਲਾ [jholā] See ਭਾਉਲਾ.

ਭੋਕਾਰ [jhākar] See ਭਨਤਕਾਰ. 2 See ਭੰਧਾਰ.

ਭੰਧ [jhākh] or ਭੰਧੂ [jhākhū] *n* senseless talk, futile discussion. "kābir jhākhū nā jhākhie."—*s*.

ਭੰਧਨਾ [jhākhna] *v* indulge in futile talk. See ਭੰਧ. 2 repent, regret, feel remorse. 3 get annoyed, get irritated. 4 feel upset. "dhān bin nārī jhākhāt ātī bhāi."—*cārītr 104*.

ਭੰਧਾਰ [jhākhar] *n* stag. "nīksyo tāhā ek jhākhara. dvadās jāke sīg āpara."—*cārītr 344*.

ਭੰਧੂ [jhākhū] See ਭੰਧ.

ਭੰਗ [jhāṅg] Jhang Maghiana is a district in Multan division. It is a station of North Western Railway. Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured Jhang in 1805 AD. 2 *S* forest, jungle.

ਭੰਗੜ [jhāṅṛ] a subcaste of the Khatris; Rama, maternal grandfather of Guru Nanak Dev, belonged to this subcaste.

ਭੰਜ [jhāṅj] See ਭੰਝਾ.

ਭੰਝ [jhāṅjh] *n* big sized bronze cymbals; frill. 2 a

Khatris subcaste. See ਚੰਡੂ.

ਚੰਡ [jhāṅḥat] *n* difficulty, hassle, dispute. 2 perplexity, complication.

ਚੰਡਰ [jhāṅḥar] *adj* wrinkled. See ਚੰਡਰਾ. "durbāl tən jhār jhāṅḥar hova."—GPS.

ਚੰਡਾ [jhāṅḥa] *Skt* storm. 2 whistling sound of fast blowing wind.

ਚੰਡੀ [jhāṅḥi], ਚੰਡੂ [jhāṅḥu] a subcaste of Khatris. "rama jhāṅḥi akhū."—BG.

ਚੰਡੇਟੀ [jhāṅḥotī] See ਚੰਡੇਟੀ.

ਚੰਡੇਰਨਾ [jhāṅḥorna] *v* shake well; stir; churn. 2 push back with a jerk. "dhal jhāṅḥorət bādən cālava."—GPS.

ਚੰਡਲਾ [jhāṅḥāla] *n* cluster; umbrella of the branches of a tree; tree's dense shadow. "uppār jhūle jhāṅḥā thāḍī chāḍ suthāḥ suhai."—BG.

ਚੰਡ [jhāṅḍ] *n* trimmed hair on the head, at least three or four fingers long. 2 mongoose. 3 plant of wild caper; karir tree.

ਚੰਡਣਾ [jhāṅḍna] *v* shave off the head, thrash. 2 cheat someone fraudulently.

ਚੰਡਾ [jhāṅḍa] *n* standard, flag. 2 village under police station Badhal, district Barnala of Patiala state. It is situated seven miles to the north-east of Suchan railway station and six kōhs to the south of Jhorar. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place during his onward journey to Deccan. A gurdwara stands to the west side of the village. An estate with annual revenue worth rupees 325 has been donated to the gurdwara by Patiala state. The priest is an Udasi monk. 3 a devotee of Guru Amar Das. 4 a spiritually erudite disciple of Guru Nanak Dev, philanthropic carpenter, resident of village Siana (district Karnal).¹ He accompanied the Guru for some time during the latter's pilgrimage. His immediate

¹According to the purāṇi jānamsakhi, Jhanda is reported to have been resident of Bushahar. May be, he migrated to Siana from Bushahar.

descendants were duly baptised by Guru Gobind Singh in Sammat 1759. The Khanda (a type of double-edged sword) presented by the tenth Guru is still in the family's possession. 5 See ਚੰਡਾ ਭਾਈ.

ਚੰਡਾਸਾਹਿਬ [jhāṅḍasahib] symbolic indication of a gurdwara; Akali standard, Sikh flag, mark of the Guru. The tradition of the Sikh flag was started by the sixth Guru. There was no flag during the period of the earlier Gurus. 2 There is a gurdwara Jhanda Sahib in memory of Guru Har Rai about a furlong to the west of village Chakkprema under police station Phagwara of Kapurthala state. The Guru visited this place while going from Kartarpur to Kiratpur. A dilapidated platform exists near a peepul tree. There is no priest in charge of it. This holy place is situated about four miles to the north-east of Phagwara railway station.

ਚੰਡਾਸਿੰਘ [jhāṅḍasīṅgh] a prominent Sikh chief of Bhangi Misl (confederacy). He was son of Hari Singh. See ਚੰਡੀ.

ਚੰਡਾਬੁੱਗਾ [jhāṅḍabūga] a būga in front of the main gate of Harimandir Sahib, where stand two tall golden Sikh standards. Initially only a single standard was installed by the Udasi saints of Brahambhota in 1775 AD, which got uprooted during a storm in 1841 AD. This flag was placed in the tank close to the bridge. Afterwards one standard was installed by Maharaja Sher Singh and another by Sardar Desa Singh Majithia. Both these Sikh standards comprise iron covered with golden strips of copper.

This būga was rebuilt in 1923 AD, during the Kar Seva.

ਚੰਡਾ ਭਾਈ [jhāṅḍa bhai] great-grandson of Baba Budha ji. The author of Dabistane Mazahab has observed that he was peerless in being the most obedient disciple of the Guru. Once Guru

Hargobind asked him to stay still, when the Guru was on his routine walk. The Guru returned to his residence via some other route. Bhai Jhanda Singh remained standing there motionless for three days. The Guru called him back on knowing this. 2 See ਭੁੱਢਾ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਭੰਡੇਆਣਾ [jhāḍeāṇa] This village falls under police station and tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur and is about two miles to the west

of Talwandi railway station. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind in this village.

ਭੰਪ [jhāp] *Skt n* capriole, leap, act of leaping.

ਭੰਪਾਨ [jhāpan] *Skt n* a conveyance moving with jumps; a kind of palanquin generally used in hilly areas.

ਭੰਬਣਾ [jhābṇa] *v* reprimand, censure, separate dust and straw from cotton with a stick.



ਵ [ɳəɳa] fifteenth character of Punjabi script. It has palatal and nasal pronunciation i.e. represents the palatal nasal sound. 2 *Skt* *n* ox. 3 song, singing. 4 whisper, whispering. 5 slanted gait, crooked movement. 6 Shukr—the Master of Demons.

ਵਉ [ɳəu] variant of ਜਉ. See ਜਉ, when.

ਵਕਾਰ [ɳkar], ਵਵਾ [ɳəɳa] See ਵੰਵਾ.

ਵਤਨ [ɳətən] *n* effort, measure. “ɳtən kərəhu tum ənik bidhi.”—*bavən*.

ਵਾਹੂ [ɳahu] *pron* he, who. “ɳahu kio sējog.”—*bavən*. 2 this.

ਵਾਕੈ [ɳakɛ] *pron* whose. “ɳakɛ hathi sāmraṭh te karən kərne jog.”—*bavən*.

ਵਾਣ [ɳaɳ] *n* knowledge. *Skt* गजान.

ਵਾਣਹੁ [ɳaɳəhu] imperative form of the verb, understand, know. “ɳəɳa ɳaɳhu dṛiṛ səhi.”—*bavən*.

ਵਾਣਤ [ɳaɳət] knows, understands. “ɳaɳət soi sət.”—*bavən*.

ਵਾਣੋ [ɳaɳo] imperative form of the verb, know, understood.

ਵਾਨ [ɳan], ਵਿਆਨ [ɳian] *n* knowledge (ज्ञान). “ɳiano bole aṇe bujhe.”—*oākar*.

ਵਿਕ [ɳik] one. “ɳiksətua ənekā.”—*gyan*. ‘you are one and many.’

ਵੇ [ɳo] See ਜੋ. “ɳo pekhəu so binsətu.”—*bavən*.

ਵੰਵਾ [ɳəɳa] ɳəɳa character. “ɳəɳa ɳaɳəhu dṛiṛ səhi.”—*bavən*. 2 pronunciation of ਵ, ɳəkar.



ਟ [ṭe] sixteenth character of Punjabi script, comprising voiceless retroflex plosive sound.

2 *Skt* *n* tang of a bow's string. 3 foot. 4 scalp of coconut. 5 dwarf, short-statured. 6 Shiv. 7 moon. 8 old age, senescence.

ਟਉਨਾ [ṭəuna] *n* magical formula, implement, instrument.

ਟਸਕ [ṭəsək] *n* prickly pain, ache. "ṭəskyo nə hryo kəskyo nə kəsai."—*kṛsən*. 2 *Dg* pride, vanity.

ਟਸਰ [ṭəsər] *n* coarse silk. 2 clothing of coarse silk. The worms of coarse silk are bred in the jungles of Bengal just like the silk worms; coarse silk is the fibre secreted from their mouths. 3 title of the emperor of Russia; Tsar. See ਜਾਰ ਨੰ: 11.

ਟਹਕਣਾ [ṭəhəkna], ਟਹਕਨਾ [ṭəhəkna] *v* blossom, prosper. "dhānu ənadī bhukhe kəvəl ṭəhkev."—*gṛd kəbir*. "sicyo jəl kīh anke ih bīdhi ṭəhkayo."—*GPS*.

ਟਹਣਾ [ṭəhṇa], ਟਹਣੀ [ṭəhṇi], ਟਹਨਾ [ṭəhna], ਟਹਨੀ [ṭəhni] *n* bough, twig, thick or thin branch of a tree. "utəryo tərē chorkər ṭəhṇe."—*NP*. "ik ṭəhno prəbhū ki dīsa, ik siddhān dīsi ahi."—*NP*.

ਟਹਲ [ṭəhəl] *n* service. "ṭəhəl kərəu təu ek ki."—*bavən*.

ਟਹਲਨਾ [ṭəhəlna] *v* walk leisurely; stroll.

ਟਹਲਾਉਣਾ [ṭəhlauna] See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਹਲਾਇਓ [ṭəhlaio] See ਟਹਲਾਇਓ. 2 See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਹਲਾਨਾ [ṭəhlanā] *v* take a slow stroll; assist in strolling.

ਟਹਲਾਵਾ [ṭəhlaṽa] *adv* after serving. "həsət punit ṭəhlaṽa."—*sar m* 5. 2 *adj* who helps in strolling;

who enables one to walk slowly.

ਟਹਲੂਆ [ṭəhluā] *n* servant, attendant, servitor.

ਟਹਿਕਣਾ [ṭəhikna] See ਟਹਕਣਾ.

ਟਹਿਲ [ṭəhil] See ਟਹਲ.

ਟਹਿਲਣਾ [ṭəhilṇa] See ਟਹਲਨਾ.

ਟਹਿਲਨ [ṭəhilən] female attendant. 2 See ਟਹਲਨਾ.

ਟਹਿਲਪੁਰਾ [ṭəhilpura] a village under police station Mulepur, tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. Guru Tegbahadur visited this village; it was founded in Sammat 1887. There existed no village when the Guru visited this place. The sacred peepul tree, beneath which the Guru seated himself, still stands. A gurdwara has been raised by the Patiala state and an annual revenue of rupees forty is a permanent source of income. This holy place is situated at a distance of four miles to the south-east of Kauli railway station.

ਟਹਿਲਾ [ṭəhila] *n* thin candy-like meal prepared from milky secretion of myrobalan, wheat, seeds of pumpkin etc, which is a very good brain tonic. 2 *xa* masculine of ਟਹਿਲ; service.

ਟਹਿਲਾਇਓ [ṭəhilaio] ਟਹਲ-ਲਾਇਓ. "sātən ṭəhilaio."—*gəu m* 5. 2 See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਕ [ṭək] *n* nature, temperament, habit. "sun nrīp bər, ik ṭək muhi pəri."—*cəritr* 33. 2 intent gaze, fixed stare. "dhər dhər ik ṭək dərəste cəhū dīsi bəḍ bhirō."—*GPS*. 3 See ਟੱਕ. 4 See ਟਕਾ.

ਟਕਸਾਲ [ṭəksal] *Skt* ਟਕਸਾਲਾ *n* place where coins are minted; mint.¹ "gharīe sabbədu saci

¹In ancient times, coins were minted manually. Now this work is done by machines.

any work but still boasts that it can not be done without him.

ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [təʔihri ʃex] Panipat resident Sheikh Taahir is mentioned as təʔihri ʃekh in the Janam Sakhi. See ਪਾਨੀਪਤ.

ਟਟੀਰੀ [təʔiri] See ਟਟੀਹਰੀ.

ਟਟੂਆ [təʔuʔ] a young pony, mule.

ਟਟੋਰਨਾ [təʔorna], ਟਟੋਲਨਾ [təʔolna] v See ਟਕਟੋਰਨਾ.

ਟੱਟੀ [təʔti] n thick screen or wall of straw grass, bamboo or elephant grass. 2 shelter for the toilet. 3 excreta.

ਟੱਟੂ [təʔtu] n young horse, mule, pony.

ਟਣਾਣਾ [təʔana], ਟਣਾਨਾ [təʔana] n firefly, glowworm. "surəj jotī nā hoī tənāṇe."—BG. See ਖਦੇੜਤ and ਜੁਗਨੂ.

ਟਨ [tən] onom sound of a bell etc. 2 E ton, weight equivalent to twenty-eight standard mounds.

ਟਨਾਣਾ [təʔana] See ਟਣਾਣਾ, ਖਦੇੜਤ and ਜੁਗਨੂ.

ਟਪਕਣਾ [təʔəkna] v drip, leak, trickle (of droplets). 2 (of a fruit) fall from the branch of a tree.

ਟਪਣਾ [təʔna] v jump, leap, skip. "nəci nəci təpəhi bəhut dukh pavahi."—gəu m 3.

ਟਪਾਉਣਾ [təpauna] v make someone jump. 2 help one cross; spend or while away (time).

ਟਪਿ [təpi] having jumped.

ਟੱਪਾ [təppa] n jump, leap. 2 a line or verse of a song. 3 gap, difference.

ਟਬਰ [təbər] n family, household, ancestry. "təbər rovanī dhahi."—var majh m 1. 2 Dg ਟਾਬਰ, child, offspring, progeny.

ਟਮਕ [təmək] See ਟੱਮਕ. 2 shine, dim light, intermittent gleam of light.

ਟਰ [tər] n frog's shrill sound etc. 2 babble that irritates the ear; discordant noise. 3 See ਟਰਨਾ.

ਟਰਹੁ [tərahu] get lost, go away. 2 take away; remove. "dubidha duri tərhu."—bila m 5.

ਟਰਕਣਾ [tərekna], ਟਰਕਨਾ [tərekna] v slip, shift from one's place, fall. "gəe thikane tərək."

—GPS. 2 croak.

ਟਰਨਾ [tərna] v go away, slip away. "prithme gərəbhvas te tərna."—gəu m 5.

ਟਰਿ [təri] by slipping away, by refraining. 2 by walking, or marching ahead. "age tərī tāko trin lina."—cəritr 21.

ਟਲ [təl] Sk ਟਲ੍ਹ v prick. 2 See ਟਲਣਾ. 3 a Bhatt admirer of the Guru. "sukahu təl guru sevī."—səveye m 2 ke.

ਟਲਨਾ [təlna] v slip, shift. 2 withdraw; move back. "tələhi jam ke dut."—bavən.

ਟਲਪਲੈ [təlpələ] withdraws, yields. "isu lobhi ka jiu təlpələ."—sri m 1.

ਟਲਧਾ [təladha] adj which has slunk away; prohibited, warned, removed. "təle nā təladha."—var maru 2 m 5.

ਟਲ੍ਹ [təlh] a Bhatt admirer of the Guru. This word is a transform of ਟਲ 3.

ਟੱਲ [təll] n a large bell. See ਘੰਟਾ ਸਬਦ.

ਟੱਲਾ [təlla] n a stick to play with a ball. 2 hit of a bat on the ball. 3 bouncing of a ball.

ਟੱਲਿਕਾ [təllika], ਟੱਲੀ [təlli] n small bell. Sk ਘੰਟਾਲੀ ਟਾ [tə] Sk n earth, land.

ਟਾਉਠਾ [tautha] hot region, hot place; place where there is direct sunlight with shelter from the wind.

ਟਾਂਸ [tās] n bough; large branch of a tree. "jətha birəch ke sakha tās."—GPS. See ਸਿਫਾ. 2 ache, pang, shooting pain.

ਟਾਹਣਾ [tahna], ਟਾਹਣੀ [tahni] See ਟਹਨਾ and ਟਹਨੀ.

ਟਾਹਰ [tahar] n loud call, shout. 2 an Islamic prayer recited by a priest of Sultan Peer when he is served with food. 3 gossip, arrogant utterance.

ਟਾਹਲਾਸਾਹਿਬ [tahasahib] a gurdwara in memory of both Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh in village Kubh (tehsil and police station Mansa, division Barnala of Patiala state). Tegbahadur, the ninth Guru, while returning from Talwandi Sabo, visited this place

and sat under a rosewood tree. As a result, this holy place is popularly known as Tahla Sahib. That tree has withered away now.

The tenth Guru, Gobind Singh, used to visit this place, occasionally, for hunting and sauntering.

A gurdwara in memory of the tenth Guru is built here. Manji Sahib of Guru Tegbahadur is also set up in a room. Patiala state has donated 250 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This holy place is one and a half miles to the south of Maurh railway station.

ਟਾਹਲੀ [təhli] See ਟਾਹਲੀ.

ਟਾਹਲੀਆਣਾ [təhliāṇa] See ਟਾਹਲੀਆਣਾ.

ਟਾਹਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ [təhliśāhib] See ਟਾਹਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਾਕ [tak] *n* obstruction, barricade, prohibition.

ਟਾਕ [tāk] *n* a unit to measure the strength of a bow; a weight equivalent to twenty-five seers. The bow stretched by suspending a weight of twenty-five seers from the bow string, is said to have the strength of one tāk. Guru Gobind Singh's bow had strength equivalent to nine taks. No other warrior was able to stretch it. "kamaṭhe dor ləhər ke nətāki die."

—PP. See ਟਾਕ 8. 2 tāk — a weight equivalent to four mashas. "tāk tol tən na rəhyo."—*cāritr* 91.

3 tāk. "dərāb lūṭayō bad bəhū sūt tīy dīyō nē tāk."—NP. 4 *Skt* टाङ्क a kind of wine, which in olden times was served during religious ceremonies such as Yajnas. 5 See ਟਾਕਨਾ. 6 an important town and tehsil headquarters in the frontier region of Dera Ismail Khan. It remained capital of Katikhail Pathans for a long time. It was annexed into the Sikh empire when Kanwar Naunihal Singh conquered it in December 1836 AD.

ਟਾਕਣੀ [takṇi] *adj* preventing the occurrence of hindrances; stopper of impediments, Durga.

ਟਾਕਨਾ [takna] *v* prevent, prohibit.

ਟਾਕਨਾ [tākna] (*Skt* टङ्क् *vr* bind, connect,

combine) *v* stitch, tie. 2 connect. 3 (in the jargon of opium eaters) fulfil the want of intoxication; not to interrupt addiction. "mīl tāk əphimən bhāg cəṛhāi."—*kṛisən*. See ਟਾਕ 4.

ਟਾਕਰਾ [takra] *n* collision, act of colliding. 2 competition, comparison.

ਟਾਕਾ [tāka] *n* stitch. 2 joint; knot. 3 alloy for soldering metals.

ਟਾਕਿ [takī] notched. 2 having prohibited, or checked.

ਟਾਕਿਮ [takim] I may obstruct, I may dissuade. "aju mīlāva sekh phərid, takim kūjəriā."—*asa*. 'If I control desires of the mind, then union with the Creator can happen here and now.' Some scholars interpret kūjri as sensory organs.

ਟਾਕੀ [taki] *n* a piece of cloth. 2 a patch fixed on a torn cloth or broken utensil.

ਟਾਕੁਆ [takua] *n* small axe, battle axe.

ਟਾਕੇ [take] cut, chopped. "kəhū tīk take."—*cāritr* 123. 'slew many successors.'

ਟਾਗ [tāg] See ਟਾਗ and ਟਾਗਣਾ.

ਟਾਗ ਤਰੇ [tāg tərē] See ਟਾਗ ਹੇਠਲੀ ਲੰਘਣਾ.

ਟਾਗੂ [tāgu] *n* a person given the job of sitting on a tree or some raised platform to provide information from a distance about the enemy's advance.

ਟਾਟ [tat] *n* mat of jute. 2 mat. 3 gram pod. 4 pricking pain, especially caused in the ear; pang. 5 clan, subcaste.

ਟਾਟ [tāt] *n* skull, cranium, scalp.

ਟਾਟ ਪੁਰਾਸਣ [tāt prahasən], ਟਾਟ ਪੁਰਾਸਨ [tāt prahasən] *Skt* अट्टप्रहासिन् *adj* laughing loudly. "tāt prahasən sṛisəṭi nivasən."—*akal*.

ਟਾਟੀ [tāṭi] See ਟਾਟੀ. "səbhe udani bhrām ki tāṭi."—*gəu kabir*.

ਟਾਡ [tād] Colonel James Tod. This scholar was born in 1782 AD. He came to India in 1798 AD to serve the East India Company. After occupying various posts, he became Adjutant to the Governor General (AGG) in Rajputana.

Tod wrote historical account about the glory of Rajputana named Rajasthan published in 1829 AD. He left no stone unturned to forge cordial ties between the British rule and the nobles of Rajputana.

ਟਾਂਡ [tāḍ] *n* loft; board or plank fitted in a niche or on a wall, for placing things. 2 merchandise, goods for sale. See ਟਾਂਡਾ. "in bīdhī tād bīsaḥio."—*gāu kabir*. 3 armlet, bracelet. "tād bhujan."—*kṛisān*.

ਟਾਂਡਾ [tāḍa] *Dg n* a caravan of oxen loaded with trading goods like foodgrains etc. "mera tādā ladīa jāi re."—*gāu ravīdas*. 2 band of traders. 3 a settlement of traders. 4 stalks of sorghum and maize. 5 tehsil head quarters of district Faizabad in UP, situated on the bank of Gogra river. At one time fine muslin of the Dacca style was manufactured here. The printed calico and chintz of this town are still very famous. 6 See ਟਾਨੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਾਂਡਾਉਰਮੁਰ [tāḍaurmur], ਟਾਂਡਾਉਰਮੁਰ [tāḍaurmur] This is a joint name of two villages Tanda and Urhmarh. These villages are situated a mile apart from each other in Dasooha tehsil of district Hoshiarpur. Now there is a railway station of Tanda Urmur on Jalandhar-Mukerian line. This place is famous for evoking the memory of Sakhisarvar (Sultan Pir), where people belonging to the Sultan clan come from far off places to pay their obeisance. See ਬਿਸੈਰਦਾਸ 2.

ਟਾਂਡੇ [tāḍo] See ਟਾਂਡਾ.

ਟਾਨਾਣਾ [tāṇaṇa], ਟਾਨਾਨਾ [tāṇana] See ਟਾਨਾਣਾ.

ਟਾਪ [tāp] *n* lower portion of a horse's hoof. 2 sound produced by the hoof striking against the ground. 3 wide and thin roṭī.

ਟਾਪੂ [tāpu] *n* area surrounded by water on all sides; island.

ਟਾਪੇ [tāpe] jumps. "nace tāpe avro gave."—*gujā m 1*.

ਟਾਬਰ [tābār] See ਟਾਬਰ.

ਟਾਮਸ [tāmas] George Thomas. He was born in Ireland in 1756 AD and came to India in 1781 after joining the navy. He became an official of Samru Begum (who ruled over Sardhana) in 1786. He made Hansi his capital and proved a capable ruler. He fought against the Sikhs in 1795 near Saharanpur. He also fought against Jind state in 1798 AD and got defeated. At last he suffered heavy defeat at the hands of General Perron. He passed away on August 22, 1802 at Brahampur while on way to Calcutta.

ਟਾਮਨ [tāman] *n* sorcery, black magic. "tāman he kīno in bhayo viprit sou."—*NP*.

ਟਾਰ [tār] See ਟਾਲ.

ਟਾਰਣ [tārṇ], ਟਾਰਨ [tārṇ], ਟਾਰਨਾ [tārṇa] *v* evade, avoid, put off. "tārī nā tārē ave nā jāi."—*bher kabir*. 2 make excuses. "nāhi tār kīnās kāhu kēse."—*GPS*.

ਟਾਰਾ [tāra] *n* evasion, avoidance, act of refraining. 2 excuse, device.

ਟਾਰਿ [tārī] by removing, by prohibiting.

ਟਾਰੀ [tārī] See ਟਾਰਨ.

ਟਾਲ [tāl] *n* heap of objects, stack. 2 sense of evasion, act of passing time. "nāhi isme kachu tāl vicaro."—*GPS*. 3 large bell, gong. "jhājharu tāl baje karnai."—*NP*. 4 *Sk* fruit market.

ਟਾਲਣਾ [tālṇa], ਟਾਲਨਾ [tālṇa] *v* disappear from a place. 2 prevent, prohibit. 3 pass time by making an excuse. 4 drive animals towards the hunter by blocking them from all sides.

ਟਾਲਾ [tāla] *n* act of evasion. "je sunkār jāve kār tāla."—*GPS*. 2 device, excuse. 3 act of driving the animals towards the hunter from other sides.

ਟਾਲਾਟੋਲਾ [tālātola] *n* evasion, excuse. "tālātola dīngāia."—*s kabir*.

ਟਾਲਿ [tālī] by avoiding or evading. See ਟਾਲ and ਟਾਲਣਾ.

ਟਾਲੂਸਾਹਿਬ [talhasahib] See ਟਾਹਲਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਾਲੀ [talhi] *n* Indian rosewood. The wood of this tree is very hard and smooth, and is used as building material, particularly for furniture of the superior quality. See ਸਿੰਸਪ.

ਟਾਲੀਆਣਾ [talhiana] a holy place one mile to the north-west of Raikot in Jagraon tehsil of Ludhiana district. The tenth Guru of the Sikhs, while coming from Machhiwara, stopped near a small pond and took rest under a sheesam tree. Here Kalha Rai offered his services to the Guru. He sent Noora Maahi to Sirhind to get information about the fate of the Guru's younger sons. A gurdwara stands here. Ten vighas of purchased land is the property of the gurdwara. This place is fourteen miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station.

ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਝੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੁਕੀ [talhiā phattu sāmuki] a village fifteen kohs to the north west of Mukatsar in Ferozepur district, founded by two Dogras named Phattu and Sammu. They served Guru Gobind Singh with dedication and devotion and presented a lūgi (striped sheet as lower garment) and a cotton blanket at the time of his departure. The place visited by the Guru now falls in the territory of Shergarh. See ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਟਾਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ [talhisahib] the sheesam tree, beneath which any of the ten Gurus of the Sikhs took rest or which is related to their biography. The following talhis (sheesam trees) are very famous:

1 the talhi on the bank of Santokhsar in Amritsar beneath which Guru Ram Das and Guru Arjan Dev sat for a while.

2 the talhi of Baba Sri Chand near the habitation on the west of village Pakhoke, seven kohs to the north of Dera Baba Nanak. Baba Sri Chand used to meditate under this holy tree. Guru Hargobind also stayed here for a while to pay respect to Baba ji. The

gurdwara owns fifty ghumaons of land in the village and three hundred vighas of cultivable wasteland in the Bar area along with a grant worth revenue of one thousand three hundred rupees per year. Annual congregation is held on Assu Badi 5, each year.

3 There is a village named Ghakkakotli under police station Shahgarib, tehsil Shakargarh, district Gurdaspur. Guru Har Rai took rest under a talhi standing to the south east of this village. The tree has decayed since then, but a new tree has grown in its place. At this place, the Guru liberated Moola from the life of a rabbit, whose memorial stands by the road close to village Kallahbua. The Guru stayed for a few days near this talhi on the request of a devotee Bhai Fateh Chand. Fifty vighas of land and a grant worth a hundred rupees per annum has been allotted to this gurdwara. Annual congregation is held on the Vaisakhi day each year. This holy place is nine miles to the east of Naroval railway station.

4 a holy place in memory of Baba Sri Chand near the habitation. It is to the north-west of village Daulatpur under police station Raahon, tehsil Nawan Shahar, district Jalandhar. While going towards Kiratpur Sahib, Baba ji stayed beneath this talhi for three days. Land measuring about seventeen ghumaons is attached with the gurdwara. Annual congregation is held on 1 Harh every year. This religious place is situated nine miles to the east of Nawan Shahar railway station.

5 There stands a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind on the outskirts of village Moonak under police station Tanda, tehsil Dasoocha, district Hoshiarpur. The Guru arrived here while he was on his hunting expedition. The Guru's horse was tied to the talhi. A simple memorial has been raised here. There is no

attendant. A compound of about two kanals is the only property of this memorial. A religious congregation is held annually on Harh Vadi 1. A river flows near the gurdwara; it is situated two miles to the north of Tanda railway station.

6 a talhi of Baba Sri Chand near Lahore railway station.

ਟਾਂਵਾਂ [tāvā], ਟਾਂਵੀ [tāvi] *adj* and *pron* anyone, rare, hardly any. "tāvi tūpāk cālē kēb kēbē." —GPS.

ਟਿਕ [tik] *Skt* टिक् *vr* support. 2 *n* support, base. "tik ekas ki." —prabha a m 1. 3 stick, cane, bamboo stick. "adhule kau tik." —dhana m 5. ਟਿਕਈ [tikai] stable, stabilized. "binu nāve mānu eku nā tikai." —sridhgosatī.

ਟਿਕਈਆ [tikaiā] *adj* accommodating, providing a lodging. 2 stabilized, stable. "ik khinu mānu tikē nā tikaiā." —bīla a m 4.

ਟਿਕਟ [tikət] *E* ticket, payment of charges for rail travel, visit to show-houses or permit for entrance to a club, society etc. 2 postal stamp, Messrs Thos De La Rue and Co. had in 1862 AD a contract from the British Government for printing postal stamps for India. Since November 1925, the Government Mint Calcutta has started printing these stamps.

ਟਿਕਟਿਕੀ [tiktikī] *n* tripod stand. 2 foundation support. 3 stare, fixed gaze, intent, look.

ਟਿਕ ਟਿਕੈ [tik tikē] may have trust, may have faith. "kisu upari oh tik tikē?" —varsar m 1.

ਟਿਕਣਾ [tikṇa], ਟਿਕਨਾ [tikna], ਟਿਕਨੁ [tikānu] *v* stay, be stable, settle. "jisu hirde hārigun tikāhi." —tukha chāt m 4. "tikānu nā pave binu satsāgati." —dev m 5.

ਟਿਕਰੀ [tikri], ਟਿਕੜੀ [tikri] *n* tikki, roti. "tim sāgati māhi tikri teri." —GPS. 2 tikki fried in ghee. 3 See ਟਿੱਕਰੀ. 4 See ਟੁਕੜੀ 3.

ਟਿਕਾ [tika] *n* vermilion mark on the forehead, consecration mark. "sāhi tika dītosu jivde." —var ram 3. "tin mukhi tike nikālāhi." —sri

m 1. 2 See ਟਿੱਕਾ.

ਟਿਕਾਉ [tikau] *n* stay, stability, rest. 2 calmness.

ਟਿਕਾਉਣਾ [tikauṇa] *v* set. 2 lodge. 3 pacify.

ਟਿਕਾਈ [tikai] *n* steadiness, sense of stability. 2 *adv* in a steady manner, steadily. 3 made still. "sātān ki māni tēk tikai." —bavān. 4 *n* support, stick. "mē ādhule hāri tēk tikai." —gāu m 4.

ਟਿਕਾਣਾ [tikāṇa], ਟਿਕਾਨਾ [tikāna] *n* place of abode, dwelling place. 2 *adj* accommodated, sheltered.

ਟਿਕਾਵ [tikav] See ਟਿਕਾਉ, ਠਹਿਕਾਉ.

ਟਿਕਾਵਸਿ [tikavasi] it is essential to stay. 2 stays, dwells. "taki oṭ tikavasi re." —maru m 5. 3 will stay.

ਟਿਕਿਓਨੁ [tikionu] anointed, consecrated, enthroned. "jā sudhosu tā lāhina tikionu." —var ram 3. 2 he anointed.

ਟਿਕਿਆ [tikia] *adj* stable, stayed. 2 consecrated, put sacred mark on the forehead. "ji hode guru bāhi tikia." —var gāu 1 m 4.

ਟਿਕੈ [tikē] See ਟਿਕ ਟਿਕੈ.

ਟਿੱਕਰੀ [tikri] *n* piece, portion. 2 bone of the skull, scalp.

ਟਿੱਕਾ [tikka] *n* mark made on the forehead, consecration. 2 heir apparent, crown prince, prince entitled to coronation.

ਟਿੱਕੀ [tikki] *n* round disc of wax, shellac etc. 2 fat and small roti.

ਟਿੱਕੇ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [tikke di var] third ਵਾਰ [var] of Ramkali, composed by Balwand and Satta. It describes the coronation ceremony of the Gurus. It gets this name from this description. It comprises eight verses (pāris).¹

ਟਿੱਟਿਭ [titibh] *Skt* *n* male plover. See ਟਟੀਹਰੀ. 2 a demon, enemy of Indar.

ਟਿੱਟਿਭ ਨਾਯਾ [titibh nyay] See ਟਟੀਹਰੀ and ਨਾਯਾ.

¹There is a hand-written manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib in Dharmshala with Bhai Buta Singh Hakim of Rawalpindi. This composition has 10 verses in it.

ਟਿਡ [tɪd] See ਟਿੱਡ.

ਟਿੱਡ [tɪd] *n* earthen pot, shaped like a small pitcher. It is tied to a Persian wheel to draw water. "kər həri hətmal tɪd pərovəhu."—*bəsāt m 1*.

ਟਿੱਡਸ [tɪdəs] *Skt* टिण्डिस *n* pumpkin — like vegetable that is cooked for sipping. tɪdɔ, tɪdi.

ਟਿੱਡਾ [tɪdɔ], ਟਿੱਡੀ [tɪdi] *n* grasshopper living on wild plants in sandy regions; domestic tiny grass-hopper. 2 locust.

ਟਿੱਡੀ [tɪdi], ਟਿੱਡੋ [tɪdɔ] See ਟਿੱਡਸ.

ਟਿੱਡ [tɪdɔ], ਟਿੱਡਿਕਾ [tɪdɪkɔ] *n* locust. "baḍe tɪdɪkɔ se."—*kalki*. 2 See ਟਿੱਡਾ-ਟਿੱਡੀ.

ਟਿੱਡੀ [tɪdɪ] See ਟਿੱਡੀ and ਟਿੱਡਿਕਾ.

ਟਿੱਡਾਣਾ [tɪdɔnɔ], ਟਿੱਡਾਨਾ [tɪdɔnɔ] See ਟਿੱਡਾਨਾ.

ਟਿੱਪਣੀ [tɪppni], ਟਿੱਪਣੀ [tɪppni] *Skt* टिप्पणी *n* criticism, explication, commentary; observation made on a book's margin. 2 In Punjabi, tɪppi (and bɪdi) are also called tɪppni. See ਟਿੱਪੀ.

ਟਿੱਪੀ [tɪppi] *n* nasalisation mark. In Punjabi, it has two forms ' and '. Some writers have differentiated them according to their pronunciation and use nasality in place of '.

ਟਿੱਬਾ [tɪba] *n* high dune of sand. "khali cāl dhəri siu tɪbe jiu muhah."—*s fərid*. 2 low summit of a hill.

ਟਿੱਬੀਆ [tɪbiyɔ], ਟਿੱਬਾ [tɪbba] See ਟਿੱਬਾ.

ਟਿੱਬਾ ਅਬੋਹਰ [tɪbba əbohər] a village in tehsil Pak Pattan district Montgomery. There is a gurdwara named Nanaksar in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਟਿੱਬੀ [tɪbbi] a small sand dune. 2 See ਟਿੱਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਿੱਬੀਸਾਹਿਬ [tɪbbisəhɪb] mound or small sandy dune, upon which the Guru seated himself.

1 a small dune near Mukatsar, from the top of which Guru Gobind Singh showered arrows on the Mughal army. A festival is held during Maghi fair at this place.

2 See ਟਿੱਬੇ.

3 a small dune about three quarters of a

mile from village Behbal under police station and tehsil Kotkapura of Faridkot state. Guru Gobind Singh had stayed here. A gurdwara is built in memory of the tenth Master. The villagers have donated five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara while another three ghumaons have been purchased by Mahant Uttam Singh with his own earnings, and donated to the gurdwara. This gurdwara is situated three miles to the east of the railway station of Rumana Albel Singh.

ਟਿੱਕਣਾ [tɪrkɔnɔ] *v* slip away, retract. 2 deny; go back on one's word. 3 be estranged; be annoyed.

ਟਿੱਕੜ [tɪrkɔ] *onom* sound of shrill speech. 2 *n* downfall, decline. "tɪrkɔt tɪk."—*kalki*. 'Successors come to nought.'

ਟਿੱਲਾ [tɪlla] *n* hillock, peak, summit. 2 high mound, big dune of sand etc. *A* جف. 3 hermitage of a monk at a hilltop.

ਟਿੱਲਾ ਬਾਲਗੁੰਦਈ [tɪlla bəlgūndai] dwelling place of saint Bal Gundai on a hillock under police station Dina, district Jehlum. See ਬਾਲਗੁੰਦਈ.

ਟੀਸ [tis] *n* piercing pain, ache. 2 act of mocking or annoying.

ਟੀਸੀ [tisi] *n* top, peak, highest point.

ਟੀਕ [tik] *n* continuous flow; current. 2 vermilion mark on the forehead, consecration mark. "həri həri ram nam rəs tɪk."—*prabha m 4*. 'is the paste of all pleasures.' "tɪna məstəkɪ uʃəl tɪk."—*prabha m 3*. 3 an ornament worn by women on the forehead. 4 *Skt* टीक् *vr* describe, jump.

ਟੀਕਤ [tikət] *adv* remained, stayed. 2 See ਟੀਕਾ 1.

ਟੀਕਾ [tika] *n* ornament worn by women on the forehead. 2 consecration mark on one's forehead. "pun tika ko put həkara."—*cəritr 259*. 'The son was called for coronation.' 3 crown prince, heir apparent, rightful claimant

for coronation. 4 critical explanation of a book, commentary. "mukh te pāṭa ṭika sāhit."—*ram m 5*. See टीक्क. 5 vermilion mark, made on the forehead during the betrothal and other related ceremonies. "jo ravər ko nāḍən nika. tis umēd he avən ṭika."—*GPS*. 6 adj principal, chief. "sārən palən ṭika."—*gujā m 5*. 'head of the nourishers of the refugees.' 7 immunisation of diseases like smallpox etc; vaccination.

टीकाकार [ṭikakar] writer of a book's explication, commentator. 2 vaccinator.

टीकावे [ṭikave] stabilises, stops. "kūbh bina jal na ṭikave."—*g3d kabir*.

टीका [ṭika] *n* aim, opportunity. 2 limit, boundary. 3 striker, in the form of soap nut, lotus nut, walnut; small stone ball used in the game played by boys. This striker is made to hit a given target.

टीक [ṭik] *Skt* तिक्क *adj* pungent, bitter. 2 *n* act of showing thumb of the hand to tease someone; irritating. 3 ripe fruit of wild caper (capparis aphylla). 4 swollen eyeball which has lost eyesight.

टीकहा [ṭikha] *n* kick (by the hind legs) of a horse, mule; kick by the hind leg.

टीडा [ṭid] See टिंडा. 2 cricket; membrane. See टीह.

टीड़ा [ṭīḍa] *n* cotton pod, cotton flower bud. 2 squash gourd. See टिंडस.

टीडी [ṭīḍi] See टिंड and टिडी.

टीह [ṭih] cricket, membrane, insect. "ṭihulave mājhī bare."—*tukha barāhmaha*. 'Crickets twitter in the forest.'

टीप [ṭip] *n* horoscope. 2 outward show, ostentation. 3 tipping the joints of bricks with a mixture of lime etc. 4 high tone, high tune. 5 a wide mouthed funnel used for pouring oil into or extracting it from the bottle. It seems to be a distortion of pipe. The French pronunciation of it is पीप [pip].

टीपटप [ṭipṭap] *n* grandeur, glamour, pomp, ostentation. "kīye ṭip ṭapē kai koṭi dhuke."—*cārttr 123*.

टीपु सुलतान [ṭipu ṣultan] son of Haider Ali, ruler of Mysore, who was born in 1749 AD. He ascended the throne in 1782 after the death of his father. He fought several battles against the British; ultimately he was killed fighting valiantly at Mysore in 1799 AD and was buried in Lal Bagh near the grave of his father.

Now-a-days the descendants of Tipu live in Taliganj, Calcutta. They get sustenance allowance from the British Government.

टीला [ṭila] See टिल.

टुक [ṭuk] or टुक [ṭuku] *adj* a little, a bit, slight. "ōjan dei sabbhekoi, ṭuku caḥən mahi bīḍanu."—*maru kabir*. 'There is a bit of uniqueness in sarcasm', i.e. each collyrium-laden eye cannot express such sarcasm. 2 half — "ṭuku dāmu kārari jāu kārū."—*tlāg kabir*. 'if you stabilise your mind for half of your breath.' 3 *adv* slightly, a bit. 4 loaf of bread, loaf.

टुकटेर [ṭukter] person longing for a loaf of bread; beggar, mendicant.

टुकर [ṭukar] *n* piece, piece of bread, loaf of bread.

टुकगदा [ṭukargada], टुकगदाई [ṭukargadaī] beggar, begging for crumbs. See टुकगदा. "ṭukargadaī pekḥ muhi jāryo."—*GPS*.

टुकरा [ṭukra] See टुकर.

टुक [ṭukar] See टुकर.

टुकगदा [ṭukargada] beggar, begging for crumbs; mendicant. See गदा. 2.

टुकगदाई [ṭukargadaī] tendency to beg for crumbs. 2 beggar.

टुकरा [ṭukara] *n* part, portion. 2 piece of bread, loaf of bread. 3 livelihood, subsistence.

टुकड़ी [ṭukarī] *n* small piece. 2 band, squad. 3 festival celebrated on Kartika Sudi 15; the fast of Kattak-Isnaan (bath of Kattak)

completes this day. It is also called the festival of Tikri. 4 flock of birds.

ਟੁਕੁ [tuku] See ਟੁਕ.

ਟੁੰਗਣਾ [tūḡṇa] See ਟੁੰਗਣਾ. 2 to tuck an object into another e.g. to tuck in the loose end of a turban.

ਟੁਚਾ [tuca] adj mean, base, low.

ਟੁਟਣਾ [tuṭṇa], ਟੁਟਨਾ [tuṭṇa] (*Sk* ਤੁਟ *vr* trim, pluck) v separate, break.

ਟੁਟਪੁਜੀਆ [tuṭpūjia] trader, who lacks capital; one who has lost his original outlay.

ਟੁਟੀ [tuṭi], ਟੁੱਟੀ [tuṭṭi] adj broken, cracked.

ਟੁੱਟੀ ਗੱਢਣੀ [tuṭṭi gāḍḥṇi] v affirm the broken bond as it was before; restore to the earlier state. See ਮਹਾਂਸਿੰਘ.

ਟੁੱਡਾ [tūḍa] *Sk* ਰੁਝ *n* headless body. 2 tree without branches. 3 cripple, armless, lame. "ruḥla tūḍa ādhula kīu gāl lāge dhai?"—*var majh* 2.

ਟੁੱਡਾਲਾਟ [tūḍālaṭ], ਟੁੱਡੀਲਾਟ [tūḍīlaṭ] Sir Henry Harding, who was Governor General of India from July 23, 1844 to 1848 AD. Lord Harding had lost his left hand on June 16, 1815 while fighting a battle against Napoleon Bonaparte at Ligny, hence his name tūḍālaṭ. In Punjabi viz - "sāṭṭhā kohā da pēdh si luddheāṇa rato rat kīti tūḍe dār miā. uh bhī lutṭīa laṭ ne aī ḍera sabbho khohke kītiā cār miā."—85.—*śah muḥammad*.¹

ਟੁੱਡੇ ਅਸ ਰਾਜੇ ਕੀ ਧੁਨੀ [tūḍe əs raje kī dhuni] See ਧੁਨੀ (e).

ਟੁਬਕੀ [tubki] *n* dip, dive. "nikse nā tātē tubki ik līni."—*NP*. 2 a kind of small wild duck, that frequently dives in water.

ਟੁਬਣਾ [tūbṇa] v strike with toes, kick. 2 touch, come into physical contact (with). "peri tūb uṭhalīa."—*BG*. "tūb pav hājratāhī jəgayo."

¹Shah Mohammad was a Vatala based Punjabi poet. He composed the narrative of battles between the Sikhs and the English to which he was an eye-witness. It comprises 105 octave stanzas.

—*caritr* 82.

ਟੁਬੀ [tubi], ਟੁਬੀ [tubhi], ਟੁੱਬੀ [tubbhi] See ਟੁਬਕੀ. ਟੁੰਮਣਾ [tūmṇa] See ਟੁੰਬਣਾ. 2 support; prop under a vessel.

ਟੁਰਣਾ [turna], ਟੁਰਨਾ [turna] v walk fast, move. 2 start, continue.

ਟੁਲ [tul] *n* gang, crowd, cluster. 2 overflow, spillover. See ਟੁਲਿਟੁਲਿ.

ਟੁਲਕਣਾ [tulakṇa], ਟੁਲਨਾ [tulna] v fall; crawl. 2 jump over. 3 spillover on boiling.

ਟੁਲਿਟੁਲਿ [tulituli] repeated overflow, continual spillover. "harīras tūli tūli pāuda jiu."—*majh m* 4. See ਟੁਲ 2.

ਟੁਲੇਰੇ [tulere] to the group, to the community. "bāran nā sakau ek tūlere."—*kan m* 5. 'I cannot describe even a single group of the Creator's creation' i.e. not to talk of explaining the whole universe, it is impossible to define even a single group.

ਟੁਸਾ [tusa] *n* blossom, tender shoot. 2 flower's bud.

ਟੁਕ [tuk] *n* segment, part. 2 loaf, roti. 3 See ਅੰਡਟੁਕ. 4 used for words written on the margin of a book, taken as quote from the text.

ਟੁਕਰ [tukar], ਟੁਕਰਾ [tukra] See ਟੁਕੜਾ.

ਟੁਟਨਾ [tuṭṇa] See ਟੁਟਣਾ. "tuṭi prīti gāi burbolī."—*oākar*. "tuṭi nīdāk kī ādhbic."—*sar m* 5. 2 swoop, assault.

ਟੁਟਨਿ [tuṭṇi] *n* discord, misunderstanding. "chālnagānī siu meri tuṭṇi hoi."—*prabha a m* 5. 'Discord has grown between me and the deceitful female snake, i.e. wealth.'

ਟੁਟਿ [tuṭi] See ਟੁਟਿ. 2 broken; after breaking.

ਟੁਟੀ [tuṭi] adj broken. See ਟੁਟਿ. "tuṭi gāḍḥanhar gopal."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *n* orifice of a jug; snout of a kettle. *Sk* ਝੋਟੀ. 3 opening of a water pump, from which water jets out.

ਟੁਠਾ [tuṭha] See ਝੁਠ and ਝੁਠਾ.

ਟੁਣਾ [tuṇa], ਟੁਨਾ [tuṇa] *n* exorcism, incantation, sorcery.

ਟੁੰਬਣਾ [tūbṇa] See ਟੁੰਬਣਾ.

ਟੁਮ [tūm] *n* ornament, piece of jewellery.
2 beautiful woman.

ਟੁਮਨਾ [tūmna] See ਟੁੰਬਣਾ.

ਟੂਲ [tul] *n* a cloth of scarlet red colour, specially worn by women. 2 drowsiness caused by opiate; addicts' stupor, during which one's head reclines downward.

ਟੇਸੂ [tesu] *n* flower of dhak tree, flower of plas tree. 2 plas, dhak.

ਟੇਹਲਪੁਰਾ [tehālpura] See ਟਹਿਲਪੁਰਾ.

ਟੇਕ [tek] *n* support, base. "din dunia teri tek." -*bher m* 5. 2 support; stick used as a support to help a plant grow or keep erect. "tek de de uce kare." -*devidas*. 3 stick or staff to feel the way. "me ādhule ki tek." -*tlīg namdev*. 4 origin, foundation. "rovānhare ki kavan tek?" -*ram m* 5. 5 pause; refrain; the line of verse repeated towards the end of each stanza. 6 *Dg* persistence, insistence.

ਟੇਕਣਾ [tekṇa], ਟੇਕਨਾ [tekna] *v* put, place. e.g. "mattha tekṇa." 2 support, give shelter. 3 be certain, be certain after pondering.

ਟੇਕਨੀ [tekṇi] *n* stick. 2 support.

ਟੇਕੁ [teku] See ਟੇਕ.

ਟੇਟਾ [teṭa] *n* dispute, riot. 2 opposition. 3 tactic, trick.

ਟੇਟੁਆ [teṭua] *n* base of the pivot of a wooden board; wood or stone upon which the pivot of wooden board is placed.

ਟੇਟੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [teṭe cāṛhna] *v* become another's tool; be guiled into another's allurements.

ਟੇਡੋ [teḍo] *adj* curved, bent. 2 crooked, perverse.

ਟੇਡ [teḍ] *n* bend, curve, curvature. "hau ābhiman teḍhpagri." -*brīla kabit*.

ਟੇਡਾ [teḍha] *adj* curved, bent. 2 crooked, deceitful. "cālāt kāt teḍhe teḍhe?" -*keda kabit*. "teḍhu pag teḍhe cālē." -*keda kabit*.

ਟੇਢੀ [teḍhi] *adj* feminine of ਟੇਡਾ.

ਟੇਢੋ [teḍho] curved, bent. "eḍho teḍho jatu." -*sar*

kabit.

ਟੋਚ [ter] *n* call, shout. 2 a long, high-pitched tune.

ਟੋਰਨਾ [terna] *v* call in a loud tone. "catrak jāl bin tere." -*brīha chāt m* 4. 2 call, tell. "tān te pran hot jāb nīare terāt pret pukar." -*dev m* 9. 3 ਟੋਰਨਾ is also used for ਅਟੋਰਨਾ.

ਟੇਲਿਗ੍ਰਾਫ [teligrafi] *E* telegraph. *G* ਟੇਲਿ (far away) ਗ੍ਰੇਫ (to write); a device with which one can write from afar.

ਟੇਲਿਫੋਨ [telifon] *E* telephone. *G* ਟੇਲਿ (far away), ਫੋਨ (sound). a device with which one can hear from afar.

ਟੇਵ [tev] *S n* habit, nature, vogue. "tev eh pāri." -*keda m* 5. 2 delicacy, relish. 3 sign, mark.

ਟੇਵਾ [teva] *n* horoscope. 2 See ਟੇਵ.

ਟੈ [ṭe] *n* vanity, arrogance. 2 jarring sound.

ਟੈਕਸ [teks] *E* tax; *n* tax, levy, toll, revenue.

ਟੈਰ [ter] feminine of ਟੇਰਾ; female pony. See ਟੈਰਾ.

ਟੈਰਾ [tera] *Skt* ਟਾਰ *n* pony, hack.

ਟੋਆ [toa] *n* pit, trough.

ਟੋਹ [toḥ] *n* search, exploration. 2 news, information. 3 touch, bodily contact.

ਟੋਹਣਾ [toḥṇa] *v* grope, come in contact. 2 probe one's mind by referring to some incident. 3 *n* pit, trough.

ਟੋਹਣੀ [toḥṇi] *adj* probing, groping. "me ādhule hārī nam lokuṭi toḥṇi." -*suhi a m* 1. 2 stick, staff. "jīu ādhule hārī toḥṇi." -*asa a m* 1.

ਟੋਹਨਾ [toḥna] See ਟੋਹਣਾ.

ਟੋਹਨੀ [toḥni] See ਟੋਹਣੀ. "pīrā ka nam me ādhule toḥni." -*brīla chāt m* 5.

ਟੋਹੇ ਟਾਹੇ [tohe ṭahe] searched, groped. "tohe ṭahe bahu bhāvan." -*bāvan*.

ਟੋਕ [tok] *n* interruption, prohibition. 2 interference.

ਟੋਕਣਾ [tokṇa], ਟੋਕਨਾ [tokna] *v* interrupt. 2 *n* a large utensil fitted with a clasp, used for boiling water and for cooking rice etc.

ਟੋਕਰਾ [tokra], ਟੋਕਰੀ [tokri] *n* basket made of mulberry cane or bamboo sticks, used for storing vegetable, fruit, grass etc.

ਟੋਕਾ [tōka] *n* pest that damages standing crops. 2 chopper; cutter, with a broad axe but short handle. 3 fodder cut into small pieces; chopped fodder of millet, sorghum etc. 4 woodpecker. 5 See ਟੋਕਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟੋਕਾਸਾਹਿਬ [tōkasahib] tōṭa is a village under police station and tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. A gurdwara named Toka Sahib in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands one mile to the west of this village. It falls in the territory of Nahan. The Guru stayed here for twelve days after returning from the battle of Bhangani. Jatts of the village Laha had stolen camels of the Guru's force camping here, for which they were suitably punished and the village was renamed as tōṭa.

One hundred vighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara by Nahan state and one hundred and fifty vighas by Ahluwalia jagirdars of Mirpur. An annual revenue of eighty-five rupees has been assigned by the Patiala state. This holy place is thirty miles to the north of Barara railway station and eight kōhs from Nahan. The priest is an Akali Singh. Congregation is held on Jeth Sudi 10 every year. ਟੋਘਨਾ [tōghna] *n* pit, pond. "ਹੁ ਟੋਘਨੇ ਨਾ ਚੁਫ਼ਾਸਹੀ ਪਹਿਰੀ ਕਰੀ ਸਮੁੰਦੁ ਸਮਘਾਇ."—s kēbir. 'You will not get liberated from the entanglements of hypocrisy (ponds). Turn your back on them and ponder over the Creator (ocean).'

ਟੋਟ [tōt], ਟੋਟਾ [tōṭa] See ਟੁਟਿ. 2 deficiency, dearth. 3 piece, segment, part. 4 discomfort undergone by addicts for want of opium etc; hangover. 5 See ਟੋਕਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟੋਟੀ [tōṭī] See ਟੁਟੀ 2.

ਟੋਡਰਮੱਲ [tōḍarmall] a poor Khatri of village Chuhania, district Lahore, son of Bhagwati Das, who was born in 1523 AD. On the strength of his intelligence, he rose to the post

of revenue minister (diwan) of emperor Akbar. Akbar valued the revenue rules and regulations framed by him. Todar Mall was the first to switch over to Persian from Hindi in official administration. He was also a brave general. He showed his excellent bravery during the battle of Bengal. Akbar made him the ruler of Lahore in Jalusi year 34. His residence was in Bazar Hakiman (Bhatti gate).

Todar Mall was one of the nine gems of Akbar's court. Several writers have also termed him as Kayasth (Kaith) and trader. He expired in 1589 AD at Lahore.

Todar Mall was a fine poet of both Hindi and Persian. See his poetry:

ਗੁਣ ਬਿਨ ਜਿਓ ਕਾਮਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਬਿਨ ਜੇਸੇ ਗਿਆਨ
ਮਾਨ ਬਿਨ ਦਾਨ ਜੇਸੇ ਜਲ ਬਿਨ ਸਰ ਹੇ,
ਕਾਠ ਬਿਨ ਗਿਟ ਜੇਸੇ ਹਿਤੁ ਬਿਨ ਪ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਜੇਸੇ
ਵੇਸ਼ਾ ਰਸਰਿਤਿ ਜੇਸੇ ਫਲ ਬਿਨ ਟਰ ਹੇ,
ਤਾਰ ਬਿਨ ਯਾਤਰ ਜੇਸੇ ਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਬਿਨ ਮਾਤਰ ਜੇਸੇ
ਪਾਤਰ ਬਿਨ ਨਾਰਿ ਜੇਸੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਬਿਨ ਘਰ ਹੇ,
ਭੋਧਾਰ ਸੁ ਕਾਵਿ ਤੇਸੇ ਮਾਨ ਮੇ ਵੀਚਰ ਦੇਖੋ
ਧਰਮ ਵਿਹਿਨ ਧਨ ਪਾਕਸ਼ੀ ਬਿਨ ਪਰ ਹੇ.

2 a rich merchant, resident of Sirhind who served and consoled Mata Gujri after the martyrdom of Guru Gobind Singh's two younger sons. Several historians have opined that he performed the cremation of Mata Gujri and her younger grandsons.

ਟੋਡਾ [tōḍa] *n* slope of a hill. 2 balcony. 3 a village between Nada and Manaktabra, under police station Rani Ke Raipur, tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here while going to Anandpur, but no gurdwara is built here in his memory. 4 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, belonging to the Mehta subcaste, who did a lot while Amritsar was being raised. 5 young one of a camel.

ਟੋਡੀ [tōḍī] It is a full-fledged variation of a major musical measure tōḍī ṭhāṭ wherein rā, gā, dhā

are soft, medium and all other notes are pure; dhā is minor and gā is major. The period of its singing is the second quarter of the day.

ascending : s̄a, ra, ga, mi, p̄a, dha, n̄a, s̄a.

descending: s̄a, n̄a, dha, p̄a, mi, ga, ra, s̄a.

ṭoḍi is at number twelve in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਟੋਨਾ [ṭona] *n* incantation, exorcism, magic, black magic. “ṭona kār mohe jānu soi.”—*NP*.

ਟੋਪ [ṭop], ਟੋਪਾ [ṭopa] *n* a kind of hat shaped like a basket to be put on the head. See ਪੰਚੜ. 2 an ancient weighing measure equivalent to two to three seers. *Skṭ* ਟੋਪਰ small bag.

ਟੋਪੀ [ṭopi] *n* small hat around which the turban is tied. 2 gun-cap for a gun having such explosive as emits fire when the trigger is pressed; gun-cap.

ਟੋਬੂ [ṭōbu] *n* draft, bond, bill of exchange.

ਟੋਭੜਾ [ṭobhṛa], ਟੋਭੜੀ [ṭobhṛī], ਟੋਭਾ [ṭobha] *n* that which has glamour (ਅਭਾ) of water (ਤੋਭ) in it; pond, pool, unlined tank, small pond. “mihī vūṭhe gālia nālīa ṭobhṛīa ka jālu jāī pāve vicī sursāri.”—*var bīla m 4*. 2 tank dug for worshipping the ancestors. Hindu families dig out earth from this tank on a particular day every year. “jodh jāṭhere mēnīan sātiā sūt ṭobhṛī tōe.”—*BG*. “māṭhī ṭobhṛī māṭh āru gor. īnāhu nā sevāhu sabbh dīhu chor.”—*GPS*.

ਟੋਮੂ [ṭomu] See ਟੋਮੂ.

ਟੋਯਾ [ṭoya] See ਟੋਯਾ.

ਟੋਰ [ṭor] *n* speed, movement, gait. 2 hunt, search, exploration. 3 long and thin bough; wooden beam. 4 imperative of verb ਟੋਰਨਾ, e.g., gāḍḍī ṭor.

ਟੋਰਨ [ṭorān], ਟੋਰਨਾ [ṭorna] *v* make one walk or move. 2 look for, search. “so nār kyō māg ṭorān jāī?”—*NP*.

ਟੋਰਾ [ṭora] *n* movement, walking. 2 *adj* searched, looked for. “guru rāsna ki lāṛ ṭora.”—*GPS*.

ਟੋਰੈ [ṭore] (he) moves. 2 searches, looks for.

“ānīk bīdhi kārī ṭore.”—*gāu m 5*.

ਟੋਲ [ṭol] *n* search, hunt, exploration. See ਟੋਲਣਾ.

2 community, group, band. 3 decorative material, clothes, ornaments etc. “nanak sace nam bīṇu sabbhe ṭol vīṇasu.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਟੋਲਣਾ [ṭolṇa], ਟੋਲਨਾ [ṭolna] *v* search, hunt, explore. “bahār ṭole so bhārām bhulahi.”—*majh m 5*.

ਟੋਲਾ [ṭola], ਟੋਲਿ [ṭolī], ਟੋਲੀ [ṭolī] *n* group, band, gang, cluster, community. 2 decorative material. See ਟੋਲ 3. “hau enī ṭolī bhulīasu.”—*suhi m 1 kucāji*. 3 to a group. “īkātū ṭolī nā ābra.”—*suhi m 1 kucāji*. 4 See ਟੋਲਣਾ. 5 having searched or explored. “āgāhu pīchāhu ṭolī dīṭha.”—*var bīla m 4*.

ਟੋਲੂ [ṭolu] See ਟੋਲ.

ਟੋਵਾ [ṭova] See ਟੋਵਾ.

ਟੋਵੈ [ṭove] in the pit. “ānhe pāvṇa khatī ṭove.”—*sava m 1*.

ਟੋੜੀ [ṭorī] See ਟੋੜੀ.

ਟੋੜ [ṭōk] *adj* odd; not even (in counting), e.g. one, three, five etc.

ਟੋਨਾ [ṭona] See ਟੂਣਾ and ਟੋਨਾ.

ਟੋਰ [ṭor], ਟੋਰਾ [ṭora] *n* a bunch of hair in the shape of a fly whisk at the tail end of animals like a tiger. “pherat lāgul ṭor karala.”—*GPS*. 2 hanging or loose end of a turban or a plume; raised part of the turban on the head. 3 ear of a corn; spike. “īs ko ṭor ucere nīkāsyō.”—*GPS*.

ਟੋਕ [ṭōk] *Skṭ* ਟੋਕੂ *n* a weight equivalent to four mashas.¹ 2 spade; implement to dig out earth. 3 chopper. 4 anger, ire. 5 sword. 6 leg. 7 pride, vanity. 8 See ਟੋਕ 1. “dhānukh nīṭhur nō ṭōk khīcāte.”—*GPS*. 9 See ਟੋਕੂ.

ਟੋਕਕ [ṭōkāk] *Skṭ* ਟੋਕਕ *n* ṭaka, a coin equivalent to two paisas. 2 rupee. 3 a gold coin, muhār. 4 state-currency, coin.

ਟੋਕਕਸਾਲਾ [ṭōkākṣālā] See ਟੋਕਸਾਲ.

¹According to some books, ṭōk comprises ten mashas. See ਟੋਕ.

ਟੰਕਣ [ṭāṇ] *Skt* टङ्कण *n* borax. *L* Sodii Biboras.

ਟੰਕਾ [ṭāka] See ਟਕਾ. 2 See ਟਾਂਕਾ.

ਟੰਕਾਰ [ṭākar] *Skt* टङ्कार *n* sound produced during the plucking of a bowstring; tinkling sound of a bow. 2 sound of jingling; sound of dingdong.

ਟੰਕੁ [ṭāku] *n* a measure of four mashas. See

ਟੰਕ. "dharti taraji ābar toli piche ṭāku carai."

—*var majh m I*. 'weigh the whole universe with

four mashas of weight.' "ape dharti sajjanu

piare, piche ṭāku carai."—*sor m 4*. 'Weighing

a huge object like earth with the help of a ṭāk

means it is negligible as compared to the

measures and weights used by the Almighty.'

2 a small weight put on the lighter pan in order

to balance the scale; counterweight;

counterbalance.

ਟੰਕੋਰ [ṭākor] *n* See ਟੰਕਾਰ.

ਟੰਗ [ṭāṅ] *n* part of the body above the ankle

and below the knee, leg. See ਟੰਕ 6. 2 *Skt* टङ्ग

spade; a kind of hoe. 3 wide and flat sword.

ਟੰਗ ਹੇਠਲੀ ਲੰਘਣਾ [ṭāṅ heṭh. dī lāṅhṇa] *v* accept a

humiliating defeat; accept subordination.

ਟੰਗਣਾ [ṭāṅṇa] *v* hang; keep an object suspended

from a peg etc. 2 tuck in the loose end of a

turban or trousers. 3 *n* a rod tied to the roof at

both its ends, from which clothes etc are hung.

4 a cup-shaped network with strings; used for

hanging eatables to protect them from cats etc.

ਟੰਗਰੀ [ṭāṅgri], ਟੰਗਤੀ [ṭāṅgri] *n* leg. See ਟੰਕ 6.

2 See ਲੋਧਾ.

ਟੰਚ [ṭāc], ਟੰਚਿ [ṭāci], ਟੰਚੁ [ṭācu] *n* niggardliness,

miserliness. 2 hypocrisy, prudery. 3 narrow

mindedness; cruelty of mind. "ṭāc karāhu kīa

prāṇi?"—*asa paṭi m I*.

ਟੰਟਾ [ṭāṭa] *n* dispute, unpleasant job. 2 deception,

fraud.

ਟੰਬਰ [ṭābar] *n* army uniform; dress of a soldier;

short for ਭਟਾਂਬਰ. "kābar ke bahu ṭābar ābar."

—*caritr 195*.

ਟੰਮਕ [ṭāmāk] *n* small kettledrum that gives out

the sound of ṭam-ṭam on beating. "vat vājani

ṭāmāk bheriā."—*sri m 5 pēpaṭ*.

ਟ੍ਰੇਨ [tren] *E* train, class, line, row. 2 a chain of

railway trains.



ਠ [tʰəʈʰa] seventeenth character of Punjabi script with aspirated retroflex plosive sound. 2 *Skt* *n* loud sound. 3 Shiv. 4 constellation of the moon. 5 used in Punjabi also for ਸ੍ਰ [ʃt] and ਸਥ [sth] e.g. *sirəṭhi* for *sriṣṭi*, *mūṭh* for *mūṣṭi*, *aṭh* for *aṣṭ*, *ṭhā* for *sthan*, *ṭhag* for *sthag* etc.

ਠਹੁਰ [tʰəʊr], ਠਹੁਲ [tʰəʊl], ਠਹੁੜ [tʰəʊɽ] *n* place of stay, dwelling place, refuge. “*paio soi tʰəʊr*.”—*s kabir*. “*jāi kīdho ik tʰəʊlən ko*.”—*krisən*.

ਠਹਿਓ [tʰəio] made, built. “*cəhu dīsi tʰat tʰəio*.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਠਈ [tʰai] built, constructed, made. 2 made to stay, determined.

ਠਸਕ [tʰasək] *n* pride. 2 affectation.

ਠਸਕਾ [tʰaska] See ਠਸਕ. 2 a village in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal; it is also a police station. See ਸਾਹਸੀਖ.

ਠਕਕ [tʰəhək] *n* mutual collision of two objects. 2 mutual rivalry.

ਠਕਕਣਾ [tʰəhəkna], ਠਕਕਣਾ [tʰəhəkna] *v* stumble, get knocked, collide with each other. 2 clash, fight.

ਠਕਕਿ [tʰəhəki] *adv* by colliding, clashing. “*tʰəhəki tʰəhəki māia sēgi mue*.”—*bavən*.

ਠਹਰ [tʰəhər] *n* place, location, dwelling. 2 stay.

ਠਹਰਨਾ [tʰəhərna] *v* be situated. 2 stay. 3 dwell.

ਠਹਰਾਉਣਾ [tʰəraʊṇa], ਠਹਰਾਨਾ [tʰəhrana] *v* position, situate. 2 resolve; believe firmly after pondering and theorising.

ਠਹਰਾਯਉ [tʰəhrayəu] resolved. See ਠਹਰਾਉਣਾ 2. “*gur ramdas ənbəu tʰəhrayəu*.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਠਕਰਵਾਲ [tʰəkarval] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana. In this village, there stands a gurdwara named Nanaksar in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਠਕਰਾਇਤ [tʰakraɪt], ਠਕਰਾਈ [tʰakrai] See ਠਕੁਰਾਇਤ and ਠਕੁਰਾਈ.

ਠਕੁਰ [tʰəkur] *Skt* ठकुर deity, demigod, divine being worthy of worship. “*kəvɪ kəly tʰəkur hərdastəne*.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. ‘son of Hardas (Guru Ram Das) is the mentor of poet Kaly.’ 2 lord; ruler. 3 a special title of the Rajputs.

ਠਕੁਰਾਇਤ [tʰakuraɪt], ਠਕੁਰਾਈ [tʰakurai] *n* supermacy, lordship, leadership, chiefship. “*tū mirā saci tʰakurai*.”—*majh ə m 5*. “*tʰakur məhɪ tʰakurai teri*.”—*guj ə m 5*. 2 a class of Thakurs (Rajputs).

ਠਕੁਰਾਈ [tʰakuraɪ] *n* Thakur's spouse, wife of a Thakur (Rajput). “*bhəṭraɪ tʰakuraɪ*.”—*asa ə m 1*. 2 chief's wife.

ਠਗ [tʰəg] *Skt* ढगा *n* swindler, cheat. “*tʰəge seti tʰəg rəliə*.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 the Creator — one who dupes the world with the power of illusion. “*həɪ tʰəg jəg kəu tʰəgəuri lai*.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਠਗਉਰ [tʰəgəʊr] ਠਗ-ਐਰ cheating others. “*cɪtʌt rəhio tʰəgəʊr, nanək phasi gəlɪ pəri*.”—*s m 9*. ‘kept thinking to cheat others, but himself got entrapped.’ 2 See ਠਗਐਰ.

ਠਗਉਰੀ [tʰəgəuri], ਠਗਉਲੀ [tʰəgəuli] *n* an aesthetic medicinal plant; a medicine, which on inhaling makes one unconscious, enabling the cheater to deprive him of money. “*bikhe tʰəgəuri jini jini khai*.”—*gəu m 5*. “*jini*

ਠਗਾਉਲੀ ਪਾਇ।”—*anādu*. 2 also used for a beloved who wins over her lover with qualities of love and devotion. “manu triagi kəri bhagatī ṭhagauri.”—*gāu chāt m 5*. “prem ṭhagauri paī.”—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਠਗਆਯੁਧ [ṭhag-ayudh] *n* weapon (ਆਯੁਧ) of a cheat (ਠਗ); death by hanging.—*sānāma*.

ਠਗਹਾਰ [ṭhagahar] one who cheats, deceiver. “sune nāgarī pāre ṭhagahare.”—*gāu m 5*. ‘meaning sexual depravity.’

ਠਗਣ [ṭhagan] a matrix stanza comprising five matras. It has the following arrangement:

ISS, SIS, IIS, SSI, IISI, ISII, SIII, IIIS. 2 *v* cheat, deprive one of money. “akhi tē miṭāhī naku pākārahī ṭhagan kōu sāsaru.”—*dhāna m 1*.

ਠਗਣਹਾਰ [ṭhaganhar] *adj* cheat. 2 *n* cheat. 3 one who has attained self-realisation. “ṭhaganhar anṭhagda ṭhagē.”—*ram m 5*.

‘Immoral acts, which none can entrap, are taken care of by the spiritually enlightened person.’

ਠਗਣਾ [ṭhagna] See ਠਗਣ 2.

ਠਗਣੀ [ṭhagnī] woman who cheats. 2 worldly attachment.

ਠਗਦੇਉ [ṭhagdeu], ਠਗਦੇਵ [ṭhagdev] *n* leader of cheats, head of deceivers. “ese hi ṭhagdeu bākhāne.”—*asa namdev*.

ਠਗਨਾ [ṭhagna] See ਠਗਣ 2.

ਠਗਨੀਰ [ṭhagnir] *n* deceptive water; mirage; i.e. indulgence in worldly pleasures. “ṭhāṭha, iṭhe durī ṭhagnira.”—*gāu bavan kabir*. 2 sherbat mixed with thorn-apple.

ਠਗਬਾਜੀ [ṭhagbājī], ਠਗਬਿਦਯਾ [ṭhagbidyā] *n* cheating game; skill in cheating, art of cheating.

ਠਗਮੂਚੀ [ṭhagmūchī] herb causing anaesthesia when used. See ਠਗਚੂਚੀ. “bhulo re, ṭhagmuri khar.”—*sar namdev*.

ਠਗਮੋਦਕ [ṭhagmodak] laddus adulterated with poison; by serving them, a cheat deprives others of money.

ਠਗਮੋਰ [ṭhagmor] *adj* crown of cheats, leader

of swindlers, king of cheats.

ਠਗਵਾਰੀ [ṭhagvārī] *n* cheating, deception. 2 gang of cheats. “ih ṭhagvārī bahut ghar gale.”—*prabha a m 5*.

ਠਗਵਾਲਾ [ṭhagvala], ਠਗਵਾਰਾ [ṭhagvāra] *adj* who cheats. “hau ṭhagvāra ṭhagi des.”—*sri m 1*.

ਠਗਵਾਰੀ [ṭhagvārī] See ਠਗਵਾਰੀ. 2 ਠਗਵਾਰੀ the cheats, the dupers —. “ṭhagi ṭhagvārī.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਠਗਊ [ṭhagau] *adj* who cheats or dupes. “agrak us ke bade ṭhagau.”—*asa m 5*. 2 the duped; who has been entrapped by a cheat.

ਠਗਾਈ [ṭhagai] *n* swindling, cheating skill. “kārāhī burai ṭhagai dīn ren.”—*sar m 5*. 2 act of getting deceived.

ਠਗਾਨਾ [ṭhagana] duped, deceived. “kahu nanak jin jagat ṭhagana.”—*sar m 5*. 2 was duped, was cheated.

ਠਗਾਈ [ṭhagīai] *n* cheating, act of cheating. “lok durai karat ṭhagīai.”—*māla m 5*.

ਠਗੀ [ṭhagi] *n* cheating, act of cheating. “kur ṭhagi gujhi na rāhe.”—*var gāu 1 m 4*. 2 (I) cheat. “hau ṭhagvāra ṭhagi des.”—*sri m 1*.

3 ਠਗੀ the cheats — “eni ṭhagi jagu ṭhagīa.”—*var māla m 4*. 4 feminine of ṭhag; ṭhagnī. See ਭਿਲਵਾ.

ਠਗ [ṭhagu] See ਠਗ.

ਠਗੌਰ [ṭhagor] See ਠਗਚੂਰ.

ਠਗੌਰ [ṭhagorī], ਠਗੌਰੀ [ṭhagorī], ਠਗੌਲੀ [ṭhagolī] See ਠਗਚੂਰੀ.

ਠਟ [ṭhaṭ] *n* people, community. 2 composition, structure. “sabh hi ṭhaṭ baddh kase.”—*krīsān*. 3 concept, idea.

ਠਟਕਣਾ [ṭhaṭakṇa] See ਠਟਕਨਾ.

ਠਟਣਾ [ṭhaṭṇa], ਠਟਨਾ [ṭhaṭṇa] *v* compose, create. “jagdis bīcarke juddh ṭhaṭa.”—*cādi 1*. 2 imagine, consider.

ਠਟਿ [ṭhaṭī] having resolved. 2 having composed or created.

ਠੱਟਾ [ṭhaṭṭa] a town of Sindh in district Karachi.

2 See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ. 3 a village under police station and tehsil Zira of district Ferozepur, situated nine miles to the south of Mallanwala railway station. In memory of Guru Hargobind there stands a gurdwara one mile to the south of this village. Three ghumaons of land is attached with this sacred place. Congregation is held on each moon night.

ਠਠ [tʰəθ] See ਠਾਟ.

ਠਠਕਣਾ [tʰəθəkna], ਠਠਕਨਾ [tʰəθəkna] v stop, stay. 2 hesitate.

ਠਠਾ [tʰəθa] the character ਠ. "tʰəθa manua tʰahəhɪ nahi."—bavan. 2 pronunciation of ਠ. 3 joke, drollery, humour, fun.

ਠਠਿਆਰ [tʰəθɪar], ਠਠੇਰਾ [tʰəθera] Skt one who makes utensils by producing a jingling sound; coppersmith, artisan of bronze or brass utensils.

ਠਠੇ [tʰəθe] with character ਠ. "tʰəθe tʰadɪ vətɪ tɪn ətəɪ."—asa pəθi m 1. 2 jokingly.

ਠਠੋਲ [tʰəθol] one who makes fun.

ਠਠਾ [tʰəθa] See ਠਾਟ 3. 2 See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ.

ਠਠਾ [tʰəθa] n boundary-mark, boundary-pillar.

ਠਠਕ [tʰəθək], ਠਠਕਾਰ [tʰəθkar] n rattling, clattering sound, jingling.

ਠਠਕ [tʰəθk] n sound produced by a metallic gong.

ਠਠਕਾ [tʰəθka] n strike, stroke, hit, blow. "kəhā bɪsasa ɪs bhāde ka ɪtənkə lage tʰəθka."—sar kabir.

ਠਠਕਾਰ [tʰəθkar] See ਠਠਕਾਰ.

ਠਠਗਨ [tʰəθəŋ] n harmonium, bell, gong which produces a jingling sound. "nəktɪ ko tʰəθəŋən bədaɪdɪ."—asa kabir. See ਬਾਡਾਫ਼ੂ.

ਠਠਨਾ [tʰəθ-na] v resolve, make up one's mind, determine firmly to do. 2 compose, construct.

ਠਠੀ [tʰəθi] determined, resolved, formed. 2 having made up one's mind, resolved.

ਠਪਨਾ [tʰəpna] v establish, install. 2 resolve in one's mind. 3 wind up. 4 do fabric painting.

5 fold washed clothes by pressing with a heavy conical club (iron).

ਠੱਪਾ [tʰəppa] n printing implement, stamp-shaped block made of wood and metal, on which letters, designs or patterns are embossed so that the farmers could not commit theft. the collectors (officials) used to stamp heaps of grains, collected from them, in lieu of revenue to be paid, by pressing this metallic embossed stamp on a wet sandy layer spread on the heap.

ਠਮ [tʰəm] See ਠਾਮ.

ਠਰ [tʰər] See ਠਰਣਾ and ਠਰੁ.

ਠਰਹਰ [tʰərhar] adj firm, determined. "tʰərhar payə."—ramav. 2 n shivering caused by cold.

ਠਰਕ [tʰərək] n craze, addiction. 2 tenacity, obsession.

ਠਰਣਾ [tʰərɳa], ਠਰਨਾ [tʰərna] v get cold, become cold. 2 stiffen with cold.

ਠਰਵਾ [tʰərəva] a village, in tehsil and district Ambala. In this village, there stands a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਠਰਾ [tʰəra] See ਢੇਜ.

ਠਰੁ [tʰəru] adj cold. See ਠਰਣਾ. "hoi sɪsəɪ tʰəru."—var sar m 5. "əgənɪ bujhi tʰəru sina he."—maru solhe m 1.

ਠਰੁਰ [tʰəruɪ], ਠਰੁਰਾ [tʰəruɪa], ਠਰੁਰੁ [tʰəruɪu] adj frozen, cold. "həɪ ɔpɪ bhəi tʰəruɪ."—majh ə m 5. 2 n Himalaya. "jɪtu su hath nə ləbhəi tu ohu tʰəruɪ."—var ram 3. 3 calm, unperturbed.

ਠਲਣਾ [tʰəllɳa] v check, stop. 2 push, launch a boat into water.

ਠਵਰ [tʰəvər], ਠਵਰਿ [tʰəvəɪ], ਠਵਰੁ [tʰəvəɪu] n place of rest, halting place, rest-house. "kʰoɪ tʰəvər nə pəɪɪ."—asa ə m 1. 2 Skt ਸਥਵਿਰ adj static, fixed, firm.

ਠਾ [tʰa], ਠਾਂ [tʰā], ਠਾਉ [tʰau] n place, dwelling, residence. See ਠਾਢਿ. "sət ke dokhi kəu nahi tʰau."—sukhmani.

ਠਾਠਾਠਾਠਾ [tʰəθəθaɪ] adv at various places; at places; everywhere.

ਠਾਣਿ [ṭhai], ਠਾਣਿ [ṭhāi], ਠਾਣਿ [ṭhai], ਠਾਣਿ [ṭhai] *S* ਠਾਣਿ *n* place, location. "sohādrōsābh ṭhai."—*sri chāt m 5*. "abke chutke ṭhaur nā ṭhai."—*gāu kabir*. 'There is no place for dwelling.'

ਠਾਈ [ṭhai] in places, at various locations. "ṭvīa sabb ṭhai."—*dev m 5*. 2 dwelling place.

ਠਾਈਸ [ṭhais] *Skt* अष्टਵਿੰਸਤਿ twenty-eight. "ṭhais dyos l sev kārī."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਠਾਹ [ṭha] *n* place, location. "lago an ṭahi."—*sar m 5*. 2 erosion of river banks caused by the flow of water. 3 sound of firing, shelling etc. 4 *v* imperative form of ਠਾਹਣਾ.

ਠਾਹਣਾ [ṭahṇa], ਠਾਹਣੁ [ṭahṇu] *v* destroy, demolish. "ṭhāṭha mānua ṭahṇṇi nahi."—*bavān*. "sabbhna mān māṇik, ṭahṇu mul mācāgva."—*s fārid*. 'Minds of all are (pure), it is entirely wrong to hurt them.' "kāhi nā ṭhahe cit."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'does not hurt any one.'

ਠਾਹਰ [ṭahar], ਠਾਹਰੁ [ṭaharu] *n* place, dwelling place. "āvar nā sujhe duji ṭahar."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 2 See ਬਿਨ ਠਾਹਰ.

ਠਾਹਰੈ [ṭahre] stays, resides. "jese māḍar māḥi bāḥar nā ṭahre."—*gṣḍ kabir*. See ਬਲਹਰ.

ਠਾਹਿ [ṭahi] See ਠਾਹਣਾ. "hīau nā kehi ṭahi."—*s fārid*. 'Do not hurt any body's feelings.' 2 place, location. 3 *adv* after destroying.

ਠਾਕ [ṭhak] *n* obstruction. "māne marāgi ṭhak nā par."—*jēpu*.

ਠਾਕਾਰ [ṭhak-har] *n* obstruction, prohibition. "un kōu kṣasam kini ṭhak-hare."—*gṣḍ m 5*. 2 *adj* who obstructs.

ਠਾਕਣਾ [ṭhakṇa], ਠਾਕਨਾ [ṭhakna] *v* prevent, forbid. "ṭhakṇu mānua rakhṇu ṭhai."—*oṣkar*. 2 prevent the effect of an ailment by uttering a mantr.

ਠਾਕਰ [ṭhakar] See ਠਾਕੁਰ.

ਠਾਕਿ [ṭhaki] *n* obstruction. See ਠਾਕ. "ṭhaki nā hoti tinṇu dār."—*bavān*. 2 *adv* having obstructed, hindered.

ਠਾਕਿਰਹਾਉਣਾ [ṭhakirahauna] *v* forbid. "avāṇu jāna ṭhakirāhae."—*majh a m 1*.

ਠਾਕਿਰਹਾਈ [ṭhakirāhai] forbade. "sitla ṭhakirāhai."—*sor m 5*.

ਠਾਕੀਆ [ṭhakia] *adj* who forbids. 2 prevented. "nā hāu ṭhaka nā ṭhakia."—*var sar m 1*.

ਠਾਕੁਰ [ṭhakur] See ਠਾਕੁਰ. "ṭhakur sārbe sāmāṇa."—*sri m 5*. 2 famous Hindi poet, who was born in 1643 AD. See ਏਕਤਾ.

ਠਾਕੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [ṭhakurdvārā] *n* deity's door; temple. 2 Lord's abode.

ਠਾਕੁਰਵਜੀਰਾ [ṭhakurvājira] *n* deity's councillor; mentor. "sārāṇi pāṇi ṭhakurvājira."—*gāu m 5*.

ਠਾਕੁਰੀ [ṭhakuri] *n* godliness, mastery. 2 supermacy.

ਠਾਕੁਰੇ [ṭhakuro] See ਠਾਕੁਰ and ਠਾਕੁਰ.

ਠਾਗੁਰੀ [ṭhagūri] See ਠਾਗੁਰੀ.

ਠਾਗੀ [ṭhagi] cheating, robbery. "māia hārijān ṭhagi."—*sar m 5*.

ਠਾਗੈ [ṭhage] cheats. See ਠਾਗੁਰ.

ਠਾਂਚਾ [ṭhāca] *n* frame, design. 2 form, shape.

ਠਾਟ [ṭhaṭ] *n* structure, composition. "jake nīgam dudh ke ṭhaṭa."—*sor kabir*. 2 stuff, material. 3 composition of notes; pause of seven notes at their respective places. In books on music it is called murchāna. There are 21 murchānas (pauses) because of three combinations of seven notes each.¹

The musicologists have visualised ten musical measures in which ਰਾਗ [rag]s are sung and played on the basis of these types.² (a) kālyāṇ ṭhaṭ — In this musical measure, all except māddhām, are pure notes. viz:

ṣa, rā, gā, mī, pā, dhā, nā.

(b) bīṛavāl ṭhaṭ — In this musical measure, all notes are pure viz:

¹People ignorant of the knowledge of music take notes for murchāna.

²In these ṭhaṭs a free character (ਮੁਕਤਾ) represents pure note and the character with kāna (') corresponds to minor note while one with (†) symbolises a sharp note.

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਾ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

(c) *kāmac* *ṭhaṭ* – It consists of six pure notes while *nīṣad* is a minor one. *viz*:

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਾ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

(d) *bherav* *ṭhaṭ* – It has five pure notes while *riṣabh* and *dhevāt* are minor ones. *viz*:

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਾ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

(e) *bhervi* *ṭhaṭ* – It consists of three pure and four minor notes. *viz*:

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਾ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

(f) *asavari* *ṭhaṭ* – This musical measure consists of four pure notes and three minor ones. *viz*:

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਾ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

(g) *ṭoḍi* *ṭhaṭ* – It consists of three pure, three minor notes and one sharp note. *viz*:

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਿ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

(h) *purbi* *ṭhaṭ* – This musical measure comprises four pure and two minor notes along with a sharp one. *viz*:

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਿ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

(i) *marva* or *maru* *ṭhaṭ* – It consists of five pure note a minor and a sharp one. *viz*:

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਿ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

(j) *kaphi* *ṭhaṭ* – It contains five pure and two minor notes. *viz*:

ਝਾ, ਰਾ, ਗਾ, ਮਾ, ਪਾ, ਦਾ, ਨਾ.

rag hoyā dur sur kīse da na rīha ṭhik
talō sabb ghotthe bhari ramrola paya he,
gram gram vicc na mīlāda ikk duje sēg
tan khoi beṭhe lāy nam vīsrāya he,
rāgbhumī bharat di murchāna dāṣa dekh
kārtar baba guru nanak paṭhaya he,
ābla lukai tāi mardana saj sēg

No doubt the 11th note is prohibited in Marva, then why is it included in a *ṭhaṭ*. Here only the name of a *ṭhaṭ* is mentioned, the gamut of Marva is not written. Many musical measures like *sohni*, *jet*, *puria*, *pācam*, etc. are sung in this *ṭhaṭ*. Such should be the comprehension of the names of other *ṭhaṭ*s as well.

ṭhaṭ 1kk kārən jāhan vicc aya he.

4 arrangement of notes, their composition.

5 glory. 6 firm determination. 7 ostentation, display.

ਠਾਣਾ [ṭhaṭna] *v* compose, form. “jese kāsāt ṭhagan kārī ṭhaṭ.”—*parās*.

ਠਾਠ [ṭhaṭh] See ਠਾਣ.

ਠਾਠਾਗਾ [ṭhaṭhabaga] *n* apparel's glamour; splendour. 2 outward form. 3 outward association. “logān siu mera ṭhaṭhabaga.”—*asa m 5*.

ਠਾਠ [ṭhaṭh] *adj* fixed, still. “ṭhaṭh bhayo me jor kār.”—*VN*.

ਠਾਂਠ [ṭhāṭh] *n* coldness, coolness.

ਠਾਂਠਾ [ṭhāṭha] *adj* standing, still. “ṭhāṭha brāhma nīgām bicar.”—*prabha kabir*. 2 cold, cool. “kālī tati ṭhāṭha hāri nau.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਠਾਂਠ [ṭhāṭha] *adj* cold, cool.

ਠਾਂਠ [ṭhāṭh] *n* coldness, coolness. “tāpāt mahī ṭhāṭh vartai.”—*sukhmāni*. “ṭhāṭhe ṭhāṭh varti tīn ātārī.”—*asa pāṭi m 1*.

ਠਾਂਠੀ [ṭhāṭhi] *adj* standing, still. 2 See ਠਾਂਠੀ.

ਠਾਂਠੀ [ṭhāṭhi] *adj* cold, cool. “jaka mān sitāl, oh jāṇe sāgli ṭhāṭhi.”—*sor m 5*. “hārī ke nam ki gāṭī ṭhāṭhi.”—*sar m 5*.

ਠਾਂਠੇ [ṭhāṭhe] *adj* standing, still. “dārmade ṭhāṭhe dārbarī.”—*bīla kabir*. 2 cold, cool. 3 stable, static. “hārī māṭr dia mān ṭhāṭhe.”—*gāu m 4*.

ਠਾਂਠੇ [ṭhāṭho] *adj* standing, still. “sīr upārī ṭhāṭho dhārām rārī.”—*gāu m 5*.

ਠਾਂਠੇ [ṭhāṭho] *adj* cold, cool.

ਠਾਂਠ [ṭhaṭ] *n* place, location. “jaki drīsrātī ācālṭhaṭ.”—*sāveye m 2* ke. permanent place, everlasting status.

ਠਾਂਠਾ [ṭhaṭa] *n* dwelling place, place of residence. “nīhcālu tīn ka ṭhaṭa.”—*maru m 5*. 2 police post; police station.

ਠਾਂਠੀ [ṭhaṭī] resolved. See ਠਾਂਠਾ. 2 in places, in locations. “tākārī nārī praiā lukī ādārī ṭhaṭī.”—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਠਾਣੇਦਾਰ [ṭhaṇedar] *n* incharge of a police station.
ਠਾਨਾ [ṭhan-na] *v* make up one's mind after pondering over something; make a firm determination. 2 form, make.
ਠਾਨਾ [ṭhana] See ਠਾਣਾ. 2 See ਠਾਨਾ.
ਠਾਨੀ [ṭharu] resolved. See ਠਾਨਾ.
ਠਾਮ [ṭham], **ਠਾਯ** [ṭhay] *n* place, location. "nāmastē aṭhame."—*japu*. 'who has no particular location.'
ਠਾਰ [ṭhar], **ਠਾਰੂ** [ṭharu] *adj* cold, cool. "mānu tēnu mera ṭhar thio."—*asa m 5*. 2 which cools. "ape sitēlu ṭharu gāra."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'He, Himself, is so cool and calm as to turn even hailstones colder.' 3 *Sk* ਠਾਰ *n* chill, frost, cold. 4 coldness, coolness, as: paṇi nū āgg te rakkh ke ṭhar bhān dīo.
ਠਾਵ [ṭhav], **ਠਾਵ** [ṭhāv] *n* place, location.
ਠਿਕਰੀ [ṭhikri] See ਠੀਕਰੀ.
ਠਿਕਾਣਾ [ṭhikaṇa], **ਠਿਕਾਨਾ** [ṭhikana] *n* dwelling place, residential place. 2 home, house.
ਠਿੰਗਣਾ [ṭhiṅga] *adj* short-statured, short in height, dwarfish.
ਠਿੰਗਲਾ [ṭhiṅla] *n* pestle, threshing club, tool used to grind or crush grains. "jape hīgula ṭhiṅlapani devi."—*parās*. 2 goddess carrying a pestle as her insignia.
ਠਿੰਗਲਪਾਣਿ [ṭhiṅlapani] *adj* keeping a pestle in one's hand. "ṭhiṅlapani devi."—*parās*. 2 Bhairav, a Hindu god.
ਠਿੰਗਲੀ [ṭhiṅli] *adj* (female) possessing a pestle. See ਠਿੰਗਲਪਾਣਿ.
ਠਿਠ [ṭhiṭh] *n* vilification, infamy. 2 modesty, shame. See ਠਿਠ.
ਠਿਠਕਾ [ṭhiṭhakna], **ਠਿਠਕਾਨਾ** [ṭhiṭhakna] *v* stop, sojourn. 2 hesitate.
ਠਿਠਕੀ [ṭhiṭhuki] *adj* insulted, humiliated. "sāt ki ṭhiṭhuki phire bicari."—*g3d kabir*. See ਠਿਠ.
ਠਿਠ [ṭhiṭh] *adj* condemned, humiliated. 2 ashamed, embarrassed. See ਠਿਠ.
ਠਿਣਕ [ṭhiṇak] *n* act of installing, i.e.

accommodating.
ਠਿਣਕਿਓ [ṭhiṇkionu] accommodated, lodged, made to stay. 2 gently hammered, tested by knocking with knuckles. "jiṇi evēdu piṭ ṭhiṇkionu."—*var ram 3*. 'who tested such a great personality as Guru Angad Dev.' See ਠਿਠ.
ਠਿਮਿਠਿਮਿ [ṭhimi ṭhimi] *adv* slowly, gracefully, with slow graceful gait. "sarēg jiu pāg dhare ṭhimi ṭhimi."—*vād chēt m 1*. See ਠਮਕ.
ਠਿਲਨਾ [ṭhilna] *v* launch on water. 2 move forward with enthusiasm. 3 enter with eagerness.
ਠੀਸ [ṭhis] *n* worry, anxiety, apprehension. 2 boast, brag. "kuri kure ṭhis."—*japu*. 3 stroke, injury, shock.
ਠੀਸਮਾਰ [ṭhismar] braggart. 2 one who makes sarcastic remarks.
ਠੀਹ [ṭhih] *n* place, residence.
ਠੀਹਾ [ṭhiha] *n* stoppage; place for stopping. 2 sign put up to show uneven patches of land for levelling. 3 boundary, pillar, mound. 4 carpenter's stand or contraption to fasten a log for sawing with a handsaw.
ਠੀਕ [ṭhik] *adj* correct, accurate, right. 2 proper, adequate, relevant.
ਠੀਕਰ [ṭhikar], **ਠੀਕਰਾ** [ṭhikra] *n* piece of broken pottery. "jā bhaje tā ṭhikaru hove."—*var majh m 1*. 2 a broken utensil. 3 perishable body; physique. "ṭhikar phor dīlis sir."—*VN*. 'by eliminating the mortal physique, put blame squarely on Aurangzeb.'
ਠੀਕਰੀ [ṭhikari] *n* piece of broken earthen pot. 2 *xa* rupee, coin.
ਠੀਕਰੂ [ṭhikaru] See ਠੀਕਰ.
ਠੀਗਾ [ṭhiga], **ਠੀਗਾ** [ṭhiga] *n* pecking stroke, club, baton, stick, pestle. "kal ka ṭhiga kiu jālaiale?"—*sidh gosāṭi*.
ਠੀਬਾ [ṭhiba] *adj* club-footed, pressed, bent. "piche ṭhiba nok dāraj."—*GPS*. 'the shoe with a flat heel and pointed toe.'

ਠੁਕਣਾ [ʈʰukəɳa] *v* get hit, e.g. “do cəpəṛā ʈʰuk gəiā”. 2 pitch, thrust.

ਠੁੱਕ [ʈʰukk] *n* crowd, mob. 2 society, community. 3 respect, prestige, honour. 4 praiseworthy e.g. “koi ʈʰukk di gəll kəro”.

ਠੁੱਗ [ʈʰūg] *n* peck by a bird. 2 beak, bill.

ਠੁੱਗਣਾ [ʈʰūgɳa] *v* eat by pecking. 2 peck with a beak.

ਠੁੱਡਾ [ʈʰuɖɖa] *n* front part of a foot. 2 kick given with a toe.

ਠੁਮਕ [ʈʰumək] *n* graceful slow gait, coquettish movement, slow joyful movement.

ਠੁਮਰਾ [ʈʰumra] *n* a perforated jewel or stone, auspicious stone especially procured from Hinglaj, which the Hindus put around their necks.

ਠੁਮਰੀ [ʈʰumri] *n* a two-verse song.

ਠੁਮਣਾ [ʈʰumɳa] a supporting device, under a vessel to keep it afloat or to prevent it from capsizing.

ਠੁਸਣਾ [ʈʰusɳa] *v* fill to the brim. 2 thrust, push.

ਠੁਹਾ [ʈʰuhā] *n* scorpion.

ਠੁੱਗਾ [ʈʰūga] *n* peck of a bird; act of pecking at. 2 kick made with a pointed object.

ਠੁਠ [ʈʰuʈʰ], **ਠੁੱਠ** [ʈʰūʈʰ] *n* trunk of a cut tree. 2 stem of a tree without branches. 3 thumb as a sign of refusal e.g. “mē jəd rupya mēgɪa t̪a us ne menū ʈʰuʈʰ vɪkharā”.

ਠੁਠਾ [ʈʰuʈʰa] *n* earthen bowl.

ਠੁਠਾ ਫੜਨਾ [ʈʰuʈʰa phəɳna] *v* hold a begging bowl in one's hand; start begging; ask for alms.

ਠੁਠੀ [ʈʰuʈʰi] *n* small earthen bowl. 2 bowl or cup used for taking liquor. 3 bowl-like ornament worn by women on top of the head; a raised and deep dome.

ਠੁਠੀ ਮੂੰਹ ਲਗਣੀ [ʈʰuʈʰi mūh ləgɳi] *v* become addicted to drinking.

ਠੇਹ [ʈʰeh] *n* place, location. 2 stumbling; tripping; knock. “ətkalɪ jəmu mare ʈʰeh.”—*māla m 1*. “jəmkalɪ ʈʰeh marəhu.”—*maru m 4*.

ਠੋਕਣਾ [ʈʰekɳa], **ਠੋਕਨਾ** [ʈʰekna] *v* stamp with some frame or block. 2 stay put, accommodate.

ਠੋਕਾ [ʈʰeka] *n* contract; act of taking responsibility to complete a job after fixing the remuneration. 2 monopoly. 3 imprint, printing device. 4 a musical tone of three notes produced by striking mɪɾɪd̪əg etc, in this order:

dha di ga dha, dha di gə ta,
ੴ ੴ ॥ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ
ta t̪əi gə dha, dha di gə dha.
ੴ ੴ ॥ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ

ਠੋਗਾ [ʈʰega], **ਠੋਂਗਾ** [ʈʰēga] *n* stick, punishment. “lekəɾɪ ʈʰega t̪əgɪ toɾi.”—*gūḍ namdev*. See ਲੋਧਾ. “uʈʰət beʈʰət ʈʰega pəɾɪ he.”—*gūj kəbir*. “jəm ka ʈʰega bura he.”—*s kəbir*. 2 thumb.

ਠੋਠ [ʈʰeʈʰ] *adj* solid, pure, genuine. 2 superior, superb.

ਠੋਡਾ [ʈʰeɖa] *n* kick with a foot, hit, knock. 2 act of staggering; state of losing balance. “ʈʰeɖe khavə khalsā.”—*GPS*.

ਠੋਲਨਾ [ʈʰelna] *v* push into the water, push forward with force.

ਠੋਹ [ʈʰeh] *n* place, location, spot. 2 *adv* at the right place, properly placed.

ਠੋਹਰ [ʈʰehər] See ਠਾਹਰ.

ਠੋਨ [ʈʰen] *n* place. “so nəhi ɪh ʈʰen.”—*parəs*. 2 See ਠਾਨਾ.

ਠੋਸ [ʈʰos] *adj* solid; not hollow from within. 2 firm, strong. 3 See ਠੋਸਣਾ.

ਠੋਸਣਾ [ʈʰosɳa] *stuff*; fill by pressing hard. See ਠੁਸਣਾ.

ਠੋਸਾ [ʈʰosa] *n* thumb. 2 act of showing a thumb to irritate or tease someone.

ਠੋਕ [ʈʰok] *n* act of pushing by hitting. 2 imperative form of the verb ਠੋਕਣਾ.

ਠੋਕਣਾ [ʈʰokɳa], **ਠੋਕਨਾ** [ʈʰokna] *v* push by hitting. 2 thrust, penetrate.

ਠੋਕ ਬਜਾਉਣਾ [ʈʰok bəjəuɳa], **ਠੋਕ ਬਜਾਏ ਦੇਖਣਾ** [ʈʰok bəjəke dekhɳa] *v* examine or test thoroughly. e.g. while buying an earthen pot or metallic utensil,

it is softly hit and from the sound produced, it is judged whether the pot is solid or cracked. Likewise a person is judged from his behaviour.

ਠੋਕਰ [ʈhokər] *n* striking of foot against something, push, thrush. 2 a stone, brick or pebble jutting above the surface of the earth. 3 a metallic ring or sleeve at the end of a sword's sheath.

ਠੋਕ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ [ʈhok vājauṇa] See **ਠੋਕ ਬਜਾਉਣਾ** and **ਠੋਕਿ**.

ਠੋਕਾ [ʈhoka] *n* a carpenter who hammers or rams cots or beds. 2 a bird, which with its beak pierces a hole into the wood; wood-pecker.

ਠੋਕਿ [ʈhokɪ] *adv* by knocking or hitting. "sabh dekhi ʈhokibəjāɪ."—*s kabir*. "ʈhokivəjāɪ sabh dīṭhia."—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. 2 firmly i.e. resolutely. "kahū le ʈhokɪ bōdhe ur ʈhakur."—*savaye 33*.

ਠੋਡੀ [ʈhoḍi] *n* chin; round portion of the face below the lower lip.

ਠੋਰਣਾ [ʈhorṇa] *v* strike with a toe; kick.

ਠੋਰ [ʈor], **ਠੋੜ** [ʈoṛ] *n* place, place of residence, dwelling. "sabh ʈor nīrētār nītt nēyā."—*VN*.

ਠੰਢ [ʈhāḍh] *n* winter, coldness, chill.

ਠੰਢਾ [ʈhāḍhṛa], **ਠੰਢਾ** [ʈhāḍha] *adj* cold, chilly. 2 calm, quiet. 3 lazy, slothful. 4 impotent, sexually imbecile.

ਠੰਢਾਈ [ʈhāḍhai] See **ਠੰਢਿਆਈ**. 2 chill. 3 See **ਠੰਢਿਆਈ**.

ਠੰਢਾ ਹੋਣਾ [ʈhāḍha hoṇa] *v* die; be devoid of the warmth of blood. 2 calm down; shed away anger. 3 going out of a lamp or fire. 4 become impotent; be devoid of potency.

ਠੰਢਿਆਈ [ʈhāḍhrai] *n* a nourishing cold drink; a cold drink sweetened with a lump of sugar and prepared by crushing almonds, rose-flowers, poppy seeds etc. It is widely consumed during summer in countries of the tropical region.

ਠੰਢੀ [ʈhāḍhi] *adj* chilled, cold. 2 *n* river. "ʈhāḍhi tati mīṭi khai."—*asa m 5*. 'The body is ultimately consumed by water, fire and earth.' 3 chickenpox, smallpox. "ab jano ih balək ʈhāḍhi kharyo."—*GV 6*.

ਠੰਢੀ ਤਾਤੀ ਮਿਟੀ [ʈhāḍhi tati mīṭi] stream, fire and soil. See **ਠੰਢੀ 2**.



ਡ [dāḍḍa] eighteenth character of Punjabi script, representing the voiced retroflex plosive. 2 *Skt* *n* terrific fire, oceanic fire. 3 word, sound. 4 Shiv. 5 fear. 6 In Lehndi Punjabi and Sindhi, it is also used in place of *ਦ* e.g. *ḍar* for *dār*, *ḍa* for *da*, *ḍudhu* for *dudh* etc.

ਡਉ [ḍau] *n* jungle fire; wild conflagration. "age dekhaḍu ḍau jāle."—*sri m 5*. See *ਦਵ*.

ਡਉਰ [ḍaur] *See* *ਡੋਲ*. 2 *Skt* *ḍambh* obscure utterance; a sentence, of which the words are not understood clearly. See *ਡਉਰੀ*.

ਡਉਰੀ [ḍaurī] a female who talks rot. See *ਡਉਰ* 2. "bāke tē ḍaurī."—*ramav*.

ਡਉਰੂ [ḍauru], **ਡਉਰੂ** [ḍauru] *Skt* *ḍambh* *n* tabor; a small two-sided drum, which is played with one hand only. Its middle part is narrow while the two ends are wide and covered tightly with leather. It is tightened with strings just like a *mridāḅg*. Two small knots made of cloth, tied with a long string, are attached to it. When the drum is revolved with a hand, these knots strike against the leather stretched on the sides thus producing a drumming sound. It is Lord Shiv's favourite drum. "bārād cāḍhe ḍauru ḍhamkave."—*gud kabir*.

ਡਸਕਾ [ḍaska] a town in district Sialkot. It is a police station and tehsil. Some writers erroneously spell it as *ṭaska*. See *ਸਾਹੀਬ*.

ਡਸਣਾ [ḍasṇa], **ਡਸਨ** [ḍasən], **ਡਸਨਾ** [ḍasna] *Skt* *ḍasṇa* *v* sting; prick with teeth, get stung by reptiles like a snake. "nam sunat jānu bichuḍa ḍasana."—*ram m 5*. 2 torment. "nit ḍasē paṭvari."—*suhi kabir*. Here *paṭvari* stands for

the messenger of death.

ਡਸਵਾਉਣਾ [ḍasvaṇa], **ਡਸਾਉਣਾ** [ḍasaṇa] get bitten, get stung. 2 get set, get spread as in "māja ḍasauna". 3 See *ਦਸਾਉਣਾ*.

ਡਸਾਨਾ [ḍasana] stung. See *ਡਸਣਾ*. "nam sunat jānu bichuḍa ḍasana."—*ram m 5*.

ਡਹਕ [ḍahak] *n* avarice. 2 downward slope. 3 deceit. 4 pit covered with straw for trapping animals. 5 *Dg* sound produced by a large kettledrum. 6 tears coming out of sour eyes.

ਡਹਕਣਾ [ḍahakṇa], **ਡਹਕਣੂ** [ḍahakṇu], **ਡਹਕਨਾ** [ḍahakṇa] *v* beguile, deceive. 2 go astray. "jhuṭha jāgu ḍahke ghana."—*maru kabir*. 3 covet. 4 go about, wander. "rān ḍakani ḍahkat phirāt."—*cāritr 1*. 5 *S* *ḍahkṇu* shiver, vibrate.

ਡਹਕਾਉਣਾ [ḍahkaṇa], **ਡਹਕਾਨਾ** [ḍahkana], **ਡਹਕਾਵਨ** [ḍahkavan] *v* involve in deceit, trap in guile. 2 lead astray. 3 inveigle in temptation. "jagatū ḍahkara kṇa kachu nē jāi."—*guj m 3*. "bharami bharami manukh ḍahkae."—*bavan*. "kāt kau ḍahkavau loga."—*maru m 5*. "jātan kare manukh ḍahkave, oh ātārjāmi jāne."—*dhana m 5*. "kāri pāpāc jagat kau ḍahke apno udar bhare."—*dev m 9*.

ਡਹਕੂ ਬੇਰ [ḍahku ber] throat-choking berry; jujube fruit, which is attractive from outside but is tasteless from inside; deceptive berry. "bāne ṭhāne avat ghāne... ḍahku ber sāman."—*cāritr 21*.

ਡਹੱਕ [ḍahakk], **ਡਹੱਡ** [ḍahḍḍ] *n* sound produced by a tabor. "ḍahakk ḍamrā surā."—*kalki*. "ḍahḍḍ ḍamaru."—*cāritr 1*.

ਭਰਨ [dāhən] See ਚਰਨ. 2 See ਭਰਿਣਾ.

ਭਰਹ [dāhər] *n* path, passage. 2 pasture, jungle. 3 trail, pond. 4 fear, apprehension. "rāk hve bībhukhən so dōlēt dāhər me."—*hōsram*. 5 See ਚਰਹ.

ਭਰਨ [dāhən] *v* go about, walk leisurely, stroll. "dāhərēt kəṭhīn māsən."—*parəs*.

ਭਰਾ [dāhā] *n* bar, baton. 2 wooden stave hung around the neck of a grazing animal and set between its legs in order to deter it from running away.

ਭਰਿਣਾ [dāhīṇa] *v* start work. 2 march forward. 3 set on fire, burn. 4 See ਚਰਿਣਾ. 5 See ਭਰਣਾ.

ਭਰਿਰ [dāhīr] See ਭਰਰ.

ਭਰੀ [dāhi] *n* pair of crossed staves forming the front of the bullock cart. 2 achieved. "anəd ke mādhr bat dāhi hē."—*krisən*. 3 set as in "ghər dār mājī dāhi hoi hē." 4 busy, engaged in eating.

ਭਰਣਾ [dākṇa] *v* fill to the brim. 2 satiate; be satiated. 3 prevent, stop.

ਭਰਾ [dakra] *n* piece, section, extract. "cād surāj ke dākṛe kārē."—*GPS*.

ਭਰਾਉਣਾ [dakraṇa], **ਭਰਾਨਾ** [dākṛana] *v* bellow like a bullock or a stag; thunder; roar. 2 belch.

ਭਰਾਭਰ [dākādāk] *adj* full to the brim. 2 fully saturated. See ਭਰਿਨੀ.

ਭਰਾਰ [dakar] See ਚੁੰਦਰਾਰ. 2 beat of a drum. "doru dākārē."—*VN*. 3 roar of a tiger, grunt of a pig etc. "dākārēt kol."—*ramav*. See ਭਰਾਨਾ.

ਭਰੇ [dākē] roars. See ਭਰਾਨਾ 1. "dākē phuke kheh udavē."—*var mālā m I*. 'The elephant trumpets and frightens with its trunk.'

ਭਰੇਤ [dāket] *n* robber; bandit.

ਭਰੇਤੀ [dāketi] *n* robbery; dacoity; act of robbing wealth with force.

ਭਰੇਤ [dāket], **ਭਰੇਤ** [dāket] *n* son of a Dakk; progeny from the union of a Dakk Brahman and a milkmaid. A dāket accepts offerings made to Shani (Saturn), discusses omens and

explains their good or bad effects. ਭਰੇਤੀ, ਭਰੇਤੀ. **ਭਰੇਤੀ** [dāketi] *n* actions of a dāket, profession of a dāket.

ਭਰੇਰਾ [dākkēra] See ਭਰਰਾ.

ਭਰੇ [dākkā] *n* straw. 2 obstruction, hindrance. **ਭਰਣਾ** [dākhṇa] a dialect of the region to the south of Guru Nanak Dev's birth place i.e. the speech of Multan and Sahiwal area. The writings done in it are popularly known as of dākhṇe in Gurbani. In this language ਚ is replaced by ਭ e.g. :

"tu cāu sājən mēdīa dēi sīsū utārī."...

"hābhe dukh ulāhīamū nanək nādārī nīhālī."—*var maru 2*. .. etc.

ਭਰਣੇ [dākhṇe] plural of ਭਰਣਾ.

ਭਗ [dāg] *n* ਦਿ-ਪਗ distance covered by two steps; a measure equivalent to one and a half yards. 2 act of lifting one's feet while moving. "dāg bhāi vāmən ki savən ki rēṭīyā."—*senapātr*. 3 adjugly, hideous.

ਭਗਡੋਲ [dāgdol] *n* act of stumbling; staggering gait.

ਭਗਣ [dāgāṇ] a matrīk measure, having four matras. It has the following types: SS, IIS, ISI, SII, IIII.

ਭਗਮਗ [dāgmāg] *n* unsteadiness. 2 act of staggering, stumbling. 3 act of wandering; vacillating. "dāgmāg chādī, re mən bāura."—*gāu kabir*.

ਭਗਰ [dāgar], **ਭਗਰਾ** [dāgra] *n* path, track, way. "gurprāsādī mē dāgro pāia."—*gōd kabir*. 2 suggesting a way out. "sūt ābhīlakhi māg ko dāgra."—*GPS*.

ਭਗਰੀ [dāgri] *adj* passerby, traveller. 2 unstable, staggering. "dāgri cal netr phūn ādhūle."—*bher m I*. "āgān mē dāgri si phīrē."—*krisən*.

ਭਗਰੂ [dāgru] a village in tehsil and police station Moga, district Ferozepur. One mile to the west of the village stands a gurdwara in memory of

¹ See ਵਚ ਮਾਰੂ 2.

Guru Har Rai. The Guru stayed here for raising a gurdwara at Daroli. The bricks, lime etc were supplied to Daroli from this place. The ਵਾੜ tree, under which the Guru used to hold the congregation, still exists. A small gurdwara has been built there. The priest is an Udasi monk. Two ghumaons of land was purchased for the gurdwara at a cost of rupees eight hundred. This gurdwara is also named Tambu Sahib, because many tents were pitched here by the seventh Guru of the Sikhs. This holy place is situated two miles to the west of Dagru railway station.

ਡਗਰੋ [dāgro] See ਡਗਰਾ.

ਡੱਗਾ [dāgga] *n* stick to beat a drum with; drumstick.

ਡੱਗੀ [dāggi] *n* pedlar's bundle of cloth or other wares. 2 small pond.

ਡਟਾ [dāṭa], ਡਟਨਾ [dāṭna] *v* stand firm; face squarely; face resolutely.

ਡੱਟਾ [dāṭṭa] *n* stopper, cork. "khoj kəhe nāhī mukh vic dāṭṭa."—GPS.

ਡਡ [dād] See ਡੱਡ.

ਡਡਵਾਲ [dādval] See ਡਡਵਾਲ.

ਡਡਾ [dāda] the character ਡ. "dāda, dera i hu nāhi."—bavān. 2 pronunciation of ਡ. 3 pod of a gram (green seed pod).

ਡਡੀਆ [dādīa] *Skt* दधस् *n* dress, attire, garment like saree etc. "kāhu dādīa badhe dhān khārī pahū ghārī ae muklau ae."—gāu kabir. means — 'Soul is the bride, while the bridegroom's companions during her second ceremonial visit to her in-laws's house are the messengers of death.'

ਡਡੂਰੀ [dādūri] *adj* not fully ripe, somewhat raw. ਡਡੂਰੁ. "hāri nāhi nāhī dādūri pākī bādāṇhar."—sri m 5.

ਡੱਡ [dād], ਡੱਡੂ [dādḍu] *Skt* ददूरी, ददूर female frog, male frog.

ਡਢ [dādḥ] *adj* ablaze. "kop ki ag māhā bādḥke

dādḥke."—kṛisān. 2 *n* molar, grinder tooth. "phāṭi nākkh sīghā mukhā dādḥ kolā."—cāḍi 2. 'The earth was got torn by the lion's claws as if dug by a boar's tusk.'

ਡਢਨਾ [dādḥna] *v* get burnt, burn.

ਡਢਵਾਰ [dādḥvar], ਡਢਵਾਲ [dādḥval] a Rajput subcaste; wealthy persons of Datarpur belong to this subcaste. Dhadhwals mostly reside in Hoshiarpur district. See ਝਾਈਵਾਰ.

ਡਢਾ [dādḥa] *adj* burnt out, ablaze. 2 mighty, powerful. "dādḥe dādḥvarā."—VN. 'powerful Dadhwals.'

ਡਢਿਆਈ [dādḥīai] *n* might, power. 2 firmness, steadiness. "bahār se dādḥīai kārke kārīa."—JSBM.

ਡਢੇ [dādḥe] got burnt. 2 mighty. See ਡਢਾ 2.

ਡਢੜੇ [dādḥyo] burnt, ignited. "pavāk me tīn āg dādḥyo."—kṛisān.

ਡਢ [dāph] P ذر; *n* tambourine—a round musical instrument covered only on one side with stretched leather. It is played by beating with a stick; tabor, timbrel.

ਡਢਾਲੀ [dāphalci], ਡਢਾਲੀ [dāphali] one who plays the tabor; taborer.

ਡਢ [dāb] *n* blot, stain. 2 bag, pocket.

ਡਢਰ [dābar], ਡਢਰਾ [dābra] *n* pond, unlined tank.

ਡੱਬੀ [dābbi] *n* small box, tiny container, case for putting opium etc.

ਡਮਕ [dāmāk] *n* sound of drum-beating.

ਡਮਰ [dāmār] See ਡਰਿਰੂ. 2 Dg fragrance, sweet smell.

ਡਮਰੂ [dāmāru], ਡਮਰੂ [dāmru] See ਡਰਿਰੂ.

ਡਮੇਲੀ [dāmeli] See ਡਮੇਲੀ.

ਡਮੱਕ [dāmāk] See ਡਮਕ.

ਡਰ [dār] *Skt* दर *n* fear, terror. "dār cuke binse ādhīare."—maru solhe m 5. 2 See ਡਾਰਨਾ. "lāl kārē pāṭ pē dār kesār."—kṛisān. 'by adding saffron.' "kou dārē hārī ke mukh gras."—kṛisān. 'puts a morsel in the mouth.' "kēcān koṭ ke upār te dār."—ramav.

ਭਰਣ [dārən], ਭਰਣਾ [dārṇa] *v* be afraid, be frightened, be terrified. See ਭਰ. “dārī dārī dārṇa mən ka soru.”—*gəu m 1. 2* See ਭਰਨਾ.

ਭਰਨ [dārən], ਭਰਨਾ [dārṇa] *v* be afraid, be frightened. “nirbhau sṅgi tumare baste ihu dārən kahā te aia?”—*gəu m 5. 2 n* scarecrow or manikin made put up in the field to scare away the animals. “jitū dārṇa khet mahī dārāia.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਭਰਪਨਾ [dārpāna] *v* get frightened, be afraid. “dārpət dārpət jənəm bahut jahi.”—*gəu m 5.* “dārpe dhārətī akas nakhātra.”—*maru m 5.* “sadhūsṅgi nāhi dārpīe.”—*asa chāt m 5.*

ਭਰਪਾਨਾ [dārpana] *v* frighten. “so dār keha jitū dār dārpai.”—*gəu m 1.*

ਭਰਪੋਕ [dārpok] *adj* timid, getting frightened, cowardly.

ਭਰ ਭਉ [dār bhau] terror and danger, pain and fear. See ਭਯ. “jəm ka dār bhau bhagē.”—*tukha chāt m 1.*

ਭਰਾਉ [dārāu] *adj* frightening, dreadful. “bhai re! bhavjāl bikhām dārāu.”—*sri ə m 1. 2* am afraid.

ਭਰਾਉਣਾ [dārāuṇa] *v* frighten, instil terror or fear. 2 *adj* frightening, dreadful.

ਭਰਾਇਆ [dārāia] frightened, fear struck. 2 frightening, terrifying. See ਭਰਨਾ. 3 got one frightened.

ਭਰਾਕੁਲ [dārakul] *Skt* ਦਰਾਕੁਲ *adj* tense due to fear. “dhirəj chor dārakul bolāt.”—*GPS.*

ਭਰਾਬਾ [dārāba] *n* threat, act of threatening.

ਭਰਾਰਾ [dārara] *adj* frightening, dreadful. “bahu dīl dārare.”—*krīṣṇ.*

ਭਰਿ [dārī] *adv* fearfully, dreadfully. “jəm dārī marie.”—*tukha chāt m 1. 2* fearing.

ਭਰੁ [dāru] See ਭਰ.

ਭਰੁ ਭੁਮਭਉ [dāru bhrāmbhau] fear caused by misapprehension. “dāru bhrām bhau durī kārī.”—*var sri m 4.*

ਭਰੁਆ [dārūa] *n* fear, terror. 2 *adj* frightening,

dreadful. “jake simārāṇī jəm nāhi dārūa.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਭਰੇ [dāre] smashed. “tin ke phor mūd kāl dāre.”—*cārīt 405.* ‘Death smashed their heads.’

ਭਰੈ [dāre] is afraid; fears. See ਭਰ 2.

ਭਰੋਲ [dārol] a Rajput subcaste descended from Mian Kela of Kahloor.

ਭਰੋਲੀ [dāroli], ਭਰੋਲੀ [dārōli] a village in police station and tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, where Bhai Sain Das, husband of Mai Ramo and brother-in-law of Guru Hargobind, lived. This couple was very devoted to the Guru. So the sixth Guru used to stay in Daroli for long periods of time.

The sixth Guru took fresh and cool water offered by Bhai Rup Chand. Baba Gurditta was also born in this village. A beautiful resting place is built at his birth place. Guru Granth Sahib scribed by Nand Chand is installed here, which he had forcibly acquired from the Udasi monks. See ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

There also exists a well which Guru Hargobind had got dug at this place. Mata Damodari breathed her last in this village. A memorial is built in her memory.

A beautiful memorial is built at a place outside the village where the Guru used to hold religious congregations. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated 180 ghumaons of land to this holy place. An annual grant of rupees fifty-one has been given by Nabha state while an estate worth revenue of rupees two hundred per annum has been extended by the villagers of Angian in Ambala district. Each year a religious congregation is held on Vaisakhi and Maghi. This holy place is situated one and a half miles to the south-west of Dagru railway station.

ਭਲ [dāl] *n* block, segment, nugget. 2 lake; vast pool. 3 throw dice. “dāl dālāhī nardān ko cārē.”—*GPS.* ‘By throwing the dice, they move

pawns.' 4 See ਡੱਲ.

ਡਲਹੋਜੀ [dālhōzi] James Andrew Broun Ramsay Dalhousie, was born on April 22, 1812. He served as Governor General of India from January 12, 1848 to February 29, 1856. He decimated the Sikh rule of Lahore and merged territories like Avadh into the British empire. The rank of Marquis was conferred on him and he was awarded an annual pension of five thousand pounds. Lord Dalhousie died on December 19, 1860.

2 a hill station on the north bank of Ravi in district Gurdaspur. It is named after Lord Dalhousie. The British government built a summer resort here in 1853 AD after purchasing the hilly area from the Chamba state. Dalhousie is 51 miles north west of Pathankot and 74 miles away from Gurdaspur. It is at a height of 7687 feet above the sea level.

ਡਲਾ [dāla], **ਡਲੀ** [dāli] *n* piece, nugget, lump, small brick. 2 small piece of meat. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਡੋਲੇ.

3 *Sk* ਦਲਿ, lump of earth, small brick.

ਡਲੁਕਣਾ [dālhakṇa] *v* overflow. 2 trickle, drip.

ਡਲੁਕਾ [dālhaka] drop fallen due to overflow.

2 drop fallen from the eye or the pen. 3 an eye-disease, due to which its liquid does not go into the nose because of the closure of the holes in the corner of the eye beside the nose. So it remains oozing out in the form of tears.

ਡੱਲ [dāll] *n* a bowl-shaped small container tied with ropes. It is used to draw water from the lower to the higher level for irrigation purposes.

ਡੱਲਾ [dālla] a village in police station and tehsil Sultanpur of Kapurthala state, situated three miles to the east of Lohian railway station. Prominent Sikhs like Bhai Lalo, Bhai Paro etc belonged to this village. Bhai Gurdas writes. "dālle valī sāgət bhari." The marriage of Guru Hargobind with Mata Damodari, daughter of Narayan Das, was also solemnised here on

Bhadon 22, Sammat 1661. A shrine stands at the place where the marriage ceremony was performed, but there is no priest.

Guru Arjan Dev got a well dug with steps leading down to the water level to mark the marriage ceremony of his son (Guru Hargobind), which still exists on the eastern side of the village. The shrine has fifteen ghumaons of land donated by the Kapurthala state. In Dalla the memorial of Bhai Lalo is also famous, which has freehold land of forty-two ghumaons.

2 a Jat Chief of Talwandi Sabo, whom Guru Gobind Singh blessed by staying in his village in Sammat 1762-63. He served the Guru with great dedication and devotion. At the holy place, where the Guru stayed, is a gurdwara, named Damdama Sahib.

Addressing Dalla, the tenth Guru bestowed upon the Malwa region the blessing that canals will flow, mangoes will grow, wheat will be harvested. This devoted follower was duly baptized by the Guru and was named Dalla Singh. See ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ 1.

ਡੱਲਸਿੰਘ [dāllasīgh] See ਡੱਲਾ 2.

ਡੱਲੂ [dāllu] a follower of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur, who belonged to Chhura subcaste.

ਡੱਲੇਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [dāllewālīā di mīṣal] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, whose chief was Sardar Gulab Singh Khatri, resident of village Dalleval (Bist Doab). Tara Singh, a Kang Jat, then became its chief, who captured many territories. The sardars of Mustafabad in Ambala district as well as of Badthal of Jalandhar district, belong to this misl.

ਡਵ [dāv] *Sk* ਦਵ *n* jungle fire, wild fire.

ਡਵਰੂ [dāvru] See ਡਵਿਰੂ.

ਡਵਿ [dāvī] with or through forest fire. "ਜਿਉ ਡਵਿ ਦਧਾ ਕਾਨੁ."—*sri a m l*. 'stalk of rush plant

scorched by the jungle fire.'

ਭਵੰਕ [dāvāṅk] See **ਭਮਕ** and **ਭਮੰਕ**. "dāvru dāvāṅk."
—*akal*.

ਭਵੰ [dau] See **ਦਾਉ**.

ਭਵੰਲਾ [dāula] *n* who extracts gold or silver from the goldsmith's furnace—ash. See **ਭਵਲਾ**.

ਭਵਿਣ [dāiṇ], **ਭਵਿਣੀ** [dāiṇi] *Skt* **ਭਵਿਣੀ** *n* witch, hag. "naraṇ dāt bhane dāiṇ."—*gṛā m 5*.

ਭਸ [dās] *Skt* **ਭਸਿਨ** one with molar or grinder teeth. 2 stinging creature like a snake etc. 3 mosquito.

ਭਹ [dah] *Skt* **ਦਹ** *n* heat, burning.

ਭਹਣਾ [dahṇa], **ਭਹਨਾ** [dahna] *v* consign to fire, burn. 2 recline, spread i.e. "māja dahna." 3 *n* trunk of a tree, thick branch of a tree.

ਭਹਪਣ [dahpṇ] *n* heat, inflammation. 2 jealousy, malice.

ਭਹਪਣਿ [dahpṇi] in malice, in jealousy. "dahpṇi tani sukh nahi."—*oṅkar*.

ਭਹਪਣੁ [dahpṇu] See **ਭਹਪਣ**.

ਭਹੁਣਾ [dahṇa] See **ਭਹਣਾ** 1 and 2.

ਭਕ [dak] *n* vomit, puke, spew. 2 shelter for riders or travellers; halt during a journey; an arrangement to rest a courier, and replace him with a new one. 3 an arrangement for distribution of mail (dak). "bahur dak me sudh tatkal."—*GPS*. 4 *E* Dock — wharf along the sea shore where passengers and baggage are loaded and unloaded.

ਭਕ [dāk] *n* sting, bite, cut with teeth (by scorpion or snake). 2 shining metallic piece which is fixed below jewels or gems to enhance their glitter.

ਭਕਟਰ [dakṭar] *E* doctor, learned person, scholar. 2 physician, surgeon.

ਭਕਣ ਬਹਣ [dakaṇ bahṇ] *Dg* *n* riding carriage of a demoness. See **ਭਕ** 4.

ਭਕਣਾ [dakṇa] *v* vomit, puke.

ਭਕਣੀ [dakṇi] See **ਭਕਿਣੀ**.

ਭਕਰ [dakar] *n* fertile land of the best quality,

free from sand and shrubs.

ਭਕਾ [daka] *n* dacoity, robbery committed to grab money.

ਭਕਿ [daki], **ਭਕਿਣੀ** [dakinī] *Skt* **ਭਕਿਣੀ** *n* witch, evil spirit, demoness. "daki ace kahū sroṇ dakaḍak."—*cārītr 405*.

ਭਕੀ [daki] *n* See **ਹੈਜਾ** and **ਫਰਦਿ**. 2 See **ਭਕਿਣੀ**. "daki ko citi kachu nā lage cārāṅkāmāl sarnai."—*asa m 5*. 'A witch does not perceive i.e. ghosts and evil spirits can't see.' 3 *Dg* *adj* strong, powerful.

ਭਕੁ [daku] *n* robber, dacoit.

ਭਖੜਾ [dakhra], **ਭਖੜੇ** [dakhro] *ਦੁੱਖਪੂਰ* *adj* painful, grievous. "avāṇ vāṇṇ dakhro."—*sri a m 1*. 'cycle of birth and death is very painful.'

ਭੰਗ [dāṅ] *n* long bamboo stick, bludgeon.

ਭੰਗ ਭਗੁਸਾ [dāṅ dāṅusa] *n* fighting with bludgeons. 2 *adv* fighting with clubs, exchanging blows with clubs. "guru pure bin dāṅ dāṅuse."—*BG*.

ਭੰਗਰ [dāṅar] See **ਭੰਗਰ**.

ਭੰਗੀ [dāṅgi], **ਭੰਗੀਆ** [dāṅgia] *adj* who keeps a club or a bludgeon. 2 *n* macebearer, gatekeeper. "pap pūn jace dāṅgia."—*māla namdev*.

ਭਜੁ [daju] See **ਦਾਜੁ**.

ਭਟ [daṭ] *n* cork used to close the mouth of a bottle etc., stopper. 2 temporary structure to serve as a scaffold for constructing an arch. 3 arch. 4 See **ਭਟਣਾ**.

ਭਟ [dāṭ] *n* threat, frown, rebuke, pressure.

ਭਟਨਾ [daṭana] *v* cork. 2 close. 3 rebuke, threaten. "bin daṭe ih sikh nā lehi."—*NP*.

ਭੱਡ [dād], **ਭੱਡਾ** [dāda] *n* punishment, chastisement. "jām ke dukh dād."—*brīla m 5*. "mīle jām dād."—*suhi m 5*. 2 penalty, fine.

ਭਡੀ [dadi], **ਭਡੀ** [dādi] *Skt* **ਭਡੀ** *adj* who keeps a bludgeon. 2 *n* Yam, the messenger of death. 3 gate keeper. 4 an official, who measures land with a measuring chain. "nau dādi dās

'This cork is made from the soft layer of the bark of a cork tree. It is so called due to the name of the tree.

mūsaph dhavāhi."—*suhi kabir*. 'There are nine treasures and ten organs.' 5 an improvised boat-shaped palanquin, provided with sticks on both sides. The porters place these sticks on their shoulders to carry the palanquin. Such a carriage is generally used on arduous tracks in the hills.

ਭਾਵੇ [dāde] *adj* punished, convicted. "Ia maia ke dāde."—*gāu kabir*.

ਭਾਵ [dādh] *n* molar, grinder tooth. 2 combustion, inflammation. 3 extreme pressure, rigidity. e.g. "mē teri dādh nāhi jhāl sākda."

ਭਾਵ [dādh] *S* blaze.

ਭਾਵਸ [dādhās] *n* firmness, courage. "dādhās ke apne mān ko."—*krisān*.

ਭਾਵਾ [dādhā] *adj* firm, strong, powerful. *S* ਭਾਵੇ. "jis da sahib dādhā hoī."—*bīla m 3 var 7*. 2 burnt. 3 *n* fire, blaze.

ਭਾਵਾਲ [dādhāl] *Dg n* boar with tusks.

ਭਾਵੀ [dādhī] *n* beard, hanging root of a banyan tree. *Skt* दाढ़ी. 2 *adj* spiteful, jealous. "dādhī ke rakhēyān ki dādhīsi rāhīt chātī."—*bhūṣaṇ*. 'Muslims having beard feel jealous of Shivaji.' 3 loud sound, high pitched voice. "bānī koi dādhī jāpde hen koi hāuli jāpde hān."—*bhāgtavli*. 4 feminine of ਭਾਵਾ e.g. "mēnū dādhī sātī vājī hē."

ਭਾਵੀ ਹੁੰ ਭਾਵਾ [dādhī hū dādhā] *adj* strongest of the strong; mightiest. "hārī dādhī hū dādhīa."—*var sri m 4*.

ਭਾਵਾ [dāṇa] *adj* wide open, spread out. "ai he jan kīdhī muh dāṇe."—*krisān*.

ਭਾਨ [dān] *Skt* दंड *n* punishment. "jāke cakār kō nahi dānu."—*gāu m 5*. 2 land revenue, octroi, (state) tax. "an ko manke dān ko devāt."—*GPS*.

ਭਾਨਉ [dānau] punish. 2 ਭਾਨਉ (I) punish. "sāta mānau dūta dānau."—*ram kabir*.

ਭਾਨੁ [dānu] See ਭਾਨ.

ਭਾਬਰ [dābār] See ਭਾਬਰਾ.

ਭਾਬਰੁ [dābāru] See ਭਾਵੇ. 2 See ਭਾਬਰਾ.

ਭਾਭ [dābh] *n* a type of spear grass. 2 mango's spike, bloom of the mango tree.

ਭਾਮਰ [dāmār] *Skt n* scripture of magical incantations composed by Lord Shiv numbering five in Varahi Tantar i.e. yogdāmār, śivdāmār, durgādāmār, sarsvatdāmār and brāhmadāmār. 2 *adj* unique, exquisite.

ਭਾਮਰੀ [dāmri] *adj* expert in practising magical incantations. 2 tabor, two-sided drum. "dāhakk dāmri uṭhā."—*ramav*. 'The sound of the tabor rises.'

ਭਾਮਰੁ [dāmāru], ਭਾਮਰੁ [dāmru] See ਭਾਮਰੁ. 2 sound produced by a tabor.

ਭਾਮਰੋਲ [dāmāḍol] See ਭਾਵੇਰੋਲ.

ਭਾਮਰ [dāmār] tabor, two-sided drum. See ਭਾਮਰੁ. "kī dāmār bajē."—*datt*.

ਭਾਰ [dār] *n* branch of a tree, tree-trunk. "tārvāru ek anāt dār sakha."—*ram kabir*. 'Brahma is a tree while the entire universe forms its trunks and branches.' 2 row, line, as "kābutrā di dār, mrigā di dār." 3 band, gang. "bin dār binṭhi dār."—*oākar*. 'For want of God's fear the gathering of the people met with ruin.' 4 See ਭਾਰਨ.

ਭਾਰਨ [dārān], ਭਾਰਨਾ [dārāna] *v* put in, insert. 2 throw, fling, give up. "mān te kābāhu nā dārāu."—*dev m 5*. "nānāk sārānī cārān-kāmlān ki tum nā dārāhu prābhū karte."—*māla m 5*. "kālmāl dārān mānāhi sādharān."—*dev m 5*.

ਭਾਰਾ [dārā] threw, flung. 2 *n* branch of a tree, bough, trunk.

ਭਾਰਿ [dārī] to a branch. "bānphāl pake bhūi girāhi bāhūrī nā lagāhi dārī."—*s kabir*. 2 by casting; by putting in. "māṭukī dārīdhārī."—*bīla chāt m 1*. meaning 'shed modesty.'

ਭਾਰੀ [dārī] threw, abandoned. 2 by throwing away, by forsaking, by abandoning. "māramāgān cālē sābhī dārī."—*sāveye sri mukhvāk m 5*. 'Votaries of wealth, have

departed leaving it behind.' 3 *n* branch, twig, bough. "brāhmu pati bisānu dāri."—*asa kabir*.
ਭਾਲ [dāl] *n* cholera. 2 puke. 3 *Skt* branch. "peḍ muḍha hū kaṭṭa tisu dāl sukāde."—*var gāu / m 4*.

ਭਾਲਨਾ [dālana] *v* put in, insert. 2 throw, shed. 3 *n* dice. 4 rectangular, hexagonal or octogonal piece of wood or metal, on which numbers, signs or dots are marked. By throwing the dice, people find auspicious or inauspicious answers to their questions. See ਪਰੀਛਾ 2.

ਭਾਲਾ [dala] *n* tree-trunk. See ਭਾਲ 3. "dala siu peḍa gāṭkavāhi."—*asa kabir*. 2 put in, inserted in. See ਭਾਲਨਾ.

ਭਾਲੀ [dali] put, inserted. See ਭਾਲਨਾ. 2 *n* branch, twig. See ਭਾਲ 3. "mālī tākhat beṭha se dālī."—*var ram 3*. 'He has occupied Guru Nanak's throne, which has several hundred branches.' "dālī lage tīni jānāmu gāvāra."—*maru solhe m 3*. 'The Creator is the origin (tree) and the deities (gods and goddesses) are His branches.' 3 a bucket decorated with fruit and flowers etc, that is presented to a saintly person or offered to a friend. "mālī rāc dālī ko lyae."—*GPS*.

ਭਾਵਰ [davar] See ਭਵਰ. 2 See ਭਾਵਰਾ.

ਭਾਵਰਾ [davra], **ਭਾਂਵਰਾ** [dāvra] *n* child, boy. See ਭਾਵਰੇ. 2 left-handed, one who uses his left hand in place of the right hand. *S* ਭਾਬਰੁ.

ਭਾਬਰੁ [davaru] See ਭਮਰੁ, ਭੈਰੁ.

ਭਾਵਲਾ [davla] *n* extractor of gold or silver from a goldsmith's furnace-ash. See ਭਾਉਲਾ. "cuṇ cuṇ jhaṭṭ kēḍḍhian, ret vicāhu suina dāvale."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਭਾਵਰਾ [davra], **ਭਾਂਵਰਾ** [dāvra], **ਭਾਵਰੀ** [davrī], **ਭਾਵਰੇ** [davrō] *Dg n* son, daughter, boy, girl. "kulalu brāhma caturmukh dāvra."—*māla namdev*. 'The boy is sculpted by Brahma, the sculptor.'

ਭਾਵਾਂਡੋਲ [dāvāḍol] *adj* unsteady, wavering, insecure, unstable.

ਭਿਉਚ [dīuḍh] See ਭਿਉਚਾ.

ਭਿਉਚਾ [dīuḍha] *adj* half plus one, one and a half. 2 *n* one and a half times' table. 3 a poetic metre, also named dubhāgi and māḍanhār. It has four feet, each foot having forty matras; the first pause being on the tenth matra, the second on the eighteenth, the third on the thirty-second and the fourth on the last, the third and fourth feet alliterate; each foot begins with two lāghus and ends with one guru.

Example:

kālgidhār svāmī ātāryāmī
 jō sīr pē nīj hāth dhārē, sēbh dukkh hārē.
 kār rākān rājā, dēi sāmājā,
 syalān kō sām sīgh kārē, bāl tej bhārē...

(b) Its 2nd form has each foot with thirty-six matras, the first pause being on the sixteenth, the second on the next twelfth and the third on the last eighth matra. At the 2nd and 3rd pauses, there are two gurus each with alliteration; each foot begins with two lāghus.

Example:

pār-upkār rāt dīn kārda, dhārē nā mān hākārā,
 guru dā pyārā. bhujbāl sāth kāmāve rozi, kādē
 nā hāth pāsārā, bīn kārārā...

(c) Its 3rd form is a poetic metre named phāṇis. Its characteristics are - four feet, each foot has forty-two matras, the first pause is on the tenth matra, while the second, third, fourth and fifth pauses come after every eighth matras closing with two gurus. The first three pauses have mutual alliteration, as do the 4th and 5th pauses among themselves.

Example:

jīn mānūmāī tyāgi, gurumāī pāgi,
 bhe ānūrāgi, śrī gurubāni, jō sukhāni...

ਭਿਉਚੀ [dīuḍhi] *adj* one and a half times. 2 *n* gateway (for entrance to a house), porch, antechamber. 3 principal gateway of a royal palace.

ਡਿਉਚੀਵਾਲਾ [d̪iud̪hivala] See ਡੇਚੀ ਵਾਲਾ.

ਡਿਸ [dis] *Skt* दृश् sight, eyesight, vision. 2 eye.

ਡਿਸਣੁ [disənu] *S* be seen, be visible, be within view.

ਡਿਸੰਦਾ [disəda], ਡਿਸੰਦੇ [disədo] *adj* visible, within sight. See ਡਿਸ. "se əkhriā brānī jini d̪isədo mapiri."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਡਿਕਰ [dikar], ਡਿਕਾਰ [dikar] See ਡਕਾਰ. "phirət kahūrən d̪ikrət d̪akənī."—*cəritr* 405. "d̪akni d̪ikarē."—*ramav*.

ਡਿਖ [dikh] See ਡਿਸ. 2 See ਡਿੱਖ.

ਡਿਖਾ [dikha] I may see. "mudəs d̪ikha pir kehia."—*jet chāt* m 5. 2 show (me), give a glimpse.

ਡਿਖਾਉ [dikhau] See ਡੇਖਾਉ.

ਡਿਖੰਦੇ [dikhādo] *S* ਡਿਸੰਦੇ. ਦੇਖੰਦੇ. "piri d̪ikhādo ta jivsa."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਡਿੱਖ [dikkh] a village in police station and tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state, situated seven miles to the north-east of Maurh railway station. Guru Tegbahadur arrived at a place one furlong to the north-west of this village on his way to the Malwa region while enlightening the people with his message. A pacca house is built near this memorial. There is no priest to look after it.

ਡਿਗ [dig] See ਡਿਗਣਾ. 2 *Skt* दिग् according to Bhagvat a majestic king, of Nrig Ikshvaku dynasty, who performed many ritualistic sacrifices on the bank of river Payoshani. One cow, donated by him, returned to his herd, which he redonated. The Brahman who received this offering at first cursed king Nrig to turn into a large-sized lizard. This lizard was liberated from the curse by Krishan. "ek bhup chātri d̪ig nama."—*krisən*. See ਡਿਗ.

ਡਿਗ [dig] *n* bend, curve. 2 See ਡਿੱਖ.

ਡਿਗਣਾ [digṇa], ਡਿਗਨਾ [digṇa] *v* fall, decline. "d̪ige nā d̪ole kət-hu nā dhavē."—*ram* m 5.

ਡਿਗਰੀ [digri] *E* degree *n* status, rank. 2 grade.

3 testimonial received on passing an examination. 4 decree — a legal order issued by a court, that authorises a party to the suit to have some relief or power.

ਡਿਗਲ [digal] *v* a dialect of Rajputana, in which Bhat Charan etc used to compose verses. Now this dialect seems to vary a lot from the current language. 2 *adj* mean. 3 condemned. ਡਿੰਗਾ [d̪iṅga] *adj* bent, curved. 2 *n* a town in tehsil Kharia of district Gujarat, which is now situated on the Lalamusa-Malakval railway line. 3 See ਨਨਕਸਰ 2.

ਡਿੱਘ [d̪iḡh] *n* ਦਿ-ਅੰਧਿ. two paces; distance equal to two steps. i.e. equal to one and a half yards.

ਡਿਠ [diṭh] *n* vision, sight, view.

ਡਿਠਮੁ [diṭhamu] saw, observed.

ਡਿਠੜਾ [diṭhṛa] saw.

ਡਿਠਡਿਅੰ [diṭhṛiā] by seeing.

ਡਿਠੜੇ [diṭhṛo], ਡਿਠਾ [diṭha], ਡਿਠੁ [diṭhu] saw "d̪iṭhṛo hēbh thāi."—*var gāu* 2 m 5. "d̪iṭhṛa sēbhū sēsaru."—*var gāu* 2 m 5. "jagət jēlēdā d̪iṭhu mē."—*var sor* m 3.

ਡਿਠੇ [diṭhe] saw. "d̪iṭhe sēbhē thav."—*phunhu* m 5.

ਡਿਠੈ [diṭhe] on seeing. "d̪iṭhe mukət nā hovai."—*var vād* m 3.

ਡਿਠੋਮ [diṭhom] saw. 2 I observed.

ਡਿੱਡਿਮ [d̪id̪im] *Skt* डिडिम *n* two-sided small drum played with hand that produces onomatopoeic sound; proclamation made with the beat of a drum.

ਡਿਨ [din] See ਦਿਨ. 2 See ਦੇਣਾ, ਦਾਨ.

ਡਿਨਾ [dina] gave, donated. "maniku mohi mau d̪ina."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਡਿੱਬ [d̪ib] *Skt* डिम्ब *n* public disorder, riot. 2 egg. 3 lung. 4 fear, terror.

ਡਿੱਬੀ [d̪ibbi] *n* beggar's bowl; bowl used by a mendicant.

ਡਿੱਭ [d̪ibh] *Skt* दम्भ *n* hypocrisy. "d̪ibh kare apni pət khvehe."—*savaye* 33. 2 *Skt* डिम्भ *adj*

foolish, ignorant. 3 *n* child. "kūbhi dībh sūd bhujdāde."—GPS. 'arms like the trunk of a young elephant.' 4 egg.

ਭਿੰਨ [dībh] come out of egg; born from egg; bird, snake etc.

ਭਿੰਨੀ [dībhi] *adj* hypocrite.

ਭਿੰਨੀਮੀ [dīmdīmi] See ਭਿੰਨੀ.

ਭਿੰਨਾਰ [dīlara] *adj* having robust physique, tall. "bhāt chajāt hē aṭi dīl dīlare."—krīṣaṇ.

ਭਿੰਨਾ [dīlla] See ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ.

ਭਿੰਨਾ [dīvdha] one and a half times, one and a half. "dīvdha cunāt bhāi tūpkhana."—cārītr 332. 'decided upon artillery.' 2 See ਭਿੰਨੁ.

ਭਿੰਨਾ [dīvdhi], ਭਿੰਨੀ [dīvdhi] See ਭਿੰਨੀ.

ਭਿੰਨ [dīve] gives, may give. "kurāk jese nad suṇi sṛavāni hīu dīve."—asa chāt m 5.

ਭਿੰਨ [dīr] See ਦ੍ਰਿੜ. "dīr jīvdhar."—gurusobha. 'resolved in the mind.'

ਭੀ [dī] transform of ਦੀ (of). 2 *Skt vr* fly in the air.

ਭੀਅਰ [dīar] or ਭੀਹਰ [dīhar] *adj* flying in the air (sky). See ਭੀ. 2 *n* vulture, kite. "dīhar dāl kak cīl jābuk kārāl bhīl."—sāloh. 3 demoness, mentioned in Purāṇs as one who loiters in the sky. "māsan bhūt dīar kul nācē."—sāloh. "dīhar nīai muhi phakīo re."—ṭoḍi m 5. 'devoured me like a demoness.'

ਭੀਹ [dīh] *P* ਦੇਹ *n* town, village. 2 remains of a ruined village. "jāgāl me īk dīh purāni."—GPS.

ਭੀਹਰ [dīhar] See ਭੀਅਰ.

ਭੀਹਰਾ [dīhara], ਭੀਹੁ [dīhu] *S* ਭੀਹੁ *Pkt* ਦਿਅਹੇ *Skt* ਦਿਵਸ *n* day. "jo jo vāṇe dīhara suo umār hāth pāvānhī."—s fārid.

ਭੀਕ [dīk] *n* satiety, saturation. 2 flame of fire. "dīk āgāni ki uṭhī."—cārītr 195. 3 eyelid; cataract. 4 long sip, draught taken in one breath.

ਭੀਕ [dīg] *n* sense of fall, decline; downfall. See ਭੀਗ. 2 an ancient town in Bharatpur state, which has a beautiful tank and two buildings

named Savan and Bhadon, with attractive singing fountains in them. There exists an old fort there. Deeg is situated between Bharatpur and Mathura.

ਭੀਗ [dīg] *n* pride. 2 boast, vaunt. 3 bend, curve. ਭੀਗਨ [dīgān] *n* downfall, decline; act of falling. "dīgān dola tēu lāu."—asa m 5.

ਭੀਗਨਭੋਲਾ [dīgāndola] state of wavering or being unsteady. See ਭੀਗਨ.

ਭੀਗਰ [dīgar] *adj* arrogant, boastful.

ਭੀਗ [dīgi] having fallen, on falling. See ਭੀਗ. "re mān dīgi nā dōlie."—sava m 1. "mānu dīgi dōli nā jāi kāt-hī."—brīla chāt m 1.

ਭੀਘ [dīgh] See ਭੀਘ.

ਭੀਠ [dīth] See ਭਿੰਨ. 2 on looking. "mērā kāmālū bīgse sāt dīth."—mālī m 5.

ਭੀਠਾ [dītha] See ਭਿੰਨ. "kevaḍu vāḍa dītha hōi."—sodaru.

ਭੀਠਿ [dīthi] *n* sight, vision. "chike pēr terī bhātu dīthi."—bāsāt kēbir.

ਭੀਠਿਆ [dīthia] saw. 2 came to sight. "kār kōpāhī sīru dōl nēṇi nā dīthia."—jet chāt m 5.

ਭੀਠੀ [dīthi] *n* saw. "sākāt ki bīdhi nēṇhu dīthi."—ram m 5.

ਭੀਠੁ [dīthu] See ਭਿੰਨ. "jesa sātīguru suṇida teso hī me dīthu."—var ram 2 m 5.

ਭੀਠੁਲਾ [dīthula] saw, have seen. "vīrle kahu dīthula."—dhāna namdev.

ਭੀਠੇ [dīthe] See ਭਿੰਨ. "koṭī phālā dārsān gur dīthe."—ṭoḍi m 5.

ਭੀਡ [dīd] *n* line, streak.

ਭੀਢ [dīdh] *adj* firm, determined, strong.

ਭੀਨ [dīn] See ਭਿੰਨ. 2 See ਚੀਨ. 3 *Skt n* flight.

ਭੀ ਬੋਈ [dī boi] See ਚਾਈ.

ਭੀਮਭਾਅ [dīmāma] *n* ostentation, luxurious living.

ਭੀਲ [dīl] *n* body's height, stature. 2 physique, body.

ਭੀਲਾ [dīla] *n* a kind of weed that grows in wet soil during the rainy season. It grows particularly

in paddy fields.

ਡੀਲਾਰਾ [dīlārā] *adj* having good physique; tall.

ਫੁਸਕਣਾ [fusakṇa] *v* sob; weep with hiccups.

ਫੁਸਕਾ [fuska] *n* sobbing. 2 sigh of grief.

ਫੁਕਫੁਕੀ [fukfuki] *n* small and light two faced tabourine producing sound on beating with laced knots.

ਫੁਕਰਾ [fukra] See ਫੋਕਰਾ.

ਫੁਕਣਾ [fukṇa] *v* hit, strike the target.

ਫੁੱਕਾ [fukka] *n* clenched fist, punch. 2 See ਫੁਕਾ.

ਫੁਖ [fukh], ਫੁਖਰਾ [fukhṛā] *n* pain, suffering. *S*

ਫੁਖ. "fukhe koṛī nā fukh."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

"hābhe fukhṛe ulah."—*var jet*.

ਫੁਖੀ [fukhi] *adj* grieved. "fukhi reṇī vihar."—*s farid*.

ਫੁਖੁ [fukhu] See ਫੁਖ.

ਫੁਗਫੁਗੀ [fugfugi] See ਫੁਕਫੁਕੀ. See ਫਿੰਫਿਮ.

ਫੁੱਗਰ [fuggar] See ਫੁਗਰ.

ਫੁੱਗਰ [fuggar] See ਫੁਗਰ. "əgē dūṅar dhūdhli."—*m 1 bāno*.

ਫੁਡਹੁ [fudəhu] *n* sob, hiccup, sigh.

ਫੁਡਹੁਲਿੱਕਾ [fudəhulikka] *adj* sobbing, weeping with hiccups. "fudəhulikka mā puche."—*BG*. 'Dhruv asks his mother, sobbing.'

ਫੁੱਡਾ [fudḍā] *adj* lame, lameness.

ਫੁੱਦੀ [fudḍhi] a village in police station Ladwa, tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands in this village. It was built in Sammat 1980, with collective effort put in by the villagers with great devotion. It is situated 10 miles to the east of Kurukshetar railway station and is two miles away from the G. T. Road.

ਫੁਧੁ [fudhu] *S n* curd, yoghurt.

ਫੁਬਕੀ [fubaki] *n* dive, action of submerging in water, dip. 2 short-statured wild duck, which dives a lot in water.

ਫੁਬਣਾ [fubṇa] *v* submerge into water, sink. 2 set (used for the sun). 3 be destroyed. 4 get absorbed, get engrossed.

ਫੁਬਣਿ [fubəṇi] of sinking. "berē fubəṇi nahī bhau."—*sava m 1*.

ਫੁਬਦਾ [fubda] *adv* drowning, sinking. "fubde patharu melīlehu."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਫੁਬਿ [fubi] having sunk. "fubi mue bāg bāpūre."—*var vād m 3*.

ਫੁਬਿਆ [fubiya] *n* dive, dip. "jāb fubiya kəhī bhupəṭi lina."—*cārītr 366*.

ਫੁਬੰਦਾ [fubāda], ਫੁਬੰਦੇ [fubādo] *adv* sinking. *adj* who sinks/drowns. "jo fubādo apī, so tārāe kīn khe?"—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'How can a drowning person be the saviour of others?'

ਫੁੱਬੀ [fubbi] See ਫੁਬਿਆ.

ਫੁੱਭ [fubh], ਫੁੱਮ [fūm] *n* deep pit within a stream, reservoir tank formed by a river. 2 cavity in the ground; pit.

ਫੁਮਣਾ [fumṇa], ਫੁੱਮਣਾ [fūmṇa], ਫੁਮਣੀ [fumṇi], ਫੁਮਣੇ [fumṇo] *adj* double-minded, in two minds, diffident, hesitant. "hās calsi fūmṇa."—*suhi farid*. Here hās means a living soul. "hābhi vāṇa fūmṇi."—*sri m 1*.

ਫੁੱਮਿ [fūmi] in the pit. "gāde fūmi pāiasu."—*var sri m 5*.

ਫੁੱਮੁ [fūmu] See ਫੁੱਮ.

ਫੁਮੇਟਾ [fumeṭa] of a low-caste family. "iku fumeṭa nāl he."—*JSBB*.

ਫੁਮੇਲੀ [fumeli] a village in the Kapurthala state. See ਬੰਭਸਾਹਿਬ 5.

ਫੁਰਾਉਣਾ [furaṇa], ਫੁਰਿਆਉਣਾ [furiāṇa] *v* attach with a string. See ਫੋਰਾਉਣਾ. "ghore sāg lin furiā."—*GPS*.

ਫੁਲਨਾ [fulna] See ਫੁਲਣਾ. 2 See ਫੋਲਨਾ.

ਫੁਲਣਾ [fulṇa] *v* spill; flow. 2 scatter, disperse.

ਫੁੱਲਤ [fullat] shaky. See ਫੋਲਤ.

ਫੁ [fu] *adj* two. 2 transform of ਫੁ. See ਫੁ.

ਫੁ [fū] *part* from. 2 transform of ਫੁ. See ਫੁ.

ਫੁਇ [fui] *adj* two. "sukh ghāṭau fui."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'pleasure is just momentary.'

ਫੁਕਾ [fuka] *n* clenched fist with the thumb pressed between the pointing finger and the

middle finger. "lat musəṭi ḍukan pərharhi."
—*səloh*.

ਭੁਗਰ [ḍugar], **ਭੁੰਗਰ** [ḍūgar] *Dgn* mountain, hill.
Skr तुङ्गगिरि high mountain. "ṭki bən mähṭ
besəṭi ḍugarī āsthanu."—*ram ə m 1. 2 n* hill-
top, hillock.

ਭੁਗਰਦਾਸ [ḍugardas] a devoted follower of Guru
Ram Das from Takiar subcaste.

ਭੁਗਰਿ [ḍugarī] at the hilltop. "ḍugarī vasu ṭikha
ghāṇi."—*oṣkar*. ḍugar means arrogance in this
context. 2 in the mountain.

ਭੁੰਗਰੁ [ḍūgaru] See **ਭੁੰਗਰ**. "ḍūgaru dekhi
ḍaravṇo."—*sri ə m 1*. Here it means the next
world.

ਭੁੰਘਾ [ḍūgha] *adj* deep; fathomless.

ਭੁਜਰੋ [ḍujro], **ਭੁਜਰਾ** [ḍujra], **ਭੁਜਰੋ** [ḍujro], **ਭੁਜਾ**
[ḍuja], **ਭੁਜੇ** [ḍujo] *adj* the other. "koṭi nā dīse
ḍujro."—*sri chēt m 5*.

ਭੁਢ [ḍuḍh] See **ਭਿਉਢਾ** and **ਭੇਢ**.

ਭੁਨਾ [ḍuna] See **ਭੋਨਾ**.

ਭੁਬਨਾ [ḍubna] *v* See **ਭੁਬਣਾ**. "ḍubət pahən, prəbhu
mere lije."—*suhī m 5*.

ਭੁਬਿ [ḍubī] after sinking. "ḍubī mue əhākari."
—*ram ə m 3*.

ਭੁਮ [ḍum], **ਭੁੰਮ** [ḍūm] *Skr* भूम, भौम and भैष. These
three terms are used in Sanskrit for member
of a low-caste of Muslim as well as of Hindu
bards. Bhai Mardana, an ardent devotee of
Guru Nanak Dev, belonged to this caste. The
rebeck players, Satta and Balwand etc, were
also ḍums. See, the heading of the third var of
Ramkali, viz:

"ramkalī ki var raṭi bəlvāḍī tətha sətə ḍumī
akhi."

ਭੁਮਣਾ [ḍumṇa] See **ਭੁੰਮਣਾ**. 2 *n* a species of honey
bee found in the hills. It is large in size and
chases (the attacker) furiously.

ਭੁਮਿ [ḍumī] the ḍum, the ḍums. See **ਭੁਮ**.

ਭੇਉ [ḍeu] give, hand over.

ਭੇਉਢਾ [ḍeuḍha] See **ਭਿਉਢਾ**.

ਭੇਉਢੀ [ḍeuḍhi] See **ਭਿਉਢੀ**.

ਭੇਉ [ḍeu] giving, (I) give. "anən ḍeu cit."—*var*
jet.

ਭੇਈ [ḍei] (I) give. "ḍei sisu utarī."—*var maru*
2 *m 5*. "...offer (my) head in sacrifice."

ਭੇਹ [ḍeh] *Skr* देह, *ਦਿਵ* *n* day. See *E* day. "nanək
melu nā cūkai rati ətə ḍeh."—*var sor m 3*. 2 See
ਦੇਹ. 3 The term ḍehvala əphsər (the officer of
the day) has become popular in the Indian
Army.

ਭੇਹਮੁ [ḍehmu] See **ਖਖਰ** and **ਭੇਮੁ**.

ਭੇਹਰਾ [ḍehra] See **ਦੇਹਰਾ**.

ਭੇਹਰਸਾਹਿਬ [ḍehrasahib] a gurdwara in memory
of Guru Nanak Dev situated to the north of
village Lohar in police station Sarahali, tehsil
Tarn Taran, district Amritsar. It is situated about
one and a half mile west of village Jamarae.
Initially the village was named Pathevind. Guru
Nanak's father Baba Mehta Kalu belonged to
this village, but he lived in Talwandi because
of his job. First of all, Guru Hargobind got this
holy place built in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.
Now a beautiful shrine has come up here. An
organising committee has been constituted by
the people of the region for the development
of the gurdwara. Sardar Bhan Singh of Jamarae
has performed commendable service for the
shrine on the persuasion of the people of the
area. A Khalsa Middle School has come up
close to the gurdwara, and it has a pucca
building. This holy place is situated ten miles to
the south-east of Tarn Taran railway station.
The annual religious congregation is held on the
full moon day of Chet, Harh and Kattak. 2 See
ਦੇਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਭੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ [ḍehra baba nanək] See *ਦੇਹਰਾ*
ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ.

ਭੇਹਲਾ [ḍehla] See **ਭੋਲਾ**.

ਭੇਹਲੋਂ [ḍehlō] a town in tehsil and district
Ludhiana, which itself is a police station. It is

situated about two miles to the east of Kila Raipur railway station. To the north there is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind near this village. The Guru stayed here while going from Jagera to Gujjarwal. Only a memorial stands there.

ਭੇਰਿ [dehɪ] See **ਭੇਰ** 1. 2 gives. "jɪu tən kolu piɪɪ rətu nā bhori dehɪ."—*var sor m 3*.

ਭੇਰੀਆ [dehiā] I (female) give. "tɪsu aɪ mənəu dehiā."—*jet chōt m 5*.

ਭੇਕ [dek] a rivulet which emerges from the slope of the mountain on the boundary of Jammu and Sialkot and merges with river Ravi after flowing through the districts of Gujranwala and Sheikhpura. This stream remains flooded for several days during the rainy season. 2 *Skt* **ਦ੍ਰੋਣਾ** *n* chinaberry, a shady tree with leaves like those of margosa tree (*nīm*). Its wood is very light and soft. Musical instruments like sitar, guitar etc are made of its wood. Its fruit is beneficial for the treatment of piles. *L* *Melia Sempervirens*.

ਭੇਖਣ [dekhaɪ] *v* see. "dekhaɪ ku mustaku."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਭੇਖਣਹਾਰ [dekhaɪhar] *adj* who sees. "dekhe dekhaɪhar."—*maru a m 1*.

ਭੇਖਾਊ [dekhaui] (I) see, may see. "mukh dekhaui palak chāɪ."—*var jet. 2* viewer. 3 only for showing.

ਭੇਖੁ [dekhu] see, look. "bɪa nehu kuɾava dekhu."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਭੇਖੇ [dekhe] sees, looks. See **ਭੇਖਣਹਾਰ**.

ਭੇਗਣਾ [deɪɪn], **ਭੇਗਨਾ** [deɪɪn] *v* fell, throw.

ਭੇਡਰੇ [deɪɪro] *Dg n* frog, toad. *Skt* **ਦ੍ਰੋਣ**.

ਭੇਢ [deɪɪh] *adj* one and a half.

ਭੇਢਮਸੀਆ ਤਪ [deɪɪhmasia tap] See **ਤਪ (ਕ)**.

ਭੇਮੁ [deɪɪhu] *n* two mouths; a poisonous creature which pricks with its stings grown on its mouth and back. 2 wasp. 3 yellow hornet.

ਭੇਰ [deɪ] See **ਦੇਰ**.

ਭੇਰਾ [deɪra] *n* dwelling place. "deɪda deɪra ɪhu nahi."—*bavan. 2* tent.

ਭੇਰਾ ਨਾਨਕ [deɪra nanək], **ਭੇਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ** [deɪra baba nanək] See **ਦੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ**.

ਭੇਰੀ [deɪri] See **ਦੇਰੀ**. 2 *n* two-sided small drum. "deɪmækk deɪmdeɪri."—*cāɪɪ 2. 3* *adj* curved, bent. "bāke bal pag sɪɪɪ deɪri."—*sor rəvɪɪdas*.

ਭੇਲਾ [deɪla] *n* eyeball. 2 unripe fruit of wild caper. 3 jasmine like plant that has white flowers. It blooms fully in winter. It is also called *Bela*. *L* *Jasminum Pubescens*. In Sanskrit it is called *kūd*.

ਭੇਲੀਆ [deɪlia] *n* a flowery plant that generally grows at a cold place. As of marigold plant, its flowers are of many colours. *Dahlia*. Its roots are like bulbs of esculent tuberous root, which when sown grow into plants like the marigold flower. Its flowers have seeds inside. A *dahlia* flower has no fragrance.

ਭੇਲੋ [deɪhō] See **ਭੇਹਲੋ**.

ਭੇਵਸਾ [deɪvsā] *v* (I) will give. "ɪhu mənəu teku deɪvsā."—*suhi m 5 guṇvōti*.

ਭੇਵਸੀ [deɪvsi] she (will give), (he) will give.

ਭੇਵਣੁ [deɪvənu] *v* give, donate, offer.

ਭੇ [deɪ] *adj* two.

ਭੇਈ [deɪi] *n* small ladle, a type of spatula, serving or stirring spoon. "pəɪ tɪɪ deɪi."—*GPS. 2* a large metallic ladle with a wooden handle used by sweetmeat makers.

ਭੇਸ [deɪs], **ਭੇਸਰਾ** [deɪsɪra], **ਭੇਸਾ** [deɪsa] *Skt* **ਦੋਸ** *n* vice, flaw, blemish. "māɪɪ kucaɪi āmavāɪɪ deɪsɪ."—*suhi m 1 kucaɪi*.

ਭੇਹ [deɪh] *S n* vice, blemish, defect.

ਭੇਹਰਾ [deɪhra] See **ਦੇਹਰਾ**. 2 a large bowl-shaped, ladle with a small handle. 3 two-sided, double. "sāghəɪ deɪhre."—*cāɪɪ 3*. 'battle on two fronts.'

ਭੇਹਾਗਣਿ [deɪhəɪɪn], **ਭੇਹਾਗਣੀ** [deɪhəɪɪni] *adj* widowed, deserted. *Skt* **ਦੁਭਾਗ** *n* unlucky woman. "bhəɪɪɪ bhuli deɪhəɪɪni na piɪɪ ōkɪ sāmɪ."—*sri a m 1*.

ਭੋਰੀ [dohi] See ਢੋਰੀ.

ਭੋਕਰਾ [dokra], **ਭੋਕਰੀ** [dokri] Dg old man, old woman, extremely aged man or woman.

ਭੋਕਰੋ [dokro] Dg son, male child.

ਭੋਕਾ [doka] n milk flowing from the udder into the teats. 2 period during which a cow or a buffalo undergoes desire for impregnation.

ਭੋਗਰ [dogar] a clan descended from the Rajputs. Dogars are mostly Muslims and keep cows and buffaloes. So their colonies are mostly seen on the banks of the rivers. They are largely settled on the banks of Satluj in district Ferozepur. In our view, the word Dogar has originated from the Sanskrit word दोग्य meaning milcher (who milches cows).

ਭੋਗਰ [dōgar] See ਭੁੰਗਰ.

ਭੋਗਰਾ [dogra] adj dwelling in ਭੁੰਗਰ (hills). 2 n a clan of Rajputs, that includes the ruling dynasty of Jammu.

ਭੋਗਰੀ [dogri] wife of a Dogar. 2 a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana. A gurdwara in memory of the sixth Guru stands there. 3 a dialect spoken by the Dogras.

ਭੋਗਾ [dōga] n small boat, boat house.

ਭੋਡ [dod] n hilly crow. 2 a village in Malwa, which is situated seven kōhs to the west of Jalal. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place. Now a gurdwara stands in the territory of Lambhwalī. See ਲੰਭਵਾਲੀ.

ਭੋਡਾ [doda] n fruit of poppy. 2 anything looking like the seed pod of poppy e.g. nut of lotus.

ਭੋਡੀ [dodi] n bud of an unbloomed flower. 2 bud-shaped button.

ਭੋਡੇ [dodo] n magpie.

ਭੋਢਾ [dodha] See ਡਿਢਾ. “dodhe gāṇan savaṛ.” —NP. ‘reciting the tables of one and a half as well as one and a quarter.’

ਭੋਨਾ [dona] Skt ਢੋਣ n an improvised cup or bowl made from leaves of trees.

ਭੋਬਣਾ [dobṇa], **ਭੋਬਨਾ** [dobna] v immerse in some

liquid, give a dip.

ਭੋਬਾ [doba] n dip, dive, immersion. 2 swoon, unconsciousness.

ਭੋਬਿ [dobi] having immersed (in water).

ਭੋਬੇ [dobe] immersed (in water). “dubidha dōbe puru.”—sri m 1.

ਭੋਮ [dom] See ਭੂਮ. “dom cāḍar māleḥ mān soṛ.”—bīla ravidas.

ਭੋਰ [dor] n thread, cord, string. “hathī tā ḍor mukhī khaṛo tābor.”—gāu kabir. ‘there is leash of a kite, a hawk or a horse etc in the hand and a betel leaf in the mouth.’ 2 Skt ਭੁਜਬੰਦ armlet, bracelet. “har ḍor rās paṭ paṭābār.”—tukha barāhmahā. 3 disposition. “ḍor rāhi līv lai.”—gāu kabir.

ਭੋਰਾ [dora] See ਭੋਰ. 2 See ਭੋਲਾ. “ḍar layo ḍora māhi tābe.”—cārītr 251. 3 adj dumb, deaf. “nam nā sunāi ḍora.”—asa m 5.

ਭੋਰਢੁਣਾ [doraṇa] v tie with a string; bridle a horse.

ਭੋਰਿ [dori] See ਭੋਰੀ.

ਭੋਰਿਕਾ [dorika] n palanquin; carriage for women who observe purdah. “gāṛh ke lāhi ḍorika dhārī.”—cārītr 199. ‘They placed the palanquin down on seeing the fort.’ 2 See ਭੋਰੀ.

ਭੋਰੀ [dori] n cord, especially a rope tied to a bucket (or a pail) to draw water from a well. Skt दोलक 2 palanquin; sedan chair covered with curtains. “dur ṭikāi utarkar ḍori.”—GPS. 3 measuring chain, rope or chain used for measuring land. “ḍori puri māpāhi nahi.”—suhi kabir. 4 woolen or coloured cord of silk or cotton used for tying the hair a woman into pigtail. 5 devotion, attachment, love. “cārāṇkāmāl sāgṛi lagi ḍori.”—nāṭ m 5. “ḍori lāpāṭrāhi cārāṇāh sāgṛi.”—sar m 5. “sūnmāḍal māhi ḍori dhārē.”—ratanmālā bāno. 6 fame, reputation. “jagat vicc ḍori ubbhārgai jo nanak ji vāḍa bhāgat pēḍa hoṛa hē.”—JSBB. 7 adj deaf, hard of hearing. 8 Kabir Panthis call the

branches of their sect *qori* and divide the sect into twelve and a half branches.

ਭੋਰੀਆ [doria] *n* fine variety of cloth with stripes.

ਭੋਲ [dol] *Skt* ਦੋਲ *n* swing. 2 pail tied to a rope used for drawing water from the well. "dolu badha kasī jevri."—*gāṇ m 1*. 'a living being is like a pail tied to the rope (destiny).' 3 a species of jujube tree, which gives sweet and plumpy fruit, has thick trunk and is relatively tall. Its wood is used as timber. 4 palsy, jerk. 5 swelling caused in a wound by excessive movement.

ਭੋਲਣ [dolan], **ਭੋਲਨ** [dolan], **ਭੋਲਨਾ** [dolna] *v* *Skt* ਦੋਲਨ, hang, oscillate, swing. "māra dolaṇ lagi."—*gāṇ kabir*. 'Fascinated by the outward transient beauty, the world of illusion began to flutter.' 2 instability of mind. "dolaṇ te rakhahu prabhū."—*bavān*. 3 having no faith. "mān, dīgī nā doli."—*sāva m 1*.

ਭੋਲਨੀ [dolni] *n* earthen vessel for churning; vessel in which curd is churned. "māra dolaṇ pavān jhākolaṇhar."—*s kabir*.

ਭੋਲਾ [dola] *n* large palanquin, veiled palanquin to carry women (in purdah). *Skt* ਦੋਲਾ. See **ਭੋਲੀ**. 2 bride seated in palanquin. 3 playfulness. "digaṇ dola tū lau jāv mān ke bhārma."—*asa m 5*.

ਭੋਲਾ ਦੇਣਾ [dola deṇa] *v* give one's daughter in marriage.

ਭੋਲਿ [doli] by wandering about, by getting astray. "It ut doli doli srāmū paio."—*māla m 5*.

ਭੋਲੀ [doli] *Skt* ਭੋਲਕ, palanquin; veiled box fitted with poles to be borne on men's shoulders. 2 woman. 3 wife.

ਭੋਲੁ [dolu] See **ਭੋਲ**.

ਭੋਲੇਤ [dolet] wobbling; shaking. "nāhi dolet."—*brīla m 5*.

ਭੋਲੇ [dole] oscillates, wobbles, shakes. 2 causes to shake, wobble. "dole vau nā vāda hor."—*ram m 1*. 'The wind does not cause the lamp to wobble and hence the light does not go out.'

ਭੋ [d3] See **ਭਉ**.

ਭੋਤੀ [d3di] See **ਭਿੰਡਿਮ**.

ਭੋਰ [d3r] *n* low boundary, raised boundary lines between the fields. "khet d3r p3r s3r3b h3kare."—*GPS*. 2 mode. 3 form; shape.

ਭੋਰੁ [d3ru] See **ਭਉਰੁ** and **ਭਮਰੁ**.

ਭੋਲ [d3l] See **ਭੋਰ**.

ਭੋਲਨਾ [d3lna] *v* chisel, design.

ਭੋਲਾ [d3la] *n* upper arm between the shoulder and the elbow; (person's) physical strength.

ਭੋਸ [d3s] *Skt* ਦੋਸ *n* sting. "n3r nīd3k d3s l3g3ra."—*ram m 4*.

ਭੋਕ [d3k] *n* big drum, kettledrum. "bājig3r d3k b3jai."—*sor kabir*. 2 thin and shining sheet of silver which is fitted below a jewel to enhance its glamour. 3 sting.

ਭੋਕਤ [d3k3t] beats a drum; employs a drumstick. "d3hol3n b3j3r d3k3t d3m3m."—*GPS*. 'beating the kettledrums.'

ਭੋਕਾ [d3ka] *n* drumstick; club for beating a drum. 2 kettledrum, big drum. *Skt* ਭੋਕ.

ਭੋਕੇ [k3ke] plural of **ਭੋਕਾ**. See **ਭੋਕਾ**. 2 blocked. "mīṭṭ3 n3hī d3ke."—*rudr*.

ਭੋਗ [k3g] *n* sting; bite of a poisonous insect. 2 sharp sting of insects like the wasp, scorpion, mosquito having poison in it; sting. "m3ch3r d3g s3rī bh3r subh3rū."—*tukha bar3hm3ha*. 3 time, period. 4 dawn and dusk. e.g. 'us nū do d3g roṭī khavai.'

ਭੋਗਟਪਾਉ [d3g3t3pau] *adj* just enough to subsist or pass time.

ਭੋਗਣਾ [d3gṇa] *v* sting, bite. See **ਭੋਗ** 1 and 2. 2 sew coarsely; stitch coarsely as "b3rī d3gṇīdī h3."

ਭੋਗਰ [d3g3r] *n* cattle, animal. 2 *Skt* ਭੋਗਰ wheat-chaff. 3 attendant. 4 *adj* mean, base.

ਭੋਗੋਰੀ [d3g3rī] *n* stick to drive animals. 2 club.

ਭੋਜ [d3ju] *S* pain, ache. 2 sorrow, grief.

ਭੋਝ [d3jh], **ਭੋਝਾ** [d3jha], **ਭੋਝੇ** [d3jho] *n* thirst. *S* ਭੋਝ and ਭੋਝੇ. "prabhū mīlīa ta cuki d3jha."—*asa m 5*. "mān thīa th3d3ha cuki d3jha."—*v3d*

chāt m 5. 2 pain, ache. "janam maran ki mīṭvi dājha."—*maru solhe m* 5. 3 desire, wish. "atī tīna uḍne ki dājh."—*māla m* 1.

डंड [dāḍ] noise, din. "dēti dāḍ ubhari."—*cāḍi* 3. 2 *Skt* दण्ड club, staff, rod. "dāḍ kāmāḍal sīkha sutu."—*bher m* 1. 3 punishment. "jam det dāḍ."—*basāt m* 5. 4 short for डंडा. "dāḍ dukul bhāe tīh ke."—*krisan*. 'Both arms turned into two banks (of a river).' 5 a kind of exercise of arms, which is done by lying prostrate on the ground just like a straight rod. "donāhu kal dāḍ ko pele."—*GPS*.

डंडुत [dāḍut], **डंडुत बंदना** [dāḍut bāḍna], **डंडुति** [dāḍuti] *Skt* दण्डवत् *n* act of lying prostrate on the ground, See *असतंगपूजा*. "karī dāḍut punu vāḍa he."—*sohila*. "dāḍautibāḍna anīk bar."—*bavan*.

डंडकार [dāḍkar] *Skt* दण्डकारण्य *n* an ancient forest, which spread from Vindhya to the bank of river Godavari. See **दंडक** 2. "dāḍkar ke bic jābe try ve gai."—*cāḍi* 149.

डंडधर [dāḍdhar], **डंडधरि** [dāḍdharī], **डंडधार** [dāḍdhar], **डंडधारी** [dāḍdhari] *adj* club wielding, carrying club. 2 *n* mace-bearing, gate keeper. 3 king. 4 god of death; Yam. 5 potter. 6 celibate. 7 ascetic. "kahu ho dāḍdharī ho."—*gāu m* 5.

डंडली [dāḍli] punished; caused distress. "dukha nā dāḍli."—*kāl m* 5.

डंडवत [dāḍvat] See **डंडुत**.

डंडा [dāḍa] *n* club, staff. "jam kalu sōhāḍi sīṭi dāḍa he."—*sohila*. 2 stick kept by an ascetic. "dāḍa mūdri khīṭha adhāri."—*bīla kēbir*.

डंडाल [dāḍal] *Dg n* large kettledrum, which is beaten with a drumstick.

डंडी [dāḍi] *n* small stick or club. 2 beam of a balance to which two pans are tied. "jīhba dāḍi ihu ghāṭu chāba."—*maru m* 1. 3 straight track. 4 musical string instrument—Indian lute or lyre—commonly known as Veena, having gourd-shells at both ends with bass bars on its

belly. "bhāubhāu dūṭi pātīl jōgi, ih sārī karī dāḍi."—*ram a m* 3. See **डंड** 5 *Skt* दण्डिन् *adj* club bearer. 6 *n* ascetic. "kāhū dāḍi hve pādharē."—*akal*. 7 See **डंडी** 5.

डंडी [dāḍi] *adj* club bearing. 2 who punishes. 3 king. 4 Yam, the god of death.

डंडुत [dāḍut] See **डंडुत**.

डंड [dāḍ], **डंड** [dāḍu] *n* penalty, punishment. 2 fine, penalty. 3 *S* land revenue, tax, levy, toll.

डंड [dāḍh], **डंड** [dāḍhu] *Skt* दंड *n* dissimulation. "dāḍhu kārāhu kīa prāṇi?"—*asa pāṇi m* 1. "jhuṭha dāḍhu jhuṭhu pasari."—*sukhmāni*. 2 a musical instrument of U.P. like a small two-sided drum, but different from a tabor.

डंड [dāḍ] *Skt* डण्ड *vr* deceive, cheat.

डंडर [dāḍar] short for **आडंडर**. 2 canopy, large open tent. 3 *Skt* sound. 4 community, group, assembly.

डंड [dāḍh] *n* dissimulation, false practice. See **डंडा**.

डंडा [dāḍhā], **डंडा** [dāḍmā] *v* brand, ignite the detonator of a gun with burning matchlock. "tāb bāḍak ne dāḍh pālita."—*GPS*. "dāḍm dāḍm sanh ujārī mutta."—*BG*. 'The bull was set free in the wilderness after branding it.'

डंडा [dāḍh] both the eyes. "bīkāt bāḍ bāḍ dāḍh bāḍo ābhīman dhāre mān."—*parās*. 2 one having tall and robust physique.

डंडा [dāḍhā] See **डंडुत** and **डंडुत**.

डंडी [dāḍhi] See **डंडुत**.

डंडीदार [dāḍhidār], **डंडीदान** [dāḍdivan], **डंडीदाला** [dāḍhivālā] *n* gatekeeper, janitor. 2 an official in the Indian states (especially Punjab) who keeps watch over the employees of the royal palace and no person can enter the antechamber without his consent. The people can meet the ruler only through this employee; chamberlain.

डंड [dāḍ] See **डंड**.

ਢਟ [dhaṭ] *n* fleshy crest on the neck of an ox.
Skr कर्कट.

ਢਟਾ [dhaṭa] *n* stud, male ox, bull; bullock.

ਢਟੋਨਾ [dhaṭona] See ਢੋਟਾ. See ਬਾਲਿਢਟੋਨਾ.

ਢਨਾ [dhaṭha] See ਢਟਾ. 2 *adj* demolished.

ਢਨੀਆ [dhaṭhiā], ਢਨੀਆਂ [dhaṭhiā] fallen, ruined.
“dhaṭhiā kāmī nā avnī.”—*suhi m* 1.

ਢਡ [dhaḍ], ਢਡ [dhaḍh] *n* a kind of light, two-sided tabor. 2 musical harmonium looking like a tabor, which is played with the right hand fingers while holding it firmly with the left hand. The singers, playing on it, are known as dhaḍis.

ਢਢਾ [dhaḍha] the character ਢ. “dhaḍha dhaḍhat kah phirāhu?”—*bavān*. 2 pronunciation of ਢ.

ਢਢਾਰ [dhaḍhar] *n* ballad singer who plays the tambourine. 2 tabor, drum. “dhaḍmakke dhaḍharā.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਢਢੋਰਾ [dhaḍhora] See ਢਿਢੋਰਾ.

ਢਢੋਲਨਾ [dhaḍholnā] *v* search, explore.

ਢਢੋਲਿ [dhaḍholi] searching, exploring. See ਢਢੋਲਨਾ. “bāhu sastrā bāhu simriti pekhe sārāb dhaḍholi.”—*sukhmānī*.

ਢਪਣਾ [dhaṭpā], ਢਪਨਾ [dhaṭpā] *v* cover, hide, conceal. *Skr* धिपान.

ਢਬ [dhaṭ] See ਢਬੁ.

ਢਬਾਈ [dhaṭbai] In Panth Parkash, Sardar Rattan Singh mentions Count Benoit de Boigne by this name. “huto dhaṭbai phāsis phirāgi.”—*PPP*.¹

The Count was born in Chambry, a town of France in 1751 AD. After serving at many places in Europe for brief periods, he came to India in 1777 AD and the next year joined the service of East India Company. He then

¹This name finds reference in a poem of the court poet Bansi of Maharaja Mahendar Singh of Patiala state:

māhāṭa nrīp atī bālī dakkhan jāko des.

nāgar sātara me sunī tīh rājdhānī bes.

tāko nrīj nokar huto phāsis ik bir.

nam dhaṭbai tas kī huto bāḍo rāndhir.

became a military officer of Madho ji Sindhia in 1785 and fought many battles for him during 1787-88. He left India because of his misunderstanding with the Marhattas and went back to his native land in 1795.

ਢਬੁ [dhaṭbu] *n* mode, custom, tradition, manner.
“nāhi sāt ka dhaṭbu.”—*dhaṭa m* 1.

ਢਬੂਆ [dhaṭbua] *Mv n* money. 2 coin, currency.
“ughārī gāia jese khoṭa dhaṭbua nādārī sārāphā aia.”—*asa m* 5.

ਢਮਕ [dhaṭmak] *n* sound produced by drums etc; thumping sound; noise produced by the rolling of drums.

ਢਮਕਾਵੈ [dhaṭmakavē] produces thumping sound, plays on tabor. “bārād cāḍhe dāuru dhaṭmakavē.”—*gūḍi namdev*.

ਢਮਾਕ [dhaṭmak], ਢਮਾਕਾ [dhaṭmaka], ਢਮੱਕ [dhaṭmāk] See ਢਮਕ.

ਢਰਕਣਾ [dhaṭrakṇa], ਢਰਕਨਾ [dhaṭrakṇa] *v* slide, roll down, drop, slip. 2 get inactive, get lazy.
“cārān rāhe kār dhaṭrakī pāre hē.”—*asa kabir*.

ਢਰਨਾ [dhaṭnā] *v* thaw, melt. 2 relent; grow fond of. “jāki chotī jāgāt kār lage tā pā tuhi dhaṭnē.”—*maru ravidās*. 3 roll down, slide downward.

ਢਲਲ [dhaḷhāl] *n* sound produced by mutual collision of shields. “dhaḷhāl dhaḷā.”—*ramav*.

ਢਲਕ [dhaḷāk] *n* slope, slant. 2 *v* imperative form of ਢਲਕਣਾ.

ਢਲਕਣਾ [dhaḷākṇa], ਢਲਕਨਾ [dhaḷākṇa] *v* roll down. 2 slip, topple. 3 wither. 4 shift from the original position.

ਢਲਨਾ [dhaḷnā] See ਢਰਨਾ. 2 wither, dry up.
“pābānī kere pāt jīu dhaḷī dhaḷī jūmānharu.”—*sri m* 1.

ਢਲਵੈ [dhaḷvā] *adj* shaped in a cast from the molten metal. 2 sloping.

ਢਲਵਾਣ [dhaḷvāṇ], ਢਲਵਾਨ [dhaḷvān] *n* slope, slant, descent.

ਢਲਿ [dhaḷi] on melting, after melting. 2 away from its original position.

ਢਲਿਝੁਲਿ [dhalidhulɪ] adv after withering and drying up. See ਢਲਨਾ.

ਢਲੇਤ [dhalɛt] n soldier equipped with a shield. "age cālāhī dhalɛt kuch, gāhī khāṛgəru dhale."—GPS.

ਢਾਊ [dhau] adj destructive. 2 two and a half.

ਢਾਈ [dhai] adj two and a half; 2½.

ਢਾਈਆ [dhaia] See ਢਈਆ.

ਢਾਈ ਘਰ [dhai ghar] See ਖੜੀ.

ਢਾਈ ਫੱਟ ਲੜਾਈ ਦੇ [dhai phāṭṭ lərai de] "mīlən bhājən ih sare doɪ. ləṛ mər mukkan əddha soɪ."—PPP.

ਢਾਸਣਾ [dhasna], ਢਾਸਨਾ [dhasna] back-rest; refuge; shelter; support. 2 cushion; pillow.

ਢਾਹ [dhah] n erosion caused by the flow of a river. 2 idea of fall or defeat. 3 lament. "dhahā marən hoɪ nīsāḡe."—BG.

ਢਾਹਣੁ [dhahənu], ਢਾਹਨ [dhahən], ਢਾਹਨਾ [dhahna] v demolish, destroy. "dhahən lage dhəəmraɪ."—bavən. 2 See ਢਾਹਿਆ.

ਢਾਹਾ [dhaha] n steep river bank formed due to erosion by the river water. "jɪu dəriave dhaha."—s fərid.

ਢਾਹਿ [dhahi] by felling, by demolishing, by razing. "dhahe dhahi usare ape."—vəḍ m / əlahəni.

ਢਾਹਿਆ [dhahia] demolished. See ਢਾਹਨਾ. 2 forged, designed. "vəlu chəlu kəɪkə khavde muhəhu kuɾu kusətu tɪni dhahia."—var sri m 4.

ਢਾਹੁਣਾ [dhahuna] See ਢਾਹਨਾ.

ਢਾਕ [dhak] n a wild tree, Butea frondosa. "so kul dhak pəlas."—s kəbir. 'That dynasty is a leaf of the dhakk tree.' See ਢਾਕ 2. 2 waist, hip, lumbar. See ਢਾਕ 2. 3 hip, lap. 4 bush, shrub. 5 slope of a hill. 6 See ਢਾਕਨਾ. 7 hill people of Ebtabad district call autumn dhak.

ਢਾਕਨ [dhakan] v cover, conceal, hide. "dhakan kəu ɪk hərə."—foḍi m 5. 2 n curtain. "dhakan dhaki gobid gur mere."—bɪla m 5.

ਢਾਕਨਹਾਰ [dhakanhar] adj who covers. "dhakanhare prəbhu həmare."—tukha chāt m 5.

ਢਾਕਪਲਾਸ [dhakplas] leaf of a dhakk tree. See ਪਲਾਸ.

ਢਾਕਾ [dhaka] an ancient city and district headquarters in Bengal, which is at a distance of 254 miles to the north-east of Calcutta. It is situated on the bank of Buddhi Ganga. The temple of Dhakeshwary Devi is located there. Fine muslin and most delicate thin fabrics of Dhaka were very popular in India during the earlier times. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place in Sammat 1564 while Guru Tegbahadur came in Sammat 1723. Elegant gurdwaras have been built to commemorate these historical events. The gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev is popularly known as Charan Paduka.

In *Guru Partap Suray* Bhai Santokh Singh this describes the ninth Guru's travel to Dacca:

ɪm ketək dɪn mähɪ gosai,
dhake pəhuce dəl səmuḍai,
dhake nəḡər məjhar məsəḍ,
bəṣəhɪ bulakidas bɪlād,
tɪs ki mat bɪɪdha bəhu tən ki,
bəḍi lalsə gurudərsən ki,
kəre prem nɪj səḍən məjhara,
guru hɪt ek prəyək sudhara,
astərən sō chadən kəryo,
sejbəḍ səḡ kəs kər dhəryo.
tul sudhar apne hath,
pun katyo sukhəm hɪt sath,
prem dhar so bəstrə bunava,
guru hɪt poṣəṣ səkəl bənava.
arbala məm bhai bɪtɪ,
nɪtpɾətɪ vadhəhɪ gurupəḡ pɾɪtɪ,
ləkhkər ḡəmmə ətəɾjamɪ,
lɪnəsɪ tɪs ḡhər ko məḡ svamɪ,
jaɪ thəḍh hoe tɪs pər,

sudh bheji ātar jis thar.
 hārbāra sun turān ai,
 cārānkāmāl gāhīkār lāptai,
 aj ghārī pār mē bālīhārī,
 jis te purvī as hāmārī.
 tis prāyāk pār an bīthae,
 hārkhat caru bāstrā nīksae,
 āpne kār te kārē bānavān,
 prem sēhī so kīy pāhīravān.

ਢਾਕਿ [dhakī] by covering. 2 in the lap, on the hip.

ਢਾਕਿਲੀਆ [dhakī lia] covered. "sāṭigurī dhakī lia mohī papi pārda."—*tukha chāt m 5*.

ਢਾਕੁ [dhaku] See ਢਾਕ.

ਢਾਕੈ [dhake] v covers. "āpne jān ka pārda dhake."—*sukhmānī*. 2 on the hip. "nā dhake tēge."—*BG*. 'does not tie around the hip i.e. does not accept (the offerings).' In ancient times, people used to tie coins and ornaments around their waists. 3 in the lap.

ਢਾਗਾ [dhāga] n a long bamboo pole with a half-moon shaped hook, used for pruning branches of tall trees.

ਢਾਹਾ [dhāha] n frame, mould, framework. 2 outline, skeleton.

ਢਾਠਾ [dhāṭha] fell, got demolished. "dukh pap ka dera dhāṭha."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 n strip of cloth used for setting the beard (of a Sikh).

ਢਾਠੀ [dhāṭhī] fell, crumbled. "dhāṭhī bhīṭī bhārām ki."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 n strip of cloth tied over chin and head to set the beard.

ਢਾਡ [dhād] See ਢਾਡ.

ਢਾਡਸ [dhāḍas] n solace, patience, satisfaction. "dhāḍas kē āpne mānko."—*krisān*. 2 S ਢਾਡਸ. ostentation, display.

ਢਾਡਾ [dhāḍā] See ਢਾਡੇ.

ਢਾਡੀ [dhāḍī] n one who plays tabor. See ਢਾਡੀਸੈਨ and ਢਾਡੀ.

ਢਾਡੀਸੈਨ [dhāḍīsēn] During the battle between demon Swasviray and Mahakal, the testator

of the dhāḍīs were born from the sweat of Mahakal. So is written in the 405th cārīṭ of Dasam Granth. "bādān prāsēd dhārānī jo pārā... dhāḍīsēn dhāḍī bāpu lāyo. kārkhābar ucarāt bhāyo."

ਢਾਡੀ [dhāḍī] n singer of heroic ballads to the accompaniment of a tambourine. 2 one who sings praise. "hāu dhāḍī hārī prābhū khāsām ka."—*var sri m 4*.

ਢਾਡੇ [dhāḍhō] Dg n animals, cattle.

ਢਾਡੀ [dhāḍī] n group, band, class.

ਢਾਪਣਾ [dhāpna], ਢਾਪਨਾ [dhāpna] v cover, hide.

ਢਾਬ [dhāb] n a pond, into which sewage of the village flows; unlined tank used by the villagers as reservoir for drinking water; pond.

ਢਾਬ ਮਤਾ [dhāb mātā] See ਢੇਢੇਵਾਲੀ ਢਾਬ.

ਢਾਰ [dhar] S n method, mode, way. "bārājāhī patṣah rī dhar."—*GPS*. "guru dehī dārās tīm kārāhu dhar."—*GPS*. 2 shelter, refuge. 3 shield, buckler. "kārī line āsī dhar."—*cāḍī l 4* slope, ramp. 5 See ਢਾਰਨਾ.

ਢਾਰਸ [dharas] solace, forbearance.

ਢਾਰਨਾ [dharna] v throw down, roll down. 2 melt metals with the flames of fire. 3 put liquefied metal in a cast. 4 sacrifice something by waiving it around the head.

ਢਾਰਿ [dharī] by melting; by sacrificing. See ਢਾਰਨਾ. "hām tēn dīo hē dharī."—*dev m 5*.

ਢਾਲ [dhal] n custom, manner, tradition. "āhābudhī kēu bīnāsna ihu dhur ki dhal."—*bīlā m 5*. 'The ruin of a vain person is inevitable.' 2 melting. 3 See ਢਾਰ. 4 Skt shield; buckler; a shield made of rhinoceros hide or a metal used to protect from an attack of a sword or an arrow. 5 shelter, cover. "dōu dhalci dhal hīdū hīdanā."—*gyan*. 6 See ਢਾਲਿ.

ਢਾਲੀ [dhalci] adj shield-keeping, keeping a shield; one who wears a leather armour. See ਢਾਲ 5.

ਢਾਲਣ [dhaln] See ਢਾਲਣਾ. 2 adj matching, resembling. "kāhīn āmrī kēl dhalān."—*sāveye*

m 2 ke. See ਕਲ 2.

ਚਾਲਣਾ [dhalṇa], ਚਾਲਨਾ [dhalna] v roll down. 2 melt, liquefy solid material by heating. 3 put a liquefied metal in a mould. 4 throw a dice in gambling games like backgammon. See ਚਾਲਿ.

ਚਾਲਾ [dhalā] n structure, composition. "kācān kara suine ki dhalā."—vāḍ chāt m 1. 2 xa shield, buckler. "sāt guru dhalā turāt sōbhara."—GPS.

ਚਾਲਿ [dhalī], ਚਾਲੁ [dhalu] n sense of casting a liquefied material in a mould. "bhāḍa bhau amrit titu dhalī."—japu. 2 act of rolling down. "cetī dhalī pasa."—asa kabir. 3 adv after melting, on melting.

ਚਿਸਰਨ [dhisrān] v slide; skid (downward). 2 slip, slide. 3 lean.

ਚਿਗ [dhiḡ] n large mass of earth slid from a steep river bank; landslide. 2 fallen edge of a mine due to its excessive digging. 3 adv near, nearby, close by. "bhe kār dhiḡ nāh ave."—GPS.

ਚਿੰਗਰੀ [dhiḡri] n thorny bush, thorny branch. 2 See ਚੀਂਗਲੀ. 3 a kind of mushroom grown in western Punjab, used for preparing vegetable dish.

ਚਿੰਗਲੀ [dhiḡli] See ਚੀਂਗਲੀ.

ਚਿਠਾਈ [dhiṭhai] n rudeness, impertinence. See ਚੀਠੜ.

ਚਿੰਡੋਰਾ [dhiḍōra] n proclamation by the beat of a drum; announcement made with the drubbing of a small drum; public announcement made by word of mouth; proclamation.

ਚਿੰਡ [dhiḍ] n stomach, abdomen. 2 pregnancy, conception.

ਚਿੰਡੋਰਾ [dhiḍhōra] See ਚਿੰਡੋਰਾ.

ਚਿਮਛਾਣੀ [dhiṃdhaṇī] n group, band. 2 a group of friends. "dhiṃdhaṇī un lāi bānā."—PPP.

ਚਿਮਛਿਮੀ [dhiṃdhiṃmī] n kettledrum producing thumping sound.

ਚਿਲ [dhiḷ] n laziness. 2 delay, lateness. "ape

devē dhiḷ nā pai."—asa m 3.

ਫਿਲਵਾਂ [dhiḷvā] a small village in police station Barki, tehsil and district Lahore. There exists a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind to the south of this village. During his preaching mission in the villages of the area, the Guru sat under a peepul tree near this village after coming from Jhallian. The tree has withered and small gurdwara has been built in which Guru Granth Sahib is installed. Eight ghumaons of land is earmarked for the gurdwara. The holy shrine is situated at a distance of eight miles to the south-west of Attari railway station.

2 a village in police station Dhanaula, tehsil Dhanaula district Phul of Nabha state. This is a village mutually owned by both the states of Patiala and Nabha. There are two gurdwaras on the side claimed by the Nabha state.

(a) One gurdwara is situated a mile to the south-east of the village, where Guru Tegbahadur stayed for a while after taking a brief bath, when he came from Dhaula. There is no priest in the Manji Sahib. The Nabha state has allotted an annual grant of rupees twelve for routine worship in the shrine.

(b) Another gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur stands about one furlong to the south of this village, where the Guru stayed for many days. A small gurdwara stands there with dwellings attached to it. The Nabha state has donated thirty-five ghumaons of land. Baba Khushhal Singh has donated fifteen ghumaons while the village has donated ten ghumaons to the gurdwara. It is three miles to the north-east of Tappa railway station.

3 See ਫਿਲਵਾਂ ਕਲਾਂ.

ਫਿਲਵਾਂ ਕਲਾਂ [dhiḷvā kālā] This village is at a distance of two miles to the south-east of Kot Kapura railway station and is in police station and tehsil Kot Kapura of Faridkot state. There

is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh situated one furlong to the west of the village. The tenth Guru came to the residence of Sodhi Sahib Kaul. On the request of Kaul, the Guru took off blue robe worn by him in Machhiwara and put on white apparel. While setting the blue cover on fire, the Guru uttered the following words:

"nūl vāstrā le kəpre phare
turək pəṭhaṇi əməl gəra."

The blue coloured gown worn by the Guru is still in the custody of Sodhi Mall Singh, a descendant of Sodhi Kaul. A gurdwara has been built here to commemorate this incident, named Gurusar. Each year, a religious congregation is held on the Vaisakhi day.

ਫਿਲਾ [dʰɪlɑ] *adj* loose, not tight. "nəve sot səbh dʰɪlɑ."—*var gəu* 1 m 4. See **ਫਿੱਲਾ**.

ਫਿਲੋ [dʰɪlɔ] See **ਫਿੱਲੋ**.

ਫਿੱਲ [dʰɪll] See **ਫਿਲ** and **ਫੀਲ**.

ਫਿੱਲਵ [dʰɪlləv], **ਫਿੱਲਵਾਂ** [dʰɪllvā] See **ਫਿਲਵ**, **ਫਿਲਵਾਂ** and **ਫਿਲਵਾਂ ਕਲਾਂ**.

ਫਿੱਲਤ [dʰɪllət], **ਫਿੱਲਾ** [dʰɪlla] *adj* tardy, lazy. 2 one who does not fully believe in the religious way of life; one not bound by the religious code.

ਫਿੱਲੀ [dʰɪlli] *adj* loose (f). See **ਫਿੱਲਾ**. 2 *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਫਿੱਲੋ [dʰɪllɔ] a Jatt subcaste. The origin of this subcaste is traced to the Siroha Rajputs. Some writers relate their origin to the Rajputs of the solar dynasty. The chief of the Bhangi misl was Sardar Hari Singh Dhillon. Many villages in which people of this subcaste live are popularly known as dʰɪlləv and dʰɪllvā. See **ਲੰਗਾਹ**.

ਫੀਰ [dʰiɦ] *n* high hilltop. 2 high end.

ਫੀਰਾ [dʰiɦɑ] *n* thick club, thick baton; pestle. 2 high sand dune. 3 mound.

ਫੀਰਾ [dʰiɦ] weight tied to one end of a contraption, which helps in drawing water from

the well. 2 *Skt* **ਫੇੜਾ** a non-vegetarian, long-legged and long-beaked bird; crane or adjutant. *L* *Ciconia argala*. "cōcē bəḍi bhāt jɪn dʰiɦɑ."—*cəritr* 405. 'The stork hunts snakes in particular; hence the killing of storks (or cranes) is forbidden.

ਫੀਰਾ [dʰiɦər] *n* severed branch of a tree—particularly thorny one; severed thorny branch of a tree or a bush. 2 person clinging like thorns.

ਫੀਰਲੀ [dʰiɦli], **ਫੀਰੁਲੀ** [dʰiɦuli] *n* mechanism to draw water from a pond, tank, reservoir or stream for irrigation. It consists of a long pole fixed on a horizontal wooden base (acting as fulcrum) fitted between two vertical wooden small poles. On one end of the long pole, a pail or a leather bucket is tied through a string and a brick or a stone is tied at the other end. The bucket or pail is lowered to the level of water by pulling the string with hands; when the bucket gets filled, the hold of the string is released so as to allow the filled bucket to rise due to weight at the other end of the pole. This primitive method of irrigation is used at places where the level of water is not very deep. Shadoof.

ਫੀਟ [dʰiɦt] *n* line, streak. See **ਫੀਡ**.

ਫੀਠ [dʰiɦθ] *Skt* **ਫੂਠ** *adj* disrespectful. 2 fearless, dauntless. 3 immodest. "pavəu dan dʰiɦθ hoɪ mägəu."—*suhi* m 5. 4 in one context dʰiɦθ, has been for dʰiɦəy, viz—"tāko dʰiɦθ bədhaykə."—*cəritr* 62.

ਫੀਠਤਾ [dʰiɦθatə], **ਫੀਠਤ** [dʰiɦθət] *Skt* **ਫੂਠਤਾ** *n* stubbornness, dishonour. 2 fearlessness, dauntlessness. "dʰiɦθətəpən cɪt me gəhiəhu."—*cəritr* 62. 3 shamelessness, immodesty.

ਫੀਰਾ [dʰiɦθɑ] *n* obduracy, obtuseness. "bɪnsɪo dʰiɦθɑ əmrɪt vuθɑ."—*dʰəna* m 5. "bɪnsɪo mən ka murəkhə dʰiɦθɑ."—*asa* m 5. 'Destroy foolishness and insensitiveness of the mind.'

2 adj immune to advice or order. 3 shameless. **ਵੀਰਾਣੀ** [dhiṭhai] See **ਵੀਰਾਣੀ**. "Ih hæume ki dhiṭhai."—*māla m 5*.

ਵੀਰੇ [dhiṭhe] adj obdurate. See **ਵੀਰ**. "kam krodh binse mād dhiṭhe."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਵੀਰਾ [thiḍa], **ਵੀਰਾ** [dhiḍha] *n* earthen ball or pellet used as missile with a pellet-bow. 2 a round stone. 3 **ਵੀਰਾ** person engaged in leather work; a low caste. "hām dhiḍhe dhim bahut aṭi bhari."—*bāsā m 4*.

ਵੀਰ [dhim] *n* an earthen ball, dry lump of earth. 2 stupidity.

ਵੀਲ [dhil] *n* laziness. 2 delay, lateness. "dhil nā pāri ja guru phurmae."—*gāu m 5*.

ਵੀਲਾ [dhila] adj lazy, sluggish, lethargic. "lahe kōu tū dhila dhila."—*asa m 5*. 2 See **ਵੀਲਾ** 2. 3 See **ਵੀਲਾ**. 4 *n* delay, lateness. "ikunimakh nā kije dhila."—*guj m 5*. 5 a cultivating caste in the district of Shahpur.

ਵੀਲਿਆ [dhilra] adj free; unbonded. "ikī bādhe ikī dhilra ikī sukhie hāri priti."—*var maru l m 4*.

ਵੁਕਾ [dhukna], **ਵੁਕਾ** [dhukna] *Skt* **वृक्** *vr* — go. 2 *v* get closer. 3 arrival of a marriage party at the bride's village and house with pomp and show.

ਵੁਕਾਉ [dhukau] *n* idea of arrival. 2 arrival of members of the marriage party at the house and village of the bride's parents. "tāb pāhuce tih pur nīkāt kārno jāhā dhukau."—*NP*.

ਵੁੱਝ [dhuccar] *n* flimsy excuse; frivolous argument. 2 obstruction, restriction.

ਵੁੱਡਾ [dhūḍa] *Skt* **दुण्डा** *n* per a legend, she was sister of Hiranyakshipu, also named Holika. She had been blessed by Lord Shiv that she would never get burnt in fire. Dhunda sat in the fire with Prahalad in her lap. With the grace of the Almighty, Prahalad remained safe while she was reduced to ashes. The Hindus scatter the ashes of Dhunda during Holi (Holika) days.

ਵੁੱਡਿ [dhūḍi], **ਵੁੱਡਿਰਾਜ** [dhūḍiraj] *Skt n* Ganesh — lord of the people; gajanān — a species of elephants. It is mentioned in Kashi Khand that all aspects of knowledge were explored by Ganesh, hence this name.

ਵੁੱਡਾਰ [dhūḍar] territory around Jaipur.

ਵੁੱਡਾਣਾ [dhūḍāṇa] gang, group, band, party.

ਵੁਰਨਾ [dhurna] *v* melt, drip, flow. 2 wander, stroll. 3 roll, slip. 4 relent, be fond of.

ਵੁਰਨਾ [dhurana], **ਵੁਰਾਵਨ** [dhuravān] *v* roll down. 2 flow downward. 3 shake, oscillate. "sun sis dhuravāhi."—*krisān*.

ਵੁਰਿ [dhuri] by melting, by liquefying. "tū dhuri milio julaho."—*dhāna kēbir*. 2 by rolling. 3 by relenting, by growing fond of. See **ਵੁਰਨਾ**.

ਵੁਲਕਾ [dhulakna] *v* skid downward, roll. 2 shake, move, oscillate. "dhulke cāvar."—*ram beṇi*.

ਵੁਲਨਾ [dhulna] *v* stumble, slip. 2 wave, flutter. "cāvaru sirī dhule."—*sāveye m 5 ke*. 3 liquefy, melt. 4 grow fond of, be happy, feel pleasure.

ਵੁਲਾਉਣਾ [dhulaṇa], **ਵੁਲਾਨਾ** [dhulana], **ਵੁਲਾਵਨ** [dhulavān] *v* make something roll down. 2 move to and fro; wave. 3 make one bow. "pān sis dhulaarhi."—*krisān*. 4 get transported, get carried.

ਵੁਲਿ [dhuli] adv on being melted, on melting, on getting liquefied. "hāri tūṭhe dhuli dhuli milia."—*gāu m 4*. "oh sūdārī hāri dhuli milī."—*dev m 4*.

ਵੁਵੱਤਾ [dhuvāṭa] adv used to carry. "ravidas dhuvāṭa dhor nit."—*asa dhāna*.

ਵੁਸਰ [dhusar] subcaste of traders; subsection of Vaishyas. 2 some dhusars regard themselves as descendants of Brahmins.

ਵੁਹ [dhu] *n* basis, support. 2 back, haunch. 3 See **ਵੁਹੀ**.

ਵੁਹਾ [dhuha], **ਵੁਹੀ** [dhuhi] *n* back, haunch, posterior. 2 arse. 3 buttock, bum.

ਢੁਕਨਾ [dʱukna] See ਢੁਕਣਾ.

ਢੁੰਡ [dʱūḍ] See ਢੁੰਢ. 2 *Dg* *n* hillock, hilltop. 3 a sand dune like hillock.

ਢੁੰਡਨਾ [dʱūḍna] See ਢੁੰਢਨਾ.

ਢੁੰਡੀਆ [dʱūḍia] *adj* searching, exploring, curious. 2 *n* Jain monk, who keeps his mouth covered with a strip of cloth. *dʱūḍ* is a word for mountain top in Dingal dialect of Rajputana (Rajasthan). Jain monks used to go to the *dʱūḍ* for meditation after renouncing their towns. Hence they are known by this name. This is for *śvetābār* sect of Jains. See ਜੈਨੀ.

ਢੁੰਢ [dʱūḍh] *Skr* दुण्ड *vr* search, explore. 2 *n* search, exploration. "dʱūḍh vāṇai thia thita."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 'Search has ended, the mind is at peace now.'

ਢੁੰਢਣਾ [dʱūḍhṇa], ਢੁੰਢਣੁ [dʱūḍhṇu], ਢੁੰਢਨਾ [dʱūḍhṇa] *v* search, find, explore. "dʱūḍhṇa ra mān mahi."—*bavān*. "ab dʱūḍhṇa kəṭəhu nā jai."—*sor m* 5. "dʱūḍhṇa suhag ku."—*s fərid*.

ਢੁੰਢਾਈ [dʱūḍhai] *n* process of searching, exploration, act of tracking.

ਢੁੰਢਿਮੁ [dʱūḍhimu] See ਢੁੰਢੇਲਿਮੁ.

ਢੁੰਢੀਆ [dʱūḍhia] See ਢੁੰਡੀਆ.

ਢੁਲ [dʱul] *n* base, support. 2 swinging, fluttering. "cəṛdʱul jace he pəvəṇu."—*māla namdev*.

ਢੁਲਾ [dʱula] *n* scaffold for an arch; base for an arch.

ਢੇਰੂ [dʱeu] *n* current; wave. 2 river's flood. 3 a tree and its fruit; a tree that casts a dense shadow. It is mostly found in tropical regions. Its fruit is used for making pickles. *L. Artocarpus Integrifolia*. 4 a spindle which is used for preparing twisted string by rotating it. 5 *adj* stupid.

ਢੇਸੀ [dʱesi] a Jatt caste, residing particularly in Amritsar district. 2 a Brahman, who achieved supremacy by becoming a devotee of Guru

Arjan Dev.

ਢੇਕਲੀ [dʱēkli] See ਢੇਕਲੀ.

ਢੇਡ [dʱed] See ਢੇਢ.

ਢੇਡੀ [dʱedi] a black-eyed hunting bird, slightly shorter than a falcon. It is an alien bird that migrates to Punjab during the winter. Nobody keeps it for hunting. It lives on eating lizards, bats and rats.

ਢੇਢ [dʱedh] *n* crow. 2 shoemaker; member of a caste engaged in leather work; carrion eating lowcaste person. "e pāḍia mo kəu dʱedh kəṭə."—*māla namdev*. 3 *adj* stupid.

ਢੇਢੁਆ [dʱebua] See ਢੇਢੁਆ and ਢੇਢੁਆ.

ਢੇਮ [dʱem] See ਢੇਮ. "māt kou māt iṭ dʱem."—*bāsāt kabir*.

ਢੇਰ [dʱer] *n* heap, pile. 2 mound, dune. "khali rāhe dʱer jīṇu pāṇi."—*GV 10*. 3 *adj* very much.

ਢੇਰਨਾ [dʱerna] See ਢੇਰਾ 1.

ਢੇਰਾ [dʱera] *n* a kind of spindle used for making cotton strings; *dʱerna*. 2 a big fat louse.

ਢੇਰੀ [dʱeri] *n* small heap, small dump. "dujebhav ki mārī vīḍārī dʱeri."—*var bīṛha m* 4. 2 *adj* arrogant. "dʱeri jāme, jāmi mārē."—*bavān*.

ਢੇਰੀ ਢਾਹੁਣੀ [dʱeri dʱahūṇi] *v* undo a resolution, give up determination. 2 lose courage. 3 lose self-confidence. "dʱeri dʱahəṇu sadh sāḡi."—*bavān*.

ਢੇਲੜੀ [dʱelṛi] *Dg* *n* earth, land. 2 pebble, nugget. See ਢੇਲਾ.

ਢੇਲੜੀਪਤਿ [dʱelṛipəti] *Dg* *n* king, lord of the earth. 2 landlord.

ਢੇਲਾ [dʱela] *n* lump of earth, small stone.

ਢੇਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ [dʱela kəṛna] *v* dry with a small lump of earth urine droplets, still stuck to the penis after urination. This tradition is prevalent amongst the Muslims. See ਇਸਤਿਜ਼ਾ.

ਢੇਲਾਚੋਥਿ [dʱelacəṭhi] See ਪੱਥਰਚੋਥਿ.

ਢੇਣਾ [dʱeṇa] See ਢੇਣਾ.

ਢੇਯਾ [dʱeya] See ਢੇਯਾ.

ਢੇਲਾ [dʱela] *adj* sluggish, lazy. 2 withered.

3 loosely hanging.

ੳ [dho] support, refuge. 2 v imperative of ੳੳ e.g. 'buhā dho dīo, iṭṭā dho lāo.'

ੳੳ [dhoə] n refuge. "dārī dhoə nā lāhīnī." -var asa. 2 approach, access. 3 attack. "tābe dhoə kē kē su nīkē sīdhayō."-VN.

ੳੳੳ [dhoa] (See ੳੳ vr) n approach, arrival of the marriage party at the bride's house. "mīlī īkār hoe sāhājī dhoē."-bīla chāt m 5. 2 meeting, union. "khaṭu darsan kārīgāe gosāṭī dhoa."-tukha chāt m 4. 3 support, foundation. "sāce da sāca dhoa."-sor m 5. 4 attack, assault. "pāje bādhe māha bālī kārī sāca dhoa."-var bāsāt. 5 presents (gold etc) sent by the bridegroom to the bride before the wedding. 6 offer, material, offered as gift.

ੳੳੳ [dhoi] See ੳੳ. 2 by transporting, carrying.

ੳੳੳੳ [dhoia] See ੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [dhoi] n refuge, shelter, asylum. "jakāu muskāl ātī bāṇe, dhoi kōī nā deī."-sri ā m 5. 2 admission, entry. "hārīdārgāh dhoi nā lāhānī."-bīla chāt m 4. 3 attack, assault. "kārō kāyō nā dhoi?"-GPS. 4 See ੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳੳ [dhohṇa] See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [dhoka] n a leather cover put on a hawk's eyes. "dhoke chuṭe te māhā chudhvan kīdhō cākva uṭh baj-hī maryo."-krīsān. See ੳੳੳ among pictures of hunting birds (b).

ੳੳੳ [dhoṭa], ੳੳੳੳ [dhoti] V/n child, boy, girl.

ੳੳੳ [dhoṇa], ੳੳੳ [dhona] (See ੳੳ vr) v take a heavy thing from one place to another by lifting or by carrying in a carriage; to transport. 2 produce in front of. "othe pākārī oh dhoṇa." -var gāu l m 4. 3 shut, close. See ੳੳ 2.

ੳੳ [dhor] Skt धुर् n a domestic animal (or livestock) worthy to be yoked to a cart or a plough. "ānīk rāsā khāe jese dhor."-gāu m 5. See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳੳ [dhornā], ੳੳੳੳ [dhorna] v cause to slip, make to flow, cause to drip. "driṅ dhorāt herāt

nād dukhi."-GPS. 2 hoist, wave. "cāmār sis pe dhorāt."-GPS.

ੳੳੳ [dhora] See ੳੳ. 2 a kind of an insect or a worm that infests grams. This insect damages grams kept in a store house. If some ash is sprayed on the heap of the grains and then stored in an airtight room, the insect gets killed.

ੳੳ [dhol] Skt n a hollow cylindrical wooden drum-like instrument made by covering both its open ends tightly with a leather skin. This mridang-like musical instrument is played by hanging it around one's neck and beating its both ends with drumsticks. P ੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [dholak], ੳੳੳੳ [dholki] n small drum.

ੳੳੳੳ [dholci] n drum beater, drummer.

ੳੳੳ (dholān), ੳੳੳ [dholā] adj beloved. "bhakhē, dholān kāhā re?"-ramav. "sadrāg dholā." -suhī m 1. 2 n husband, bridegroom.

ੳੳੳੳ [dholārān], ੳੳੳੳ [dholavān] See ੳੳੳੳ, ੳੳੳੳ and ੳੳੳੳ. "nam tera tuhi cāvār dholārē." -dhānā rāvīdas. "deu suhni sadhu kē bijānu dholāvāu."-bīla m 5.

ੳੳੳ [dholī] the loved one (did). "durmātī pārhārī chādī dholī."-oṣkar. 'the husband has renounced the ill-tempered wife.'

ੳੳੳ [dholi] drummer, drum beater. 2 feminine of ੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳੳ [dholie] of the loved one, for the loved one. "hāu phirāu divānī avāl bavāl tīsu karāṇī hārī dholie."-dev m 4. "tīsu dholā hārī lāi hāu phirāu divānī." 2 to wave, to flutter. e.g. "cāvār dholie."

ੳੳੳ [dholo] Dg husband, lord.

ੳੳੳੳ [dhovāṇu], ੳੳੳੳ [dhovān] See ੳੳੳੳ. "jāl dhovāu īh sis kārī."-bīla m 5. "ūh dhove dhor."-bīla m 4.

ੳੳੳੳ [dhovāta] adv carrying.

ੳੳ [dhok] Skt धौक् vr move, inspire, approach, offer, bring closer.

ੳੳੳ [dhoca], ੳੳੳ [dhōca] n mathematical table

of four and a half. See ਚੁੰਨਾ.

ਚੰਕਾ [d̪h̪āka] See ਚੰਕਾ. "lāge d̪hol d̪h̪āke."—cāḍi
2. 2 kettledrum (big drum), drum, small drum
(tabor). 3 thumping sound, sound of
drumbeating.

ਚੰਕਾਰ [d̪h̪ākar] *n* sound produced by the beating
of a drum or a tabor; thumping sound.

ਚੰਗ [d̪h̪āg] *n* custom, manner. 2 measure, effort,
attempt. 3 structure, composition. 4 conduct.

ਚੰਗੀ [d̪h̪āgi] one who knows the method. See
ਚੰਗ.

ਚੰਗੁ [d̪h̪āgu] See ਚੰਗ.

ਚੰਡ [d̪h̪āḍ] a village in police station Lahorimal,
tehsil Tam Taran, district Amritsar. It is five miles
to the south of Kharsa railway station. To the
west of this village, there exists a gurdwara in
memory of Guru Hargobind. The Guru came
to this village to preach. Initially he stayed in
Ghasel, then came to this village. A simple
gurdwara has been built with residential houses
nearby. Guru Granth Sahib is installed for
recitation. Its annual revenue of rupees ten
comes from the land donated by the villagers to
the gurdwara. Sardar Wariam Singh Rasaldar

has donated land measuring five and half kanals
to the gurdwara. All the villagers observe the
Sikh faith. There is an unbricked tank near the
gurdwara. The Guru is believed to have washed
his feet in this pond. The residents of the area
are now planning to line it with baked bricks.
An annual congregation is held on the moonless
night of Bhadon.

ਚੰਡੋਰਨ [d̪h̪āḍorən] *v* proclaim by the beat of a
drum. 2 See ਚੰਡੋਲਨ.

ਚੰਡੋਰਾ [d̪h̪āḍora] See ਚੰਡੋਰਾ.

ਚੰਡੋਲਨ [d̪h̪āḍholən] *v* search, explore. 2 feel
with a touch, grope. "pākāḥ d̪h̪āḍhole bāh."
—var mālā *m* 1. 3 decide. "d̪h̪āḍholat d̪h̪uḍhāt
hau phiri."—oḱkar. 4 S ਧੰਧੋਲਣੁ push back and
forth.

ਚੰਡੋਲਿਮੁ [d̪h̪āḍholimu] *v* decide; conclude.
2 investigate. "d̪h̪āḍholimu d̪h̪uḍhimu d̪iṭhu
me."—var majh *m* 1. 'I have concluded by
investigating and searching.' 3 search. 4 feel
by touch, to grope.

ਚੰਡੋਲੀ [d̪h̪āḍholi] *adv* searching, deciding.
"khoji hīrdē dekhi d̪h̪āḍholi."—gāu *m* 5.
2 *adj* researcher, explorer.



ਣ [ṇaṇa] twentieth character of Punjabi script.

It has retroflex nasal sound. 2 *Skt* *n* knowledge.

3 conclusion; search. 4 ornament. 5 water.

6 Shiv. 7 donation, charity. 8 deceitful person.

ਣਹ [ṇəh], ਣਹਿ [ṇəhi] *part* no, not. “ṇa haṇa tū ṇəh chuṭəhi.”—*bavən*.

ਣਗਣ [ṇəgaṇ] a matrk foot, comprising two matras. Its forms are – ऽ, ॥.

ਣਮੋਕਾਰ [ṇamokar] *Pkt* salutation; greeting.

ਣਾ [ṇa] *part* no, not. See ਣਹ.

ਣਾਣਾ [ṇaṇa] the character ਣ. “ṇaṇa rəṇ te sijhi.”—*bavən*. 2 pronunciation of ਣ.

ਣਾਪ [ṇap] *n* measure, measurement, computation.

ਣਾਮ [ṇam] See ਨਾਮ. “ṇam vīhūṇe admi.”—*oṣkar*.

ਣਿਅਰਾ [ṇiara] *adj* distinct, unique, different; uncommon. 2 pointed, sharp, having a tip, pointed. See ਬਾਣਿਅਰੇ.

ਣੰਕ [ṇāṅk] *n* sound produced by musical instruments made of metal. 2 restriction, ban.

“ṇāṅk dāi tēb ṇīkhuṭyo pani.”—*GPS*.

ਤ [tatta] twenty-first character of Punjabi script representing voiceless unaspirated dental plosive. 2 part decidedly, certainly. 3 only, merely, just. "bañi tã gavãhu guru keri."—*anãdu*. 4 so, therefore. "moti tã mãdãr usãrãhi."—*sri m l*. 5 then, in that case. "sãtiguru hoĩ dãialu tã sãrdha puri."—*var majh m l*. "tã dhãrio mãstãkĩ hãth."—*sãvãye m 2 ke*. 6 and, as well as. 7 *Skã n* falsehood, untruth. 8 jewel. 9 nectar. 10 boat. 11 thief. 12 barbarian. 13 tail. 14 pregnancy. 15 lap. 16 short for tãgãñ. See ਗਣ. 17 *P* = *pron* to you, your.

ਤਉ [tãu] *pron* your, thine. "tãu kĩrpa tẽ marãgi paie."—*gãu m 5*. "pav suhave ja tãu dhĩrĩ julde."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 to thee, to you. "jo tãu bhave soi thisi."—*sopurãkhu*. 3 thou, you (singular). "jo tãu kine apñe."—*sri chãt m 5*. 4 that. "jãkẽ prem pãdarãthu paie tãu cãrni citu laie."—*tiãg m l*. 5 thou. "suniat prãbhũ tãu sãgãl udharẽ."—*bĩla m 5*. 6 *adv* therefore, so. "tum tãu rakhãnhãr dãial."—*dhãna m 5*. 7 then. "jog jugatĩ tãu paie."—*suhi m l*. 8 even then, still. "tãu nã pujãhi hãrĩkirãti nama."—*gãd namdev*.

ਤਉਸਾਰ [tãusãr] See ਤੁਸਾਰ.

ਤਉਕ [tãuk] *A* طوق *n* an ornament worn around the neck; necklace. During the Mughal period, the emperor used to present it to the rich people. 2 halter; rope tied around an animal's neck. 3 heavy ring or chain put around the neck of a criminal. "tere gãle tãuk pãgi beri."—*sor kãbir*. 'The chain around the neck, tãuk,

depicts ignorance while the shackle, berĩ, on feet represents a ritual.

ਤਉਕਣ [tãukãñ], ਤਉਕਨਾ [tãukna] *v* ਤੋੜ = water + ਕਣ = particle, drop water particles, sprinkle water. "bãlto jãlto tãukĩã gur cãdãnu sitlãro."—*gãu a m 5*.

ਤਉਨ [tãun] *pron* the very same, the same, that one. "bhãĩ bat tãune."—*gyan*. 2 his, her. "bhãyo tãun ke bãs me ram rãjã."—*gyan*. 3 he, she. "tãun tẽse nĩhãre."—*ramãv*.

ਤਉਪਰਿ [tãupãrĩ] *part* then, at that time. "ghũghãtu tẽro tãupãrĩ sãce."—*asã kãbir*. 2 on that, on this.

ਤਉਲਉ [tãulãu], ਤਉਲਗ [tãulãg] *adv* till then, till that time, till that moment. "tãulãu mãhãlĩ nã labhẽ jãn."—*gãu kãbir, var 7*.

ਤਉ [tãu] *part* even then, still. "sãtru ãnek cãlavãt ghav, tãu tãn ek nã lagãnpãve."—*ãkal*. 2 *pron* your, thine. "nihu mãhfjã tãu nãlĩ."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਤਉਆ [tãuã] *n* father's elder brother. "tãuãn mãrãhu sãth cãce."—*krisãn*.

ਤਉਫੰਗ [tãuphãg] musket. See ਤੁਫੰਗ. "tãuphãg nãm pãchan."—*sãnãma*. 2 *adj* of the gun.

ਤਉਲਗੁ [tãulãgu] See ਤਉਲਗ. "jãulãgu prãn tãulãgu sãgẽ."—*gãd kãbir*.

ਤਔਸੁਬ [tãssub] *A* تأسف The root of this word is असब which means to twist, or help; suggesting, therefore, the sense of favouring people of one's own religion and interpreting each and every matter in their favour; fanaticism.

ਤਔਜੁਬ [tãjjub] *A* تعجب *n* surprise, sense of wonder. The root of this term is अजब meaning

strange.

ਤਅਮੁਲ [tæmmul] *A* **أَمَل** *n* anxiety, concern. 2 reluctance. 3 forbearance. Its root is **ਅਮਲ** meaning hope.

ਤਅਲੁਕ [tælluk] *A* **تعلق** *n* relationship, dependence on one's area. The root of this word is **ਅਲਕ** which means to depend, hang, etc.

ਤਅਕੁਬ [tækub] *A* **تآكب** *n* sense of chasing; harassing.

ਤਈ [tai] *adj* hot, heated. "gharī bhade jiri aṭi saji, carān vahe tai kia."—*asa pāti m I*. 'He burnt pots in the kiln.' 2 *A* **تعيين** assigned, fixed, settled. "ajrailu pharesta hosi aṭi tai."—*var ram I m I*. 3 *n* heat, blaze.

ਤਈ [tai] *part* to, up to. See ਤਾਈ.

ਤਈਉਂਨ [təiunn] *A* **تعيين** *adj* fixed.

ਤਈਸਵੇਂ [təisvō] *adj* twenty-third. "guru təisavō tih kin."—*dətt*.

ਤਈਨਾਤ [təinat] *A* **تعاينات** plural of ਤਈਉਂਨ. See ਤਈਉਂਨ.

ਤਈਲੰਗ [təilāṅ] See ਤਿਲੰਗ.

ਤਸ [təs] *Skt* तद्गुण *adjs* similar, like that, same as, similar to. "yātha mukar nirmal aṭi hove. jas mukh kar, tas tīs mahī jove."—*GPS*. 2 his (sixth declension), her. "jēdev aṭo tas saphūt."—*guj jēdev*. See ਸਫੁਟ. 3 *n* short for ਤਸਕਰ (thief). "bhavān bhayan ādhkar tras tās ko."—*BGK*. 4 See ਤਸੇ. 5 *Dg* thirst, thirstiness.

ਤਸਕਰ [təskər], ਤਸਕਰੂ [təskəru] *Skt* तस्कर *n* thief. "te taskar jo nam nā levāhī."—*prābha m I*. 2 cheat, swindler. "taskaru coru nā lage takau."—*maru solhe m I*. akin to cheat, lecher etc.

ਤਸਕਰੂ ਚੋਰੂ [təskəru coru] See ਤਸਕਰ.

ਤਸਕੀਨ [taskin] *A* **تسكين** *n* satisfaction, patience. 2 solace. The root of this word is **ਸਕਨ**.

ਤਸਖੀਸ [təsxis] *A* **تخيم** *n* determination. 2 conclusion. 3 diagnosis. Its root is **ਸਖਸ** meaning a person.

ਤਸਟਾ [təṣṭa] *P* **تشت** or **طشت** *n* a copper utensil

shaped like a bowl. Hindu priests/worshippers bathe the idol in it. 2 *Skt* तष्टा *adj* peeler.

ਤਸਤ [təṣət] *n* a utensil like a platter with deep bottom; platter. See ਤਸਟਾ 1.

ਤਸਤਰੀ [təṣṭari] *P* **طستري** *n* saucer, plate, salver. See ਤਸਟਾ 1.

ਤਸਦੀਆ [təsdia] *A* **تصدية** *n* act of causing headache. Its root is **ਸਦਅ** (headache). The Punjabi word **təsiha** is derived from it.

ਤਸਦੀਕ [təsdik] *A* **تصدیق** *n* authentication of truth, confirmation with evidence. 2 evidence; its root is **ਸਿਦਕ** (truth).

ਤਸਦੁਕ [təssaduk] *A* **تصدق** *n* act of sacrificing, sacrifice, dedication.

ਤਸਦੁਦ [təṣṣadud] *A* **تصدود** *n* atrocity. Its root is **ਸਦ** meaning "to be harsh".

ਤਸਨੀਫ [təsnif] *A* **تصنيف** *n* versification, poetic composition. Its root is **ਸਨਫ** meaning "method".

ਤਸਫੀਆ [təsfia] *A* **تصفية** *n* sense of cleaning. 2 deciding, settling the dispute. The root of this word is **ਸਫੁ** meaning "cleansing".

ਤਸਫੀ [təṣṣafi] *A* **تسفي** *n* consolation. 2 comfort, joy.

ਤਸਬੀ [təsbī] *A* **تسبي** Its root is **ਸਬਰ** or **ਸੁਬਰਾਨ**, meaning the process of remembering or meditating upon the creator. 2 rosary of 100 beads besides the top bead; a rosary comprising 101 beads to meditate upon the personal name of God viz "Allah" and his hundred praiseworthy names.¹ The hundred names² apart from 'Allah' are as under:

1 **ʿazīz** – esteemed, 2 **ʿazīm** – grand, 3 **ʿadl** – justice, 4 **ʿafuww** – pardoner, 5 **ʿalī** – great, 6 **ʿalīm** – all-knowing, 7 **ʿavval** – primary, 8 **ʿakhir** – ultimate, 9 **ʿaḥid** – witness, 10 **ʿaḥur** – patron,

¹So many have written one hundred names for 'Allah' and mentioned the rosary of 100 beads including the top bead.

²The names given in the Islamic books are written here in the alphabetical order.

him. "tasmai namo namah."—*saloh*.

ਤਸਮਾ [tasma] *P* تر *n* a leather cord, lace, zipper.

ਤਸਮਾਤ [tasmat] *Sk* तस्मात् for that, for him.

ਤਸਰ [tasar] See ਟਸਰ.

ਤਸਰੀਹ [tasrih] *A* تشریح *n* elaboration, explanation in details, elucidation. Its root is सरह.

ਤਸਰੀਫ਼ [tasrif] *A* تشریف *n* elderliness, importance, greatness. Its root is सरइ which means elderliness.

ਤਸਲਾ [tasla] *n* a shallow basin, a large platter; a large bowl, a large round plate with vertically raised edge. See ਤਸਟਾ.

ਤਸਲੀਸ [taslis] *A* تثلیث *n* Trinity; God, Ruhulqudas and son of God. See ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਟੀ 4. 2 Brahm (the Creating God), Vishnu (the Nourishing God) and Shiv (the Protecting God).

ਤਸਲੀਮ [taslim] *A* تسليم *n* salutation; a form of greeting for or among people. 2 acceptance, assurance, advocacy. Its root is सलम means to accept (offerings).

ਤਸਲੀਮਾਤ [taslimat] plural of ਤਸਲੀਮ. "taslimat karo tis chin me."—*GPS*.

ਤਸੱਲਾ [tasalla], ਤਸੱਲੀ [tasalli] *A* تسلي *n* consolation, solace. 2 contentment; peace of mind. The root of this word is सलइ meaning to be happy. "nāhi tasalla kiste hoi."—*GPS*.

ਤਸਵੀਆ [tasvia] *A* توييه *n* act of equalising. 2 act of correcting, or setting right. 3 act of straightening, or making straight.

ਤਸਵੀਸ [tasvis] *A* تويس *n* anxiety, perplexity, worry. The root of this word is सवइ which means nervousness. "na tasvis khiraj na mal."—*gauravidas*.

ਤਸਵੀਰ [tasvir] *A* تصوير *n* picture, figure, diagram. 2 shape, form. The root of this term is सुर [sur] meaning appearance.

ਤਸਵੀਰਗਰ [tasvirgar] *n* sculptor, one who makes pictures, artist, painter.

ਤਸੱਵੁਰ [tassavur] *A* تصور *n* sense of imagining;

imagination. Its root is सुर [sur] meaning appearance.

ਤਸਿ [tasi] See ਤਸੜ.

ਤਸਿੰਬਲੀ ਸਵਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ [tasibli savariā di] a village under police station Lalru, tehsil Rajpura of Patiala state. There exists a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh to the south of this village. The Guru arrived here from Lakhnau on a hunting expedition and stayed here. Only a structure stands which is not even properly looked after by any devotee. The village is eight miles to the east of Ambala City railway station and one mile from the Grand Trunk Road.

ਤਸੀਹਾ [tasiha] *A* तसीहा *n* atrocity, torture, suffering. See ਤਸਦੀਆ.

ਤਸੀਲ [tasil] See ਤਹਸੀਲ.

ਤਸੁ [tasu] *n* twenty-fourth part of a yard. 2 sense of being small; minute, or little. "je badi kare ta tasu na chije."—*dhana m 1*.

ਤਸੁਆ [tasua] *adv* a little, a bit. 2 upto a small distance. "sāgī na cale tere tasua."—*gaur m 5*.

ਤਸੈ [tase] *Sk* तसै *n* thirst; craving. "bhukh na tase."—*BG*. 'There is no craving.'

ਤਸੰਨੁਜ [tasnuj] *A* तन्ज *n* pulling of muscles. Its root is सनज meaning contraction or shrinking of nerves and skin. See ਖੱਲੀ.

ਤਸੜ [tasy] *sixth declension* his, her, of that. "nīhphālā tasy jānāmasy."—*sahas m 4*. 'Futile is his birth.'

ਤਹ [tah] *adv* there, at that place. "tah jānām na māṇa avāṇ jāṇa."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 *P* तह *n* bottom, underside. 3 layer; extent of thickness of one material over the other.

ਤਹਸੀਲ [təhsil] *A* تحصيل *n* act of acquiring/procuring. 2 collection, recovery. 3 money, recovered money. 4 collection centre. Its root is तहसल meaning to acquire or procure. 5 a unit of a district, headed by a tehsildar.

ਤਹਸੀਲਦਾਰ [təhsildar] *P* تحصیلدار *n* an official who

realises revenue; revenue officer; one who realises revenue of land and is the chief of a tehsil.

ਤਰਕੀਬ [təhkiːb] *A* **تحریب** *n* truth, reality. 2 search for truth. Its root is **رکب** i.e. truth. 3 adv certainly, surely. "təhkiːk dīl dāni."—*trīlāg m l*. 4 really. ਤਰਕੀਬਤ [təhkiːkət], ਤਰਕੀਬਤ [təhkiːkət] plural of ਤਰਕੀਬ. "ke təhkiːkət ya sīr kije."—*cəritr l 8 l*. See ਤਰਕੀਬ.

ਤਰਖਾਨਾ [tərxana] *P* **مخزن** *n* bunker, basement.

ਤਰਜੀਬ [təhjiːb] *A* **تربیب** *n* civilisation, gentle behaviour. Its root is **رکب** i.e. cleanliness.

ਤਰਤ [təhət] *A* **تحت** *adv* under, dominated by, headed by. 2 *adj* subordinate, subservient.

ਤਰਤੀਕ [təhtik] transform of ਤਰਕੀਬ. See ਤਰਕੀਬ.

ਤਰਤੁਕ [təhtuk] *A* **تحرک** *move fast*. 2 peel off. 3 *A* **تحرک** *get exposed*. 4 be degraded, bear insult.

ਤਰਮਤ [təhmət], ਤਰਮਦ [təhməd] *P* **تبريد** *n* sheet used as garment for lower part of the body; cloth covering the body down the waist.

ਤਰਮੁਲ [təhmmul] *A* **تحمّل** *n* act of lifting load, bearing the burden of any work. 2 sense of bearing misbehaviour; patience, tolerance.

ਤਰਹੀਕ [təhrik] *A* **تحرک** *n* act of a moving, raising an issue. Its root is **رکب** which means movement.

ਤਰਹੀਰ [təhriːr] *A* **تحریر** *n* writing, written article. Its root is **رکب** which means to estimate.

ਤਰਹਲਕਾ [təhəlka] *A* **تهدک** *n* destruction, devastation. 2 turmoil, disturbance, disorder. Its root is **رکب** which means 'to get destroyed'.

ਤਰਹਲੀਲ [təhlil] *A* **تحلیل** *n* "being solved", becoming intimate. 2 untying the knot.

ਤਰਵਾ [təhva] See ਤਰਿਵਾ.

ਤਰਵੀਲ [təhvīl] *A* **تحويل** *n* act of entrusting, sense of handing over. Its root is **رکب** which means custody.

ਤਰਵੀਲਦਾਰ [təhvīldar] *n* custodian, treasurer. See ਤਰਵੀਲ.

ਤਹਾ [təha], ਤਹਾਂ [təhā] *adv* there, at that place. "təha bekūth jah kirtanu tera."—*suhi m 5*.

ਤਹਾਰਤ [təharət] *A* **طهارة** *n* sacredness. 2 *adj* holy. Its root is **رکب** which means holiness.

ਤਹਿ [təhi] See ਤਹ. 2 See ਤਹਿ.

ਤਹਿ [təhi] *adv* there, at that place.

ਤਹਿਜ [təhiːj], ਤਹਿਜਾ [təhiːja], ਤਹਿਜੀ [təhiːji] *pron* your, yours. "rəgavla piri! təhiːja nau."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "je bhuli je cuki saī! bhi təhiːji kaḍhia."—*suhi e m 5*. 'even then I am termed yours.'

ਤਹਿਣਾ [təhiːna] *v* be startled, be afraid. 2 to shudder with sudden fear. "lobh moh aḥēkarhū təhiːna."—*BG*.

ਤਹਿਰੋੜ [təhiːroː] *n* paratha. It is prepared by rolling and flattening kneaded flour soaked with butter on a circular plate and then fried on a griddle. Many layers are formed due to the application of butter, hence this name. Making of this kind of paratha is very common in Abichal Nagar.

ਤਹਿਦ [təhid] See ਤਹ.

ਤਹਿਮਤ [təhimət] See ਤਰਮਤ.

ਤਹਿਰੂ [təhiru] *n* a cover cloth under the saddle on the horseback. This protects the saddle from the sweat given out by the skin of the horse; saddle blanket, saddle cloth.

ਤਹਿਵਾ [təhiva] *adv* there, at that place. See ਜਹਿਵਾ.

ਤਹੀ [təhi] *n* piled up object, heap of piled objects. 2 *adv* at that place, at the same place. "təhi nīrājənurəhīa sāmāi."—*gāu e m l*. 3 that is why, due to that. "cetəhi ek, təhi sukh hoī."—*oḥkar*. 4 *pron* to him/her. "phiri olama mīle təhi."—*ram e m l*.

ਤਹੀ [təhi] *adv* at that place, at the same place; there and then.

ਤਹਮਲ [təhāmāl] See ਤਹਮੁਲ.

ਤਕ [tək] See ਤਕਣਾ. 2 See ਤਕ. 3 *part* to, up to, till. 4 *Sk* *adjevil*, vile. 5 patient, forbearing.

ਤਕਸੀਮ [taksim] *A* تقسیم *n* division, partition. Its root is *kīṣam* which means type/kind. 2 act of separating.

ਤਕਸੀਰ [taksir] *A* تقصير *n* crime, offence. 2 omission, mistake. Its root is *ḥṣr* which means 'to happen'. "me bahuti kini taksir."—*NP*.

ਤਕਣਾ [təkṇa] *v* look intently. "təkṇi nari paraia."—*var gāu I m 5*. 2 guess, estimate. 3 consider, determine. "me tēki tēu sarnai jū."—*suhī m 5 guṇvāti*.

ਤਕਦੀਰ [takdir] *A* تقدیر *n* fate, destiny, luck. Its root is *kādar* which means to estimate.

ਤਕਬੀਰ [takbir] *A* تكبير *n* sense of elderliness, sense of making one feel proud, act of rising higher, excelsior. 2 chanting of "allahu akbar", recitation of "hukam sāt he."—"ram nam sāt he." prayer for the dead body; cremation of the dead body. "cū savad takbir."—*tiṭṭeg m 1*. 3 chanting of excelsior/shouting loudly allahu akbar while attacking the enemy with sword in a battle. "bahi bhagoti gur ke kar ki. kar takbir turat do dhar ki."—*GPS*. 4 killing, slaughtering. "gāu garib kauḷaga takbir karān."—*māgo*.

ਤਕਬਾਰ [takbār], ਤਕਬਰੀ [takabbri] *A* تكبر *n* pride, vanity. Its root is *kībār* which means praise. "takabbār kita āblis' ne gāl lanat jama."—*jōgnama*.

ਤਕਮਾ [takma] See ਤਗਮਾ. "ko takma kar he nīrjas."—*GPS*. 2 *T* فخر a hole for fixing a button.

ਤਕਮੀਲ [takmil] *A* تکمیل *n* sense of completion, perfection.

ਤਕਰਾਈ [takrai] See ਤਕੜਾਈ. "cāhū dīst vikhe māhā takrai."—*GPS*.

ਤਕਰਾਰ [takrar] *A* تکرار *n* act of controverting; altercation. 2 reasoning, frivolous argument. Its root is *karr* which means "to attack again". 3 Some Hindi and Punjabi poets have also used *takrar* for *īkrar*. "jo takrar tohī sāg kīno."

¹āblis; the devil.

—*GPS*.

ਤਕਰੀ [takri] *n* balance for weighing. "kar takri pākret rāhyo kasi nā kāmār kīpan."—*cāritr 245*. 2 *adj* strong, firm, powerful.

ਤਕਰੀਰ [takrir] *A* تكريم *n* description, speech, discourse. Its root is *kārār* which means "to be established".

ਤਕਰੂਰ [takkarur] *A* تکرر *n* act of being established. Its root is *kārār*, which means 'position'.

ਤਕਲਾ [takla] *Skṛ* तकुल *n* spindle; needle of a spinning wheel, with which yarn is spun and the spun yarn is rolled on it to form a skein (cop).

ਤਕਲੀਦ [taklid] *A* تقلید *n* act of following someone. Its root is *kālād* (tie a rope around one's neck).

ਤਕਲੀਫ [taklif] *A* تکلیف *n* trouble, discomfort. 2 disaster, difficulty. Its root is *kulfat* which means sorrow/displeasure.

ਤਕਕਲੂਫ [takkaluf] *A* تکلف *n* civility, civilized behaviour. 2 going out of the way to show off hospitality. Its root is *kālaf* which means to get deeply involved in some work.

ਤਕਵੀਯਤ [takviyat] *A* تقيت *n* act of strengthening, strength, might. Its root is *kuvvat*.

ਤਕੜਾ [takra] *adj* strong, powerful, firm, sturdy.

ਤਕੜਾਈ [takrai] *n* strength, power, might, firmness. 2 alacrity, attentiveness.

ਤਕੜੀ [takri] *n* balance for weighing. "bin takri tole sāsara."—*majh am 3*. 'The Creator, being all pervasive, does not need a weighing balance.' For this reference; see ਕੁਰਾਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਰਤ ਅੰਬੀਆ, ਆਖਤ 47. 2 *adj* mighty, sturdy.

ਤਕਾਉਣਾ [takauna] *v* estimate, assess. 2 make or cause one to see. 3 see, fix one's gaze (upon).

ਤਕਾਜਾ [takaja] *A* تاج *n* inspiration, motivation. 2 importuning/claiming certain thing. Its root is *kaza* which means 'order'.

ਤਕਾਵੀ [takavi] *A* توكيف *n* government loan or advance given to the cultivator. Its root is *kuvvat*.

ਤਕਿਆਰ [təkiar] a subcaste of the lowcaste Sarin Khatri. "dugardas bhālo tākīara."—BG.
ਤਕੀਆ [təkiā] A 𐆚 n refuge, support. "tū meri oṭ tū he mera tākīa."—gaur m 5. "bāl dhān tākīa tera."—sorm 5. 2 pillow, cushion. 3 hermitage, dwelling place. "guru ke tākīe namī ādhare."—majh 3 m 3.

ਤੱਕ [təkk] n estimate, guess, assessment. 2 a large hand-held balance of two pans. 3 vision, sight.

ਤੱਕੁਲਾ [təkkulā] See ਤਕਲਾ.

ਤਕੁ [təkr] Skt n sour lassi—milk; liquid of watery curd left after churning curd diluting it with water and skimming butter from it. This name is assigned to it because of its sour taste. It is beneficial for stomach, strengthens semen, cures sprue and diarrhoea and increases the life span of a person.

ਤਕੁਸਾਰ [təksar] n butter.

ਤਕੁਟ [təkrut] n churning spindle; churn.

ਤਕ [təks] See ਤਕਸਿਲਾ. 2 Skt तक्ष् vr cut, peel. Punjabi tacchna is derived from it.

ਤਕਸਿਲਾ [təksila] Skt तक्षशिला (Taxila) n a town founded by "Taksh" son of Bharat and grandson of Dashrath. It was the capital of Gandhar state. The remains of this town can be seen near the Railway station¹ Taxila of North Western Railway in Rawalpindi district. Travelogues written by foreign visitors go to prove that this town was an educational centre of Buddhism. Ayurvedic doctor Jeevak of Raja Bimbsar became popular after studying Ayurved for nine years in Taxila. At the time of the conquest of Taxila by Alexander, it was ruled by Ambhi. The ruins of the town speak of its grandeur during the ancient times. Now-a-days this site is popularly known as Dherishahaan - the mound of the kings.

¹Earlier this station was named Kala Sarai.

Fiehan, the Chinese traveller writes that Mahatma Buddha had donated his head to some one at this place; hence its name Takshshira, which people changed into Takshshila.

Sir John Marshall carried research and excavation in this area and discovered new facts. A museum has been set up there, where many objects found from the area are kept preserved.

ਤਕਕ [təksək] Skt n a snake, son of Kadru, who bit king Prikshat and whose life was saved by sage Asteek in the grand serpent sacrificial offering made by Janmejaya. 2 Vishvakarma, god of the artisans. 3 carpenter. See ਤਕ vr. 4 a Khatri subcaste, known as Naag dynasty, which was inimical to Janamejaya. The Takshak dynasty ruled over India for a quite long time after the fall of Sunak dynasty. The last Takshak ruler was Mahanand.

ਤਖਕ [təkhək] See ਤਕਕ.

ਤਖਤ [təxt] PA 𐆚 n a wooden platform to sit on. 2 royal seat, royal throne. "təkhət bāhe təkhte ki lark."—maru solhe m 1. 3 seat of the Gurus, the Guru's seat; especially the four seats: Akal Bunga, Harimandir Sahib of Patna, Keshgarh and Hazoor Sahib (Abichalnagar).

ਤਖਤਸਾਹਿਬ [təkhətsahib] the seat of the Guru. 2 See ਤਖਤ 3. 3 There are gurdwaras in Kiratpur and Damdama, bearing this name in particular.

ਤਖਤ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ [təkhət hāzara] territory around Suleman Takht (Kaisargarh) in North West Frontier Province (NWFP). See ਛੱਡ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ. 2 a small town on the bank of Jhana (Chandarbhaga) river, which was the birth place of Ranjha, the lover of Heer.

ਤਖਤਗਾਹ [təxtgah] place for the royal seat. See ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ.

ਤਖਤ ਝਾਉਸ [təxt təus], ਤਖਤਝਾਉਸੀ [təxt-təusi]

a throne shaped like a peacock, which emperor Shah Jahan got made with jewels embedded in it. It cost rupees seven crore and ten lakh. This throne was plundered from Delhi by Nadir Shah in 1739 AD. It was broken into pieces after the death of Nadir Shah. A throne of the same type was got made by emperor Fateh-Alishah of Iran in the nineteenth century, which was inferior to the original in quality. See ਸਾਹਜਰਾ.

ਤਖਤਨਸ਼ੀਨ [təxətənʃiːn] *P* تخت نشین *adj* enthroned.
2 emperor, ruler.

ਤਖਤਪੋਸ [təxətpoːʃ] floor or roof covered with wooden plank. 2 a large seat covered with wooden planks or boards. 3 a covering (cloth) to spread upon the royal seat/throne.

ਤਖਤਮੱਲ [təxətmaːl] a chief of Khadur village, who became the follower of Guru Angad Dev. 2 a priest of Guru Hargobind, who used to preach and collect tithes and offerings from the followers in Kabul. 3 a preacher-cum-collector of Nakka, predating the preaching of baptism by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਤਖਤਰਵਾਂ [təxətrəvāː] *P* تخت روان *n* a movable throne, a mobile throne; a palanquin-shaped throne of an emperor, which is used for his sojourn. 2 a large sitting platform looking like a chariot on wheels, which is used for bridegrooms from rich families as carriage accompanying the marriage party to the house of the bride's parents with great fanfare. It is generally drawn by elephants.

ਤਖਤਾ [təxhtaː] *P* تخت *n* sawn wooden plank or board; leaf of a door. 2 a sheet of paper. 3 ladder, made of wooden planks for carrying the dead body. 4 square garden.

ਤਖਤਿ [təxhətiː] on the throne. "təxhətiː rājā so bāhe jī təkhte lāik hoi."—*var maru* / m 3. 2 in the royal assembly. "vəjəhu gəvəe apnə təkhatī nə besəhi se."—*oṣkar*.

ਤਖਤੀ [təxhtiː] small wooden plank/board.

2 writing tablet; wooden tablet for writing.

ਤਖਤੂ [təxhtuː] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. Earlier he had shown many feats of bravery by joining the army of Guru Hargobind.

ਤਖਤੂਪੁਰਾ [təxhtupuraː] See ਨਾਨਕਸਰ 7.

ਤਖਤੈ [təxteː] on the throne. 2 of the throne. See ਤਖਤਿ.

ਤਖਤੀਫ [təxʃiːf] *A* تخفيف *n* shortage, deficiency. 2 act of making lighter. Its root is xīf which means "light".

ਤਖਮੀਨਾ [təxmīnaː] *A* تخمين *n* guess, estimate. Its root is xamān meaning 'guess'.

ਤਖਲੀਆ [təxliːaː], ਤਖਲੀਯਾਹ [təxliːyāh] *A* تخلي *n* solitary place, isolated place. Its root is xala which means vacuum.

ਤਖਲਲੂਸ [təxkhəllusː] *A* تخلص *n* pen name of a poet or writer; pseudonym; nom de plume. Its root is xalās which means 'to like'.

ਤਖਾਣ [təxhaːn], ਤਖਾਨ [təxhaːn] *n* hewer, whittler, scraper, joiner, carpenter. 2 See ਤਰਖਾਨ.

ਤਖੀਰ [təxhiːr] See ਤਾਖੀਰ.

ਤਗ [təgː] *n* thread, cord, string. 2 sacred thread. See ਤਗੁ. 3 *Skt* तज्ञ *adj* metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. "jīu təg age əg ərgai."—*NP*. 'as an ignorant person falls silent before a metaphysicist.'

ਤਗਣ [təgəːn] a prosodic foot having this syllabic arrangement: SSI.

ਤਗਣਾ [təgəːnaː] See ਤੁਗਣਾ.

ਤਗਮਾ [təgmaː] See ਤਕਮਾ and ਤਮਗਾ.

ਤਗਰ [təgarː] *Skt* *n* a tree, found on the banks of rivers flowing through Afganistan, Kashmir, Bhutan and Konkon. It has fragrant wood from which oil is extracted. Its sawdust is used in making incense and its leaves, root, wood, oil etc are used for preparing many medicines. Its after-effect is warm and moist. It cures flatulent and rheumatic diseases. Latin name of this tree is: Valeriana Wallichii

ਤਗ਼ਲੂਬ [təgallub] *A* غلب *n* sense of becoming dominant; being overpowering. 2 mis-appropriating, embezzling goods under one's charge.

ਤਗ਼ਰਾ [təgra] See ਤਗ਼ਰਾ.

ਤਗ਼ਦਾ [təgada] *n* ornament; item of jewellery. 2 In Punjabi this word is also used for takaza. See ਤਗ਼ਜ਼ਾ.

ਤਗ਼ਾਰ [təgar] *T* طار *n* earthen platter. 2 mortar. 3 basin around a tree to collect water; raised boundary.

ਤਗ਼ਾਰੀ [təgari] See ਤਗ਼ਾਰੀ 3. 2 platter.

ਤਗ਼ਿ [təgi] See ਤਗ਼ 2. 2 in the thread, in the cord. "nanək təgu nə tūʔai je təgi hove joru." -*var asa*.

ਤਗ਼ੀਐ [təgie] get elevated, increase; multiply. See ਤੁਗ਼ਰਾ. "kurəhu kəre viṇas dhərme təgie." -*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਤਗ਼ੀਦ [təgid] See ਤਾਗ਼ੀਦ.

ਤਗ਼ੀਰ [təgir] *A* تغير *n* act of changing, conversion. 2 act of confiscating someone's status or estate. "mərhaṭe dəkhni kie təgir." -*PPP*.

ਤਗ਼ੀਰੀ [təgiri] *n* state of transformation/conversion; transformation. See ਤਗ਼ੀਰ. "pəram dhəram əru mīri piri. dhəre ap, de əpər təgiri." -*GPS*. See ਬਿਤਾਲੀ.

ਤਗ਼ੁ [təgu] *n* thread, cord, string. 2 sacred thread worn by the Hindus. "təgu kəpahəhu kətie bāmhaṇu vəte aɪ." -*var asa*. 3 See ਤਗ਼ 3.

ਤਗ਼ੈ [təge] gets elevated, achieves enhancement, endures, stands by. See ਤੁਗ਼ਰਾ. "papi mul nə təge." -*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਤਗ਼ਜ਼ [təgy] metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. See ਤਗ਼ 3. 2 possessor of divine knowledge. ਤਗ਼-ਗ਼ਜ਼.

ਤਗ਼ਨ [təcan], ਤਗ਼ਨਾ [təcana] *v* get heated in fire; be heated. 2 glare in anger. "cəḍ prəcəḍ təci əkhia." -*cəḍi 1*.

ਤਗ਼ਕ [təchək] See ਤਗ਼ਕ.

ਤਗ਼ਣ [təchən], ਤਗ਼ਨਾ [təchna] *Skt* ਤਗ਼ਣ *v* scrape a wooden piece; shape wood, whittle wood. 2 make an idol by engraving wood or stone. See ਤਗ਼ *vr*. 3 See ਤਗ਼ਣ.

ਤਗ਼ਾਉਣਾ [təchauna] *v* get something scraped, get cut. "ap təchavəhɪ dukh səhəhɪ." -*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਤਗ਼ਣ.

ਤਗ਼ਾਮੁੱਚ [təchamucch] a scraped piece; cuttings. "təchamucch təvarən kərke." -*NP*.

ਤਗ਼ਿਨ [təchin] ਤਤ-ਕਣ. instantly, at once, promptly. See ਤਗ਼ਣ.

ਤਗ਼ਕ [təchək] See ਤਗ਼ਕ.

ਤਗ਼ਜ਼ਾ [təchja] daughter of Takshak. 2 snake, serpent. "təchja lajhi." -*cəriṭr 152*.

ਤਗ਼ਣ [təchən] See ਤਗ਼ਣ. 2 *Skt* तक्षण *adv* at once; instantly, promptly.

ਤਗ਼ਨਾ [təchna] scrape, pare, trim, carve. See ਤਗ਼ਨਾ.

ਤਗ਼ਨ [təchən] at once, instantly. See ਤਗ਼ਣ 2. "təchən ləchən dəke prəcəchən." -*cəḍi 1*.

ਤਗ਼ਮੁੱਚ [təchmucch] See ਤਗ਼ਮੁੱਚ. "gire su təchmucchiā." -*VN*.

ਤਜ [təj] *n* tree of the cinnamon (cassia bark) species, which is found mostly in Malabar and East Bengal. Its leaves are named as bay leaves. Its perfume is of a superior quality and its bark and leaves are used in many medicines. Its botanic name is Laurus Cassia. Its aftereffect is dry-hot. It cures rheumatic and inflammatory diseases. It suppresses bad cold. The paste prepared by grinding it in vinegar is useful in relieving pain and in controlling inflammation. 2 See ਤਜਨਾ. 3 See ਤਜਿ. 4 See ਤਜਨ.

ਤਜਈਯਾ [təjəiya] *adj* renouncer, who gives up. 2 absconder, deserter. "təjəiya jyō nəsat hē." -*krīṣan*.

ਤਜਹੀਜ਼ [təjhiz] *A* تجهيز *n* preparation, act of preparing. 2 act of preparing the coffin etc.

ਤਜਕਰਾ [təjkara] *A* ذكر *act* of mentioning. 2 a

book, which carries reference to some one.
ਤਜਣਾ [təjɳa], ਤਜਨਾ [təjɳa] (*Skt* त्यज् *vr* give up, renounce). *Skt* ਤਜਨਨ *n* sense of renunciation; renunciation. "jisu simrat dukh bisərahī piare! so kiū təjɳajai?"—*asa chēt m 5*. "gurgian əgian təjaɪ."—*sri m 3*. "təjɳomən te əbhimanu."—*maru m 5*. "jih bikhia səgli təji."—*s m 9*.

ਤਜਬ [təjəb] See ਤਯੋਜਬ.

ਤਜਬਜੁਬ [təjəbjub] *A* بجزب *n* sense of wavering; hesitation; having no conviction on an issue.

ਤਜਰਬਾ [təjarba] *A* تجربه *n* knowledge achieved from experience. Its root jərab means examination/experience.

ਤਜਰਬੇਕਾਰ [təjərbekar] *adj* adept, experienced.

ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ [təjviz] *A* تجویز *n* decision, determination. 2 arrangement, management. 3 proposal, suggestion. Its root is jəz meaning to pass.

ਤਜਾਇਣ [təjaɪɳ] causing one to renounce; to force or make some one give up. "guru pure milī pap təjaɪɳ."—*suhi m 5*.

ਤਜਾਤ [təjat] renounces; gives up. "nə təjat kəbīlas ko."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 'does not renounce Kailash.'

ਤਜਾਰਤ [təjarət] See ਤਿਆਰਤ.

ਤਜਾਰਾ [təjara] *P* تجار *n* traveller. 2 new horse, not broken in yet. 3 See ਤੁਜਾਰਾ.

ਤਜਾਰੀ [təjari] worthy of renunciation, suitable for giving up. 2 having renounced, having given up. "kam krodh lobh moh təjari."—*suhi m 5*.

ਤਜਾਵੁਜ਼ [təjavuz] *A* تجاؤ *n* act of increase; abundance.

ਤਜਿ [təji] *Skt* त्यज् *vr* renounce, give up, argue. 2 *adv* having renounced or given up. "təji apu mīṭe sətəpu."—*asa chēt m 5*.

ਤਜਿਐ [təjiɛ] by renouncing, by giving up. "təjiɛ ānī nā mīle gupal."—*gōd kəbir*. 'by giving up taking food.'

ਤਜੀਅਲੇ [təjiale] let us renounce; renounce, give

up. 2 renounced. "təjiale sərəb jəjal."—*gəu m 5*.

ਤਜੀਨ [təjinu] ਤਜਨਨ See ਤਜਨਾ. "səgəl təjin gəgən dəuravəu."—*gəu kəbir*. 'After giving up everything, make us run in the universe (brain's domain).'

ਤਜੀਮ [təjim] See ਤਾਜੀਮ. "kər ərdas təjim bəkhani."—*NP*.

ਤਜੀਰ [təjir] *A* تجیر *n* punishment, reprimand, warning. Its root is əzar.

ਤਜੀਲੇ [təjile] renounced, gave up. "təjile bənarəs mətī bhəi thori."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਤਜੀਵਣ [təjivəɳ] *adj* renounceable, worth renouncing. "rəmaia jəpəhu prāṇi, ən təjivəɳ bāṇi."—*sri kəbir*.

ਤਜੈਤ [təjət] act of renunciation. "təjət lobhə."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਤੋਜਬ [təjjəb] See ਤਯੋਜਬ.

ਤਟ [tət] *Skt* तट् *vr* be high. 2 *n* a river's bank. 3 shore, beach. "tət tirəth səbh dhərti bhəramio."—*sor ə m 5*. 4 Shiv, the great god. 5 *adv* near, close by, at hand. 6 This term has also been used for jhət (instantly). "təṭṭe bər payo."—*krisən*.

ਤਟਾਸ਼ [təṭəsth] *Skt* *adj* living near the shore; coastal; littoral. 2 proximate situated, proximal. 3 neutral, impartial. 4 *n* facet, which is different from appearance. See ਤਟਾਸ਼ ਲਕਣ. 5 Shiv.

ਤਟਾਸ਼ ਲਕਣ [təṭəsth ləkṣəɳ], ਤਟਾਸ਼ ਲੱਛਣ [təṭəsth ləcchəɳ] *n* facet of an object, which is different from its appearance, e.g. - ignoring the facets of a person having short stature, black colour, small nose etc, we say that the person with a light-yellow turban is sitting on the roof.

ਤਟਰਖਟਰ [təṭəkhəṭəh] residing on the bank of place of pilgrimage and indulging in vices. See

'Some scholars read it thus: "ənət jivəṇ bāṇi." 'whose utterance bestows upon us infinite life.'

ਖਟਕਰਮ. "təṭah khaṭah barət puja gəvən bhavən
jatr kərən səgəl phəl puni."—*bher m 5 pəṭal*.

ਤਟਤ [təṭət] lightning. See ਤਤਿਤ. 2 In
Sastarnammala the word təṭət has also been
used for təṭini i.e. stream. See ਅੰਗ 160.

ਤਟਨੀ [təṭni] See ਤਟਨੀ.

ਤਟਾ [təṭa] *Sk* ਤਟਾਗ *n* pond, tank, pool. "je oh
kup təṭa devave."—*gōḍḍ rəvīdas*. 'get wells and
ponds dug and give them in charity.'

ਤਟਾਕ [təṭak], ਤਟਾਗ [təṭag] pond, tank. See ਤਟਾ
and ਤਟਾਗ.

ਤਟਨੀ [təṭini] *Sk* *n* that which has banks i.e.
river, stream.

ਤਟੀ [təṭi] *n* river, stream. 2 bank, coast, shore.
3 vale.

ਤਟੈਕ [təṭək] See ਤਟੈਕ.

ਤਟੇ [təṭte] reprimanded, warned. "jadav səbh
təṭte."—*BG*.

ਤਡ [təḍ] See ਤਤ 4. 2 *Sk* ਤਡ *vr* rebuke, beat,
punish.

ਤਡਾ [təḍa] *v* tighten, stretch. 2 spread,
extend. "həṭhu təḍəhi ghəri ghəri māḡar."—
var gəu l m 4.

ਤਡਾਇਆ [təḍaia] spread out, stretched. "əceta
həṭh təḍaia."—*var sri m 4*. 'Those who do not
remember God, have spread out their hands
for alms.'

ਤਡਿਤ [təḍit] See ਤਤਿਤ.

ਤਣਨਾ [təṇna] See ਤਨਨਾ.

ਤਣਾ [təṇa] *Sk* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਨ and *P* ਤਣ *n* trunk of a tree.
2 root of a tree spread under the earth. 3 *Sk*
तनय son. "hənyo əsur ravəṇ təṇa."—*ramav*.
4 *Sk* ਤਣਤ *adj* thundering, roaring. "dura aro
jəməhi təṇa."—*sri trilocan*. See ਦੁੜਾ.

ਤਣਾਉ [təṇau], ਤਣਾਵ [təṇav] *n* tension; stress.
2 expansion, extension. 3 tug of a tent. See
ਤਨਾਵ.

ਤਣੀ [təṇi] *n* cord of a long and loose shirt etc,
that keeps the dress tight. 2 ceremonial string
tied in front of a bride's house on the occasion

of her marriage. See ਤਣੀ ਫੁਹਣੀ.

ਤਣੀਆ [təṇia] *n* stringed loincloth. 2 blouse.
3 bra.

ਤਣੀ ਫੁਹਣੀ [təṇi chuhṇi] *v* a ceremony among
the Hindus, performed on the occasion of a
marriage. While riding a mare, the bridegroom
touches the ceremonial string tied in front of
the bride's house.

ਤਣੀ ਫੁੱਟਣੀ [təṇi ṭuṭṭni], ਤਣੀ ਤੋੜਣੀ [təṇi toṛni] *v*
stretching of the body with joy or anger so
that the strings of clothes are snapped. "məhā
krodh uṭhyo təṇi toṛ təṛō."—*gyan*.

ਤਤ [tət] *Sk* तत् *n* God, the Creator. 2 *pron* he,
she, it. "tət asrəyō nanək."—*sahas m 5*. 3 *Sk*
तत *n* expansion, spread. 4 stringed musical
instrument. "tət vīṇadīkā vadyō."—*amarkoṣ*.
See ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ. 5 air, wind. 6 father. 7 son. 8 also
used for ਤਪੁ (hot). "bari bhayo tət."—*krisan*.
9 tət is also used for tətṭv, which means
metaphysics. "tət səmdərsi sātəhu koi koṭi
mādhahi."—*sri m 5*. The metaphysicist or
perfectionist is hardly one among crores. See
ਤਤੁ. 10 element, quintessence. "pāc tət ko tən
rəcio."—*s m 9*. 11 *adv* where, there. "jatr jau
tət biṭhalu bhela."—*asa namdev*. "jətkət pekhəu
tət tət tumhi."—*gəu m 5*. 12 short for tətkaḷ; at
once, immediately, instantly. "hoi gəia tət
char."—*dhana m 5*.

ਤਤ ਸਾਰਖਾ [tət sarkha] *adj* musical instrument
like trumpet or harmonium etc. "jake ghəri
isəru bavla jəgətguru, tət sarkha gīan
bhakhile."—*mala namdev*. 'Shiv, Himself, does
not utter any word, but speaks through the
sound coming from the musical instrument.'
ਤਤਹ [tətəh] *adv* likewise. "tətəh kuṭāb moh
mīthya."—*sahas m 5*. 2 there, there and then.
"jəṭəh kəṭəh tətəh."—*sahas m 5*.

ਤਤਕਾਰਾ [tətkara] *n* list of contents in a book;
contents, index.

ਤਤਕਾਰ [tətkar] *onom* cracking sound, clapping

sound. "kare hathan ko tatkar."—*cāṭī* 5. 2 See ਤਰਕਾਲ.

ਤਰਕਾਲ [tətkal], ਤਰਖਿਣ [tətkhin], ਤਰਖਿਨ [tətkhin] *Skt* तत्काल-तक्षण *adv* at that very time, instantly, at once, immediately. "sirsatran ke paratr lage tatkar."—*kṛisān*. "jo jo kare thakur pahī sevaku tatkal horave."—*asa m 5*. "sāt udharau tatkhin talī."—*gōd m 5*. See ਤਾਲਿ.

ਤਰੱਖ [tətkkh] short for tatksan at; that very time, immediately. "tatəkkh pakkhre ture."—*ramav*.

ਤਰਗ [tətagy] *Skt* त्रुग *adj* possessor of spiritual knowledge. 2 *n* knower of the universe. 3 ਤਰ੍ਹ-ਗ *one* who knows the ultimate reality.

ਤਰਛਨ [tətcən], ਤਰਛਿਨ [tətcin] See ਤਰਖਿਣ.

ਤਰਜੋਗ [təjog] *n* (state) or Yog of equipoise; state of being-engrossed with the Creator through meditation per the Guru's precepts. "eso jan birlo he sevak jo tājog kau bete."—*kan m 5*. See ਸਰਜੋਗ. 2 essence of yog. (gist - main principle).

ਤਰਤੁੱਲ [tə-tull] *Skt* तत्तुल्य *adj* similar to that, same as that.

ਤਰੱਥਈ [təttəthai] melody, rhythmic tune during a dance. "nace jāg rēgē tətəthai tət-thyē."—*ramav*.

ਤਰਦਰਸੀ [tətdarsi] *Skt* तत्त्वदर्शिन् ਤਰ੍ਹਦਰਸ਼ੀ *visualizer* of reality. See ਤਤ 9.

ਤਰਪਰ [tətpər] *Skt* तत्पर *adj* ready, alert. 2 intelligent. 3 engrossed, involved. 4 *n* twinkling of an eye.

ਤਰਪਰਾਵਹੁ [tətpəravəhu] get alert, be ready. "augh chodəhu guṇ karəhu, ese tətpəravəhu."—*asa a m 1*.

ਤਰਖਿਤਾ [təbīta], ਤਰਖਿੰਦ [təbīd] *Skt* तत्त्ववेत्ता *adj* knower of spiritual reality; one who has attained self-realisation. "sahib bhana tēbīta, apər kītak sikh bhīr."—*GPS*. "mōkh tēbīd māhī jan nīrdhar he."—*NP*.

ਤਰਬੀਰ [tətbir] See ਤਦਬੀਰ. "bānjare tētbī bīcārī."—*GPS*.

ਤਰਬੇਤਾ [tətbeta] See ਤਰਖਿਤਾ.

ਤਰਬੋਧ [tətbodh] See ਤਰ੍ਹਬੋਧ.

ਤਰਮੀਦ [tətmāi] See ਤਰ੍ਹਮਯ.

ਤਰਰਸ [tətrās] See ਤਰ੍ਹਰਸ.

ਤਰਵਿੰਦ [tətvīd] metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. See ਤਰਖਿੰਦ. "gyani dhyān jo tētvīd."—*GPS*.

ਤਰਾ [təta] *Skt* त्रु *adj* hot, warm. 2 bitter, pungent. "īkī tate īkī bolānī mīthe."—*mar m 5 ājūli*. 3 *n* character ਤ. "təta tasiu prīti kārī."—*bavān*. 4 pronunciation of the character ਤ.

ਤਰਾਰਚਾ [tətarca] *P* تارچہ *n* a type of arrow. "tū khātēg tatarco."—*sānāma*. "kāhīr tatarce."—*ramav*. 2 javelin, spear. 3 a resident of Tatar. "ture tatarce."—*ramav*. 'horses of Tatar.'

ਤਰਾਰੀ [tətari] of Tartar country; Tartar, belonging to. "nācce tətari."—*parās*. 'The Tartar horses danced.'

ਤਰਿਤ [tətri] *Skt* त्रि *n* spread, expansion. 2 class, line, row. 3 *adj* that much, as much.

ਤਰਿਖਿਆ [tətrikhiā], ਤਰਿਖਿਆ [tətrikhiā] See ਤਰਿਖਿਆ.

ਤਰਿਮਾ [tətrima] *A* ترمه appendix.

ਤਰੀ [təti] *adj* hot, warm. "təti vau nā lēgāi."—*mājā a m 5*.

ਤਰੀਬਾਉ [tətibau], ਤਰੀਬਾਲ [tətibāl] See ਤਰੀਵਾਉ.

ਤਰੀਰੀ [tətiri] *n* continuous trickling of water. 2 *adv* at the same place, that very instant. "jāhā pāthavau jāu tətiri."—*suhī m 5*.

ਤਰੀਵਾਉ [tətivau] *n* hot air, scorching wind. 2 harm, calamity. "nāh lēgē tēti vau jū."—*suhī m 5 guṇvāṭi*. "citr ave osu parbrāhamū lēgē nā tēti vau."—*sri a m 5*.

ਤਰੁ [tətu] *Skt* तत्त्व *n* essential elements of the universe, such as earth etc; quintessence. "pāc tētu mīlī kara kīnī."—*gōd kābīr*. 2 the transcendental One, the Creator. "gurmukhī

tātu vicaru."—*sri am 1. 3* essence, quintessence.
 "tātu gīan tisu māni prāṭāia."—*sukhmāni*.
 4 butter, fresh butter. "jāl māthe tātu loṛē ādh
 āgīana."—*maru am 1*. "sāhājī bilovāhu jese
 tātu nā jai."—*asa kabir*. 5 reality, actuality.
 6 adv at once, instantly. "jo pīru kāhe so dhan
 tātu mane."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਤਰੁਗਿਆਨ [tātugīan] *n* knowledge of reality,
 true knowledge. 2 self-realisation; spiritual
 knowledge.

ਤਰੁਬੇਗਲ [tātubegāl] of the possessor of spiritual
 knowledge; of the possessor of self-realisation.
 "tātubegāl sārāni pārije."—*kālī am 4. 2* See
 ਬੇਗੁਲ.

ਤਰੁਯੈ [tātuyā] ਤਤ + ਯੈ Oh, you! 2 ਤਤੁ + ਅਯੈ this,
 in the essential form. "subhā tātuyā ācut
 gungyā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਤਰੁਰਸੁ [tāturāsu] core of knowledge; essence
 of; self-realisation. "prāṇve nama tāturāsu
 āmrītu piṛe."—*ram namdev*.

ਤਰੈ [tātē] of the quintessence. "tātē sar nā jāni
 guru bajhāhu."—*anādu*. 2 preaching through
 character ਤ. "tātē tamāsī jālōāhu mure!"—*asa
 pāṇi m 3. 3* to the quintessence. "kiu tātē
 āvigāte pavē?"—*sīdhgosaṭī*.

ਤਰੈ ਤਰੁ [tātō tātu] essence of reality, supreme
 essence. "tātō tātu mīle mānu mane."
 —*sīdhgosaṭī*. 2 essential reality; quintessential
 reality.

ਤਰਿ [tātī] See ਤਰੁ. 2 adj wind-like, clever like
 the air. "cāryo tātī tājī."—*parās*.

ਤਰਿਸਮਾਧਿ [tātsamādhi] *n* meditation; communion
 with the Creator through the Guru's precepts;
 deep meditation.

ਤਰਿ ਖਾਲਸਾ [tātī khalsa] in Sammat 1771, Banda
 Bahadur, intoxicated with power, aspired to
 be worshipped. He established a temporal
 seat as spiritual authority in the precincts of
 Harimandir Sahib. Instead of "vāhīguru jī ki
 fātāhī" he began to be hailed with

"sāccesahib' ki phātē". The Khalsa got rid of
 his supremacy and the Sikhs were divided into
 two groups. Those who staunchly adhered to
 the teachings of Guru Gobind Singh were hailed
 as Tat Khalsa and those who followed Banda
 Bahadur, came to be known as Bandai Khalsa.
 Now the followers of Bandai Khalsa are very
 few in number, but they do not have faith in any
 religious scripture other than Guru Granth Sahib and
 perform all rituals as per the Guru's precepts.

ਤੱਤਾ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਤ [tāttā di rahit], ਤੱਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ [tāttā de
 guṇ] "āp tej bāi prithu ākasa. esi rahit rahau
 hāri pasā."—*gāu kabir*. The role of water is to
 purify and keep every thing calm; that of fire
 is to remain content and happy by eating
 whatsoever is available, be it simple, meagre,
 wet or dry, provide light to all around; the
 attribute of air is to impart identical touch to
 each and every one and give life to all; the
 role of the earth is to have forbearance and to
 provide habitation to all, while to keep balance
 is the role of the sky.

Sanskrit scholars regard the properties of
 the bodily elements thus:

earth's properties: bones, flesh, nail, skin,
 small body-hair.

properties of water: semen, blood, urinal
 excrement.

properties of fire: sleep, hunger, thirst,
 sweat, stupor.

properties of wind: to acquire (retain),
 thrust (push), throw, collect, spread.

properties of sky: sex, anger, shyness,
 attachment, greed.

ਤਰੁ [tātī] *Adv* *n* there, at that place. "jātī
 tātī dīsa vīsa hūi phelīo ānūrag."—*japū*.
 'pervades every where like love.'

ਤਰੁ ਗੁਰਿ [tātī gurī] approach. 2 the same tradition,
 'By sācche sāhib, Baba Banda Bahadur meant Guru
 Gobind Singh Sahib.

the same ritual. "tatr gate sāsarah nanak sogharakhḥḥ biapate."—*sahas m 5*. "tadgateh sāsarah." 'with the same momentum.'

ਤਰ੍ਹਾਗਤ [tatrāgat] ਤਰ੍ਹਾਗਤ there (he) came; (he) came to that place. "mitṭi tatrāgat bharam mohā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਤਰ੍ਹ [tatr] See ਤਰ੍ਹ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਗੁਣ [tatrāgūṇ] See ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਗੁਣ [tatrāgūṇ] *Sk* तत्त्वज्ञ *adj* having knowledge of the essential nature; possessor of real knowledge; having knowledge of reality. 2 metaphysicist; possessor of spiritual knowledge.

ਤਰ੍ਹਗੁਣਾਨ [tatrāgyān] See ਤਰ੍ਹਗਿਆਨ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਬੋਧ [tatrābodh] *n* self-realisation; highest spiritual knowledge. 2 true knowledge, real knowledge.

ਤਰ੍ਹਭਾਸ਼ੀ [tatrābhaṣī] *adj* speaking the truth; speaker of the essential truth.

ਤਰ੍ਹਮਸਿ [tatrāmāsī] See ਮਹਾਵਾਕ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਮਯ [tatrāmāy] *adj* essential; not different from reality.

ਤਰ੍ਹਰਸ [tatrāras] See ਤਰ੍ਹਰਸ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਵਾਦੀ [tatrāvādī] speaker of reality. See ਤਰ੍ਹਭਾਸ਼ੀ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਵੇਤਾ [tatrāvetta] See ਤਰ੍ਹਗੁਣ.

ਤਥ [tath] See ਤਥ. 2 *part* as that, like that. "thālā tath nīrā."—*verah*. 3 *adv* there, at that place. "tath lagnā prem nanak."—*gatha*.

ਤਥਾ [tatha] *Sk* part and, as well as. "var majh ki tath sālōk māhla 1". 2 thus, like this. 3 *n* reality. 4 faith. "gur ke sēbādī tatha citu lae."—*maru m 1*. 5 limit, boundary.

ਤਥਾਸੁ [tathasu], ਤਥਾਸੁ [tathast] *part* ਤਥਾਸੁ; let this happen; may this occur. "kāhīkē tathastu bhe ātr-dhan."—*datt*.

ਤਥਾਚ [tathac] *part* still; even then, even so.

ਤਥਾਪਿ [tathapī] *Sk* part even then, even so.

ਤਥਿ [tathi] *adv* there, at that place, there and then. "mū julaū tathi."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਤਥੁ [tathu] *Sk* तथ fact, truth, reality. "sevak das kāhīo ih tathu."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 2 gist, essence, butter. "pādīt, dāhi bilōie bhai, vicāhu nīkle tathu."—*sor a m 1*.

ਤਥੇਈ [tathēi] See ਤਥੇਈ.

ਤਥੈਵ [tathēv] *part* similarly; like that, in the same way.

ਤੱਥ [tath] See ਤਥ. "kār tath suṇayo."—*ramav*.

ਤੱਥਾ [tatha] *n* devoid of essence, crushed sugarcane.

ਤੱਥਿਯੈ [tathīyā], ਤੱਥੇਈ [tathēi] See ਤੱਥੇਈ. "tuṭāt tal tathīyā."—*ramav*.

ਤਥਿ [tathy] See ਤਥੁ.

ਤਥਿਗੁਣਾਨ [tathy-gyan], ਤਥਿਬੋਧ [tathy-bodh] real knowledge, essential knowledge, spiritual knowledge. See ਤਥੁ.

ਤਦ [tad] *adv* then, at that time, at that moment. "nanak sātīguru tad hi pae."—*var bīha m 3*. 2 *Sk* तद् *adj* he. 3 aforesaid. 4 worth considering. 5 grasped. 6 *n* the ultimate Reality.

ਤਦਹੁ [tadāhu] *adv* then. "tadāhu hor nā koi."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਤਦਕਾ [tadka] since then. See ਤਦ. "rījak dia sēbh-hu kōu tadka."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 'since the time they were begotten.'

ਤਦਗੁਣ [tadgūṇ] *Sk* तद्गुण (divine quality) This figure of speech is used when one acquires the quality of the company one keeps, after giving up one's own merit.

Example:

māha bīkhadi dusāṭ āpvadi te punit sāgare..
adhām cōḍali bhāi brāhāmṇi sudi te srestāire.
—*asa m 5*.

tum cāḍan hām īrād bapure sāgī tumare basa,
nicrukḥ te uc bhāe hē gādhi sugādhi nīvasa.
—*asa ravidās*.

nīrmālbhāe ujāl jōsgavāt bahurī nā hovātkaro.
—*sar m 5*.

sursārisālī kṛit baruni re,
sāṭjan kārāt nāhi panā

surā apavitr nātu avār jāl re,
 sursārī mīlēt nahī hoī anō.
 —māla rāvīdas.
 cādanvas bānaspātī sabbh cādan hove,
 asāḍdhatu īkdhatu kār sāg parās dhove,
 nādia nale vahre mīl gāg gāgove,
 pātī tudharāṇ sadhusāg papāmāl dhove.
 —BG.

ਤਦਨੰਤਰ [tadnātar] *Skt* adv *n* after that, afterwards, then.

ਤਦਪਿ [tadapī] *Skt* part even then, yet, still.
 “tadapī dhīan nā ae.”—*hājare* 10.

ਤਦਬੀਰ [tadbīr] *A* *نظم* *n* plan, scheme, design.
 2 attempt, remedy.

ਤਦਰੀਜ [tadrīj] *A* *ترتيب* working in order of precedence.

ਤਦਰੂਪ [tadrup] *Skt* ਤਦਰੂਪ *adj* similar to that, resembling that. See ਰੂਪਕ.

ਤਦਵਤ [tadvat] *Skt* तद्वत् *adj* like that, similar to that. 2 exactly as it was before.

ਤਦਾ [tada], ਤਦਾਉ [tadau], ਤਦਾਇ [tadai] *adv* then, at that moment, at that instant. See ਤਦ. 2 See ਤਿਦਾਉ.

ਤਦਾਕਾਰ [tadakar] *Skt* *adj* of the same size, similar to that. 2 replica of the same shape.

ਤਦਾਪਿ [tadapī], ਤਦਾਪੀ [tadapi] See ਤਦਪਿ.

ਤਦਾਰਕ [tadarāk], ਤਦਾਰੁਕ [tadaruk] *A* *تدقيق* *n* investigation of an accident. 2 arrangement to avoid accident. 3 punishment, penalty. “je nā tadarāk dīhū tīs tāi.”—*NP*.

ਤਦਿ [tadī] *adv* then, at that time. “nā tādī gorāk, nā machīdo.”—*maru solhe* m 1.

ਤਦਿਨ [tadīn] ਤਤ-ਦਿਨ that day, on the same day.
 “bīṭan nam tīh tādīn kahayās.”—*rudr*. See ਬਿਤਨ.

ਤਦੀ [tadī] See ਤਦਾ. 2 See ਤੱਦੀ.

ਤਦੂਆ [tadua] *n* a creature that catches other animals with its sucker-bearing arms, octopus. See ਤੰਦੂਆ. “jālī kūcār tadua bādhīo.”—*nāṭ* m 4. ‘In the water, the elephant was caught by

an octopus.’

ਤਦੇ [tade], ਤਦੇ [tado] *adv* at the same time, at that moment. “dubīdha tade bīnāsī.”—*maru* m 3. See ਤਦ.

ਤਦੰਤਰ [tadātar] See ਤਦਨੰਤਰ.

ਤੱਦੀ [taddī] *A* *ظلم* *n* oppression, cruelty. 2 *A* *جِدال* act of quarreling. 3 crossing one's limit. 4 rebuke, reprimand.

ਤਦਰਪਿ [tadypī] part then, that moment. See ਤਦਪਿ.

ਤਧਨੰਤਰ [tadhnātar] See ਤਦਨੰਤਰ.

ਤੱਧਿਤ [taddhit] *Skt* तद्धित *n* (in grammar) a kind of suffix. It is of five types:

(a)patronymic indicating the relation of progeny, devotee etc. as- Dashrath from Dashrathi, Shaivite pertaining to Shiv, Ramanandi relating to Ramanand etc.

(b)subjective or nominative indicating the profession or object of a subject as - gāḍḍīvan from gāḍḍī; lākārharā from lākārī; vānjara from vāṇāj etc.

(c)abstract indicating the ideas or qualities, for example - murākhpūṇa from murāk; dhīṭhai from dhīṭh; ucai from ucce; kārhorta from kārhor etc.

(d)diminutive indicating deficiency or lack of something, for example khātrēṭa from khātrī, musla from muslim; derogatory of Khatri and Muslim respectively.

(e)qualitative indicating qualities/characteristics of something e.g. mela from mel; ṭhāḍa from ṭhāḍ; guṇvan from guṇ; sukhdaīk from sukh etc.

ਤਨ [tān] *Skt* तन् *vr* expand, spread, stretch. 2 *n* progeny, offspring. 3 wealth. 4 *P* *جسد* *n* body, torso. “tān suca so akhīe jīs māhī sacanau.”—*si* m 1. 5 *Skt* तनय son, progeny. “kūmī jāl māhī tān tīsū bahārī.”—*asa dhāna*. 6 *Pkt* company, companionship. “ghār ki nārī urāhī tān lagi.”—*suhi rāvīdas*. “dāya chima tān

priti."—*hājare* 10. 7 from. "krīpa drisāṭi tən jahī nr̥hār̥ho."—*cōpai*.

ਤਨਖ਼ੁਹ [tənəʊr], ਤਨਖ਼ੁਰਾ [tənəʊra], ਤਨਖ਼ੁਰਾ [tənəʊra]
Skṛ ਤਾੜਕਾ *n* ear-rings; ornament for the ears
 of women. "upma tahī tənəʊr ki surāj si he
 suddh."—*krīṣan*. "kēn tənəʊr kamṇi."—*BG*.

ਤਨਈਆ [tənəia] *Skṛ* ਤਨਯ son. "kahū ke tənəia
 he nā."—*gyan*. 2 *adj* stretching. 3 See ਤਨੀਆ.

ਤਨਸੀਖ [tənsix] *A* *ف* cancelling/refuting,
 refutation, cancellation.

ਤਨਸੁਖ [tənsukh] *n* a very fine muslin-like cloth
 specially prepared for the rich people. 2 a poet,
 resident of Lahore, who was a disciple of Guru
 Gobind Singh. He translated Panchtantar into
 Hindi - viz:

"tənsukh khātri bāsē lāhōr,
 kārāmrekh ayo thābhōr,...
 sāmēt sātṛah se iktalīs,
 ṛāḡzebi sən sātṭaīs,¹
 hīṭcīṭ lāi kātha anusari,
 bārnāt hi āṭi lāgi pīari,...
 pōctōṭr īk grēth he tāte kahi sudhar...

kāhīt kāhīt gun haryo brāhma,
 īk tīl tāko mārām nā paya,
 sekh sāhas phānī nam ucarēt,
 gānāt gānāt tīh āṭ nā aya,
 īdadīk sur nār munī jete,
 herāt herāt sābe hīraya,
 so guru gobīd ātārjāmī,
 prāḡaṭ dārās sāḡaṭī dīkhraya,...
 kālījug mahī bhāyo guru gobīd,
 jā sām dūsar ṛ nā koi,
 riddhī siddhī dou dār thādhe,
 nīs basur tīh agya joi,
 mukāṭī bād ayās tīh mahī,
 tāṭkal ko kārē su hoi,
 tənukh hoi dārās dekhāt hi,
 dehu dārās dukh rāhe nā koi."

¹The jālusi sən 27, means 27th year since the coronation
 of Aurangzeb.

See ਪੰਚਤੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਤਨਹਾ [tənha] *P* *ف* *adj* alone, lonely.

ਤਨਕ [tənək] See ਤਨਿਕ.

ਤਨਕੀਹ [tənkih] *A* *تَنْقِيح* *n* search, exploration.
 Its root is *ਨਕਹ* meaning to extract from the
 innermost.

ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹ [tənkhah] *P* *مَجْرور* *n* salary; monthly or
 annual fixed pay. 2 *xa* religious punishment,
 penalty as per religious code.

ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹਦਾਰ [tənkhahdar] a salaried servant; an
 official employed on salary. 2 *xa* deserving
 religious punishment. "pratkal sātsāḡ nā jāve.
 tənkhahdar vāh bādā kāhave."—*tənāma*.

ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹਨਾਮਾ [tənkhahnāma] a scripture written
 by a devoted Sikh based on a dialogue
 between Guru Gobind Singh and Bhai Nand
 Lal. It depicts in detail those acts, the
 performance of which subjects a person to
 religious punishment.

ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹੀਆ [tənkhahia] *adj* punishable on
 account of opposing the Sikh congregation;
 deserving religious punishment.

ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹ [tənkhah] See ਤਨਖ਼ਾਹ 1.

ਤਨਖ਼ [tənəz] *A* *نَزْه* sarcasm, taunt.

ਤਨਜੀਮ [tənjim] *A* *تنظيم* *n* sense of organising,
 managing. 2 act of stringing (pearls etc).
 3 framing by-laws of an organisation.

ਤਨੜੁਲ [tənəzzul] *A* *نَزْل* suggestive of fall or
 decline.

ਤਨੜਾਣ [tənṭraṇ] *Skṛ* ਤਨੁੜਾਣ *n* protector of the
 body; armour, coat of mail. "pāhīre tənṭraṇ
 phīrē tāhī bir."—*cāḡī* 1.

ਤਨਦਿਹੀ [təndihī] *P* *تنديهي* *n* applying the body;
 labour, hard work. 2 effort, attempt.

ਤਨਦੁਰੁਸਤ [təndurust] *P* *تندرست* *adj* having a sound
 body; free from disease; healthy.

ਤਨਦੇਹ [təndeh] See ਤਨਦਿਹੀ. 2 See ਤਨੁਦੇਹ.

ਤਨਨਾ [tən-na] (*Skṛ* तन् *vr* expand, extend). *v*
 tighten, stretch. "cālē tənke tənāā."—*krīṣan*.
 'marched after tightening the strings of their

dressess.' 2 expanding the warp, stretching. "tān-na bun-na sabbh tājio hē kabir."—*guj kabir*. "hām ghārī sut tānahī nit tana."—*asa kabir*.

ਤਨਮਹਿ [tānmāhi] *Skt* तन्मय *adj* absorbed, engrossed. "tin bhi tānmāhi mānu nāhi pekha."—*gāu a kabir*. 'never saw the mind merged fully with the soul.' 2 within the body.

ਤਨਮਯ [tānmāy] See **ਤਨਮਹਿ** 1.

ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [tānmatr] *Skt* तन्मात्र *n* (according to Sankhy) pure form of five elements viz vocable word, touch, appearance, pleasure, fragrance.

Per the evolutionary concept, grandeur evolves from nature, arrogance from grandeur that further generates sixteen elements, ie, five sense organs; five organs of action; five pure forms of the bodily—elements and one—mind. "prākṛiti mul māhtatv upava āhēkar tānmatr bānava."—*NP*.

ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ [tānmatra] See **ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ**.

ਤਨਮੈ [tānmē] *adj* identical, engrossed, absorbed. See **ਤਨਮਹਿ** 1.

ਤਨਯ [tānāy] *Skt* *n* son, who enables his dynasty to flourish further; male child. See **ਤਨ** 1.

ਤਨਯਾ [tānya] *Skt* *n* daughter, who makes her dynasty flourish further; female child. See **ਤਨੀਯਾ**.

ਤਨਰਿਪੁ [tānrīpu] *n* enemy of the body; cheat. —*sānama*. 2 ailment. 3 evil, immoral.

ਤਨਰੁਹ [tānrūh] *Skt* तनुरुह *n* tiny hair grown from the pores of the body. "tānrūh khāre tārōvar jāl."—*GPS*. 'Like a large number of trees in the jungle, grew the bodily hair.'

ਤਨਾ [tāna] stretched, spread, expanded. See **ਤਨਨਾ**. "sāgāl pāsara tum tana."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 *n* expansion, spread. "sāgāl sāmagri jāka tana."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *P* tree trunk. 4 root of a tree spread under the earth. 5 also used for

"is tān māhi mānu ko gurmukhi dekhe."—*mājh m* 3.

tānāy, meaning son. 6 etymological tāna means dhān ie wealth. "sārāṇisāhai sātāh tana."—*maru solhe m* 5. wealth of saints.

ਤਨਾਉ [tānau] *n* tension. 2 pull.

ਤਨਾਈ [tānai] got stretched, got extended. "puria ek tānai."—*gāu kabir*. See **ਗਜ ਨਵ**.

ਤਨਾਸੁਖ [tānasux] *A* تناسخ *n* in the sense of exchange; transmigration of the soul from one body to another. See **ਆਵਾਗਮਨ**.

ਤਨਾਜਾ [tānaja] *A* تناجا *n* sense of quarrelling, dispute, controversy.

ਤਨਾਨੈ [tānanā] to the bodies. "prāchede tānanā."—*gyan*.

ਤਨਾਬ [tānab] *A* تناب *n* cord, lace, brace. 2 stretching strings fixed to a musical instrument like the drum. 3 60 yards long iron chain for measuring a field.

ਤਨਾਲ [tānal] *A* تانال *n* act of catching, act of gripping. 2 sleeve of gold or silver at the sheath of a sword having hasp and staple for fastening the sword to the waist. The end-point of the sheath touching the sword's tip is called mānal. In Sindhi it is called tānal. "jis ke lage mānal tānala."—*GPS*. 3 *A* نعل sole of a shoe. 4 horse-shoe, iron-plates fitted to a horse's hoof.

ਤਨਾਵ [tānav] See **ਤਨਾਬ**. 2 tension; sense of stretching.

ਤਨਾਵਲ [tānavāl], **ਤਨਾਵਲ** [tānavul] *A* تناول *n* act of catching; act of gripping. 2 act of putting morsel in one's mouth, act of eating.

ਤਨਿ [tāni] due to the body. "māni tāni jāpie bhāgvan."—*kālī m* 5. 2 within the body. "jitu tāni namu na upje se tān hohi khvar."—*prābha m* 1. 3 to the body. "nam bina tāni kichu na sukhavē."—*prābha m* 1. 4 on the body. "jitu tāni paiahi nanka, se tānu hovāhi char."—*var āsa*. 5 of the body. "jog jugatī tāni bhed."—*jāpu*. meaning knowledge of khaṭcākṛ etc.

ਤਨਿਕ [tənik] *adj* a bit, a little, much less.

ਤਨਿਕਾਦਿ [tənichadī] ਤਨ - ਇੱਛਾ - ਆਦਿ act of fulfilling desire to nourish the body. "ənīk dokha tənichadī pure."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਤਨੀਯਾ [təniya] See ਤਨਯਾ.

ਤਨੀ [təni] stretched, tightened. 2 strong, intense.

"tori nā tuḷe chori nā chuḷe esi madho khīc tēni."—*bīla m 5*. 'such is the intense desire.'

3 *n* strings/laces of a dress, stretching cord. "kābe tēni ko bādhān kārē."—*GPS*. 4 See ਤਣੀ.

ਤਨੀਆ [təniā], ਤਨੀਯਾ [təniya] daughter, female child. See ਤਨਯਾ. "jānmi tēniya sumatī prābina."—*NP*. 2 See ਤਣੀਆ.

ਤਨੁ [tənu] *Sk* *n* body. "tānu dhānu apān thāpīo."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 skin. 3 *adj* thin, diluted. 4 less. 5 soft. 6 beautiful. 7 *S* *n* stomach, abdomen. 8 also used for tēnāy i.e. son. "guru ramdas tānu sārābme sāhājī cādoā tānīāu."—*sāveye m 5 ke*.

ਤਨੁਕ [tənuk] *adj* a little, a bit.

ਤਨੁਜ [tənuj] tānu + jā *n* son born of the body.

ਤਨੁਜਾ [tənuja] *n* daughter born of the body.

ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰ [tənutr], ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣ [tənutraṇ] armour, coat of mail. See ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣੀ [tənutraṇni] *n* army with armours. —*sānama*.

ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣੀ ਰਿਪੁ [tənutraṇni ripu] *n* enemy of the army. i.e. rifle.—*sānama*.

ਤਨੁਦੇਹ [tənudeh] parts of skin [tānu] and body (deh) like abdomen etc. "bhārie hāthu peru tənudeh."—*jāpu*. for elucidation of this term. See ਤਨੁ 2 and 7.

ਤਨੁ [tənu] *Sk* *n* body, physique. 2 son. 3 cow. 4 water.

ਤਨੁਕਾ [tənuka] *n* a bit of straw, straw. "dāṣān tənuka pākrayo he."—*hānu*. 'made him hold grass between the teeth.'

ਤਨੁਜ [tənuj] son, male child. See ਤਨੁਜ. "sri hārīrāi tānuj."—*GPS*.

ਤਨੁਜਨੀ [tənujāni], ਤਨੁਜਾ [tənuja] daughter. See—

ਤਨੁਜਾ.

ਤਨੁਰ [tənur] *A* *n* oven, hearth. "tān nā tapāi tānur jīu."—*s fārid*.

ਤਨੇ [tāne], ਤਨੈ [tāne] son. See ਤਨਯਾ. "hārdastāne guru ramdas."—*sāveye m 4 ke*. "tīn tāne rāvidas dasan dasa."—*māla rāvidas*.

ਤਨੈਯਾ [tāneya] *adj* who stretches. 2 *n* son, male child. "kāhū ke tāneya he nā mēya jāke bhēya kou."—*gyan*. 3 daughter, female child.

ਤਨੇ [tāno] son. "prāsīdh tejo tāno."—*sāveye m 3 ke*.

ਤਨੋਤਾ [tānoṭa] See ਤਨਉਤਾ.

ਤਨ੍ਹੀ [tānvi] *Sk* woman of nimble limbs.

ਤਪ [tāp] *Sk* *n* get hot, burn, meditate, repent, shine, suffer. 2 *n* fast observed for serious contemplation of self; meditation. "tāp māhī tāpīsarū grīhāt māhī bhogī."—*sukhmāni*. "tīrāth dan dāya tāp sājām."—*33 sāveye*. 3 fire. 4 heat. 5 summer. 6 fever. See ਤਪ. 7 splendour, excellence. "devān ke tāp me sukh pavē."—*cāḍī 1*. 8 *Dg* month of Magh.

ਤਪਸ [tāpās] *Sk* *n* sun. 2 moon. 3 bird. 4 *Sk* *n* nerve-racking act like a fast etc; meditation. 5 principles, rules. 6 religion. 7 month of Magh. 8 See ਤਪਿਸ਼.

ਤਪਸਚਰਯਾ [tāpāścārya] *Sk* *n* act of meditating; meditating vigorously.

ਤਪਸਤਪੀ [tāpāstāpī] *adj* one who does meditation vigorously; ascetic.

ਤਪਸਪਤੀ [tāpāspatī] *adj* lord of ascetics, revered ascetic. "āgāstī adī je bādē tāpāspatī bīsekhīe."—*akāl*. 2 *Sk* *n* तपस्वति *n* Vishnu. 3 lord of heat; sun. See ਤਪਸਪਤੀ.

ਤਪਸਾ [tāpsa], ਤਪਸਿਆ [tāpsīa] having meditated. "dāne nā kī tāpsa?"—*guj jēdev*. 2 *n* meditation. See ਤਪਸਤਾ. "ənīk tāpsīa kārē āhākar."—*sukhmāni*.

ਤਪਸੀ [tāpsi], ਤਪਸੀਆ [tāpsīā], ਤਪਸੀਅਹ [tāpsīah] *adj* ascetic; who does meditation. "tāpsi tāpāhī rata."—*sri ā m 5*. 2 *n* ascetic. "sānīāsī

tāpsiah."—*sāveye m 3 ke. 3 meditation, penance. "tāpsi karīke dehi sadhi."—maru m 5.*

ਤਪਸੀਵਰਿਲ [tāpsid-dīl] *P* تپسیدل *adj* in mental turmoil, emotionally perturbed. See ਤਪਸੀਵਰਿਲ.

ਤਪਸਯਾ [tāpasya] *Skt n* practice of meditation, penance. 2 month of Phagun.

ਤਪਸ੍ਵ [tāpāsv] *Skt* तपस्विन् *adj* practitioner of meditation. 2 *n* ascetic.

ਤਪਨਾ [tāpna] *v* get hot, emit heat. 2 meditate. 3 be jealous.

ਤਪਤ [tāpat] *adj* hot; heated up. "tāpat kārāha bujhigāra, gurī sitāl namu dio."—*maru m 5.* 2 *n* heat, combustion, burning. "tāpat mahī jhādhī vartai."—*sukhmāni.*

ਤਪਤਨੀ [tāpatni] possessor of the river Tapti — earth.—*sānama.* See ਤਪਤੀ.

ਤਪਤਾਉ [tāptau] *n* feeling of heat due to meditation; hardship of meditation. "āsākh puja āsākh tāptau."—*jāpu.*

ਤਪਤਾਪਨ [tāptapān] *v* meditate, do penance. "tāptapān puj kāravego."—*kan a m 4.* "tāptapān pujiy kāravego." See ਤਪਤਾਪਨ.

ਤਪਤਾਲੂ [tāptālu] See ਤਪਤਾਉ.

ਤਪਤਿ [tāpatī] *Skt* तपति *n* heat, fire, burning. "tāpatī nā kātāhī bujhe."—*brīha chāt m 5.*

ਤਪਤੀ [tāptī] *Skt n* per Mahabharat and Bhagwat¹, daughter of the sun, who was born from the womb of Chhaya and was married to king Sambaran of the lunar dynasty. Then it flowed in the guise of a stream in the southern region. It has many names as Tapni, Tapti, Shyama, Kapila, Sanka, Tara and Tapi. It rises from the mountain range of Satpura (Gonana Hills) and ultimately falls into the Arabian sea after covering a distance of about 436 miles. The city of Surat is situated on its banks. "tāptī nādi tir tīh bāhe. surājsuta tāhī jēg kāhe."—*cārītr III.* See ਸਨਾਮ 336.

¹See ਗੁਰਵਰਤ ਸਭੰਧ 5, a 19.

ਤਪਦਿਕ [tāpdikk] See ਦਿੱਕ.

ਤਪਨ [tāpān] *Skt n* heat, hotness, blaze. 2 sun. 3 summer. 4 sunlight. 5 a plant called Calotropis procera. 6 a tree and its fruit *L Semecarpus Anacardium.*

ਤਪਨਤਪੁ [tāpāntāpu] *adj* supreme meditation; principal meditation. "tāpāntāpu gurgīan."—*asa rāvidas.*

ਤਪਨਾ [tāpna] *v* get heated, become hot, be hot. 2 practise meditation. 3 be jealous or envious. 4 *n* heat, hotness. "gurusāsī dekhe lāhījāī sabbhī tāpna."—*gōd m 4.*

ਤਪਨੀ [tāpni] See ਤਪਤੀ.

ਤਪਨੀਯ [tāpniy] *Skt n* gold, aurum. "rāg tāpniy sāmāna."—*GPS.* 2 datura, thorn-apple. 3 *adj* fit for heating.

ਤਪਨੁ [tāpnu] sense of performing meditation. See ਵਰਤੁ. 2 See ਤਪਨ.

ਤਪਰ [tāpār] *adv* only then, that is why. "cārān tāpār sākyāth."—*sāveye m 3 ke.*

ਤਪਲਾ [tāpla] *n* earthen pot with a wide opening in which food is cooked. 2 See ਤਪਲਾ.

ਤਪੜ [tāpār] *n* palliasse made from straw, matting of straw. 2 thick woven sheet of jute, sack. "tāpārjhaṛ vichār."—*BG.* 3 land covered with layers of straw; land lying fallow over a long period. 4 shoe made from woven straw-strings, slipper.

ਤਪੜੀ [tāpārī] small mat, matting of a small size. See ਤਪੜ.

ਤਪਾ [tāpa] *n* ascetic, hermit. "tāpa nā hove ādrāhu lobhī."—*var gāu I m 4.* See ਤਪੜ. 2 a village in Barnala division of Patiala state, which is now a railway station on Bhatinda-Rajpura line. Guru Tegbahadur visited this village while he was preaching in the Malwa region. Maharaja Karam Singh got constructed a pucca gurdwara and donated some land to this holy place. The priest is a Sikh.

ਤਪਾਉ [təpau] *n* heat, blaze, act of getting heated.

ਤਪਾਉਸ [təpaus] See ਤਪਾਵਸ. 2 See ਤਪਿਸ਼.

ਤਪਾਉਣਾ [təpauna] *v* heat. "tən nə təpaɪ tənur jɪu."—*s fərid*.

ਤਪਾਕ [təpak] *P* تپاك *n* zeal, fervour. 2 elation; impulse. 3 delight; exultation.

ਤਪਾਨਾ [təpana] See ਤਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਤਪਾਵਸ [təpavas], ਤਪਾਵਸੁ [təpavasu] *n* justice, fairness, justness. In ancient times there used to be an ordeal i.e. a test to find guilt or innocence. The accused persons were required to put hands in boiling oil, to lift red-hot iron balls with hands or enter flames of fire. Those who could endure such a test were declared innocent while those who were unable to tolerate this torture were held guilty. This term is derived from this practice. See ਦਿਵਤ 9.2 *A* تپس investigation, inquiry, inquest, judgement. "gala upəɪ təpavasu nə hoɪ."—*var gəu l m 4*. "kəɪni upəɪ hoɪ təpavasu."—*varsar m l*.

ਤਪਿ [təpɪ] after heating up; after getting hot. "təpɪ təpɪ khəpə bəhutu bekar."—*dhana m l*. 2 from meditation.

ਤਪਿਆਣਾ [təpɪana], ਤਪਿਆਨਾ [təpɪana] ਤਪ-ਅਯਨ, place for practising meditation. 2 a holy place on the bank of a pucca tank near Khadur, where Guru Angad Dev used to practise meditation. See ਖੜੂਰ.

ਤਪਿਸ਼ [təpɪʃ] *P* تپش *n* heat, hotness, blaze, radiation.

ਤਪੀ [təpɪ], ਤਪੀਆ [təpia] *n* ascetic, practitioner of meditation. "təpia hove təpu kəre."—*suhi m l*. 2 in Dingal dialect, it means the sun.

ਤਪੀਸ [təpɪs], ਤਪੀਸਰ [təpɪsər] lord of the ascetics, the principal ascetic. "təpɪsər jogia tirəthɪ gəvənu kəre."—*sri ə m 5*.

ਤਪੀਦਨ [təpɪdən] *P* تپيدن *v* get hot.

ਤਪੁ [təpu] See ਤਪ. "tirəthu təpu dəɪa dətu danu."—*jəpu*. 2 *Skt* *adj* heated, hot. 3 *n* fire. 4 sun. 5 enemy, foe.

ਤਪੇਸ [təpes] lord of ascetics; principal ascetic. ਤਪੇਦਾਰ [təpedar] *S* chief of a taluka (cluster of villages), chief of a pargana; one who has control over a tappa (taluka).

ਤਪੋਧਨ [təpodhən] *Skt* *n* one who regards meditation as his only wealth; ascetic. "des phɪrɪo kəɪ bhes təpodhən."—*əkal*.

ਤਪੋਨਿਧਿ [təponɪdhi] *Skt* *n* ascetic. See ਤਪੋਧਨ.

ਤਪੋਬਨ [təpobən], ਤਪੋਵਨ [təpovən] *Skt* *n* a jungle for a meditator to reside. 2 a jungle, in which meditation can be practised with proper rites. 3 a particular forest in Vrindavan, near Cheerghat.

ਤੱਪਾ [təppa] *n* region, territory. See ਤਪੇਦਾਰ.

ਤੱਪੇਦਾਰ [təppedar] chief of a pargana; chief of an area. See ਤਪੇਦਾਰ. "sədde un təhɪ təppedar."—*PPP*.

ਤਪੁ [təpt] See ਤਪਤ.

ਤਪੁਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [təptmudra] mark on the body made with a heated seal. as in Dwarika, the Vaishnavs have scar marks of conch shells. 2 In earlier times slaves were also marked.

ਤਫ [təf] *P* تپ *n* heat, hotness. 2 light, illumination. 3 malodour. 4 See ਤੁਫ਼.

ਤਫ਼ਸੀਦਨ [təfsidən] *P* تفسيد get heated, be hot.

ਤਫ਼ਸੀਰ [təfsir] *A* تفسير *n* explanation, commentary, exegesis. 2 the exegesis of Koran in particular. Its root is fəsər, meaning explication.

ਤਫ਼ਸੀਲ [təfsil] *A* تفصيل *n* act of distinguishing; act of analysis, act of explaining distinctly. Its root is fəsəl i.e. to separate.

ਤਫ਼ਤੀਸ਼ [təftɪʃ] *A* تفتيش *n* investigation, search.

ਤਫ਼ਰਕਾ [təfərka] *A* تفرق *n* sense of being distinct; discord, disagreement.

ਤਫ਼ਰੀਹ [təfrih] *A* تفرح *n* amusement, merriment, happiness, joy.

ਤਫ਼ਰੀਕ [təfrik] *A* تفریق *n* act of separating; act of showing difference.

ਤਫ਼ਵੀਜ਼ [təfvij] *A* تفویض *n* act of entrusting; custody. Its root is fəj, which means handing

over.

ਤਫਾਵਤ [təphaut], ਤਫਾਵਤ [təfavət] *A* تَفَاوُت *n* distinction, difference. "pəre təphaut mit he nahī."—*GPS*. 2 part of a song or a hymn between burdens or refrains; separation. Its root is *fat*, which means to pass away.

ਤਫੀਕ [təphik] See ਤੋਫੀਕ.

ਤਫੰਗ [təphāg] See ਤੁਫੰਗ.

ਤਬ [təb] *adv* then, at that time. "təb ərog jəb tum sāgī bəstō."—*sar m 5*.

ਤਬਾਅ [təbə] *A* طَبَا *n* disposition, temperament, nature.

ਤਬੱਸੁਮ [təbəssum] *A* تَبَسُّم *n* smile, quiet laughter without producing any sound. *Sk* ਸਮਝਨ. See ਬਸਮ.

ਤਬਹ [təbəh] See ਤਬਾਅ. 2 *adj* then, at that time. 3 *adv* there and then.

ਤਬਕ [təbək] See ਤਬੁਕ. 2 *A* بَلَد *n* people, country, region. "təbək cōdahī janīe."—*səloh*.

ਤਬਕਾ [təbka] See ਤਬਕ 2.

ਤਬਦੀਲੀ [təbdili] *A* تَبَدُّل *n* act of changing, conversion, transformation, transfer.

ਤਬਰ [təbar] *P* تَمَر *n* battleaxe; a broad sharp edged axe with a long helve. "tupək təbar əru tir."—*sənama*. See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਤਬੱਰੁਕ [təbarruk] *A* تَبَرُّك *n* act of getting bounty. 2 an object that bestows bounty. 3 consecrated food offered to a deity. 4 consecrated food bestowed by a saint.

ਤਬਲ [təbəl] *A* طبل *n* large drum, wardrum. "təbbat jai təbəl ko dino."—*cərritr 217*.

ਤਬਲਗ [təblag], ਤਬਲਗੁ [təbləgu] *adv* till then, by that time. "təb ləg gərəbhjoni māhī phīrtā."—*sukhmāni*. "təbləgu dhərəmrāi dei sājāi."—*sukhmāni*.

ਤਬਲਚੀ [təbəlci], ਤਬਲਬਾਜ਼ [təbəlbaz] *n* a bowl shaped like a kettledrum. 2 *P* طبل باز *one* appointed to beat a large kettledrum; one who beats a wardrum. "təbəlbaiz bicar səbəd suṇāza."—*var majh m 1*. In this context,

təbəlbaiz means "the true Lord". 3 wardrum mounted on horseback. "təbəlbaiz ghūghrar."—*parəs*. 'war drum bearing tinkling bells it.'

ਤਬਲਾ [təbla] *A* طبل *n* a pair of one-sided drums comprising one bass and the other with tenor sound, used to create rhythm in Indian music and dance; the one on the right is marked while that on the left is plain on which flour is applied.

ਤਬਾ [təba] See ਤਬਾਅ. 2 See ਤਬਾ.

ਤਬਾਸ਼ੀਰ [təbašir] *A* تَبَاشِير *Sk* ਤਬਕੀਰ *n* bamboo sugar—a siliceous concretion formed on some kinds of bamboo trees. Its latent effect is cold-dry. Many physicians use it in medicines. It strengthens the heart and the mind, cures liver ailments. It stops loose motions combined with blood and vomit caused due to syphilis. It cures heat-burns and ulcers in the mouth etc. It quenches thirst.

ਤਬਾਹ [təbah] *P* تَبَاه *adj* destroyed, ruined, devastated.

ਤਬਾਹੀ [təbahi] *P* تَبَاهِي *n* devastation.

ਤਬਾਕ [təbak] *A* طَبَق *n* big platter.

ਤਬਾਪ [təbap] ਤਬ - ਆਪ yourself. "səgəl purəkh ko bhekh təbap bənaio."—*cərritr 129*.

ਤਬਾਰ [təbar] *P* تَبَار *n* dynasty, lineage. 2 See ਤਵਾਰ.

ਤਬਾਲੀ [təbali] *adj* beater of a kettledrum (war drum). "cōṭā pan təbali."—*cāḍi 3*. 2 at the beat of kettledrum.

ਤਬੀਅਤ [təbiat] *A* طَبِيعَة *n* mood, mind. 2 disposition, nature, habit.

ਤਬੀਬ [təbib] *A* طَبِيب *n* a doctor who cures ailments.

ਤਬੀਬੀ [təbibi] *P* ਤਬੀਬਤ cure, treatment. "səṭiguru pura kərə təbibi."—*BG*.

ਤਬੀਯਤ [təbiyat] See ਤਬੀਅਤ.

ਤਬੇ [təbe] See ਤਬਾਅ. "tūḍ təbe."—*akal*. 2 *adv* then; there and then.

ਤਬੇਲਾ [təbela] *A* طَوِيل *long* rope to tie horses with. 2 horse-stable, mews. See ਅਸਤਬਲ.

ਤਬੇ [təbe] See ਤਬੇ.

ਤਬੋਲ [təbol] *Skt* ताम्बूल betel; betel leaves. "bhau sigar təbol rəs bhojən bhau kərəṣ."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਤਭਕਣਾ [təbhəkṇa] *v* be startled, shudder with sudden fear.

ਤਭੀ [təbhi] *adv* only then. 2 for this reason, that is why.

ਤਮ [təm] (*Skt* तम *vr* feel suffocated, feel tired, get nervous). *n* evil propensity. "rāj tām sāt kāl teri chārā."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 darkness, gloom. "tām əgrian mohət ghup."—*bīla ə m 1*. 3 sin. "əgrian bīnasən tām hərən."—*majh dīnən*. 4 ire. 5 ignorance. 6 hell. 7 blackness, darkness. "tām sāsaru cārən ləgī tərīe."—*mūdavṇi m 5*. 8 *suf* used to form superlative degree of adjectives: sublime, extreme. e.g. "priyātām", 'sublime beloved'. Compare it with Arabic word *atamm*.

ਤਮਾਰੀ [təmarī] enemy of darkness – sun. 2 light.

ਤਮਐਧ [təm-ədh] *adj* darkest, having maximum darkness. "təmādh kup te udhare namu."—*gəu chāt m 5*. 'on the darkest well.'

ਤਮਸ [təmas] *Skt* तमस् *n* evil propensity. 2 darkness, blindness.

ਤਮਸਾ [təmsa] *Skt* *n* a river, which originates in Garhwal region and merges with river Jamna near the border of Sarmaur. 2 a tributary of river Sarayu in Avadh region, flowing through Azamgarh, which merges with Ganges near Bhulia. 3 a river flowing in the territory of Riva state (CP). It finds mention, in chapter 114 of Matasyapurāṇ. Some British authors mention Tamsa river as Tonse. 4 Some chauvanistic geographers intent on proving the origin of everything in Sanskrit books infer that Tamsa is the name of the famous river "Thames" in England.

ਤਮਸੀਲ [təmsil] *A* تمسّل practice of giving

examples; illustration, precedent.

ਤਮੋਸੁਕ [təməssuk] *A* تمسك act of taking support; seeking support. 2 agreement.

ਤਮਹਰ [təmhər] *n* destroyer of darkness – sun. 2 moon. 3 lamp.

ਤਮਹੀਦ [təmhīd] *A* تمهيد act of spreading. 2 initiating of a topic. 3 preface, introduction, preamble, foreword.

ਤਮਕ [təmək] *n* evil propensity. 2 anger. 3 short for tāmāknāt. See ਤਮਕਨਤ. 4 *Skt* a kind of asthmatic disease, which causes a patient to feel very thirsty and perspire all the more.

ਤਮਕਨਤ [təməkṇāt] *A* تمكنت *n* greatness, dignity. 2 arrogance, pride. Its root is muknāt, which meaning "might".

ਤਮਕੀਨ [təmkīn] *A* تمكين *n* dignity. 2 respectability, honour.

ਤਮਕਾ [təmkā] *T* تمكة *n* a token representing particular status/honour; medal.

ਤਮਚਰ [təmcār] *Skt* तमचर *adj* that which moves in the dark. 2 *n* burglar. 3 owl. 4 demon. 5 per Shastammala, moon that moves during the night. See 980.

ਤਮਚਾਰੀ [təmcārī] See ਤਮਚਰ. 2 See ਤਮਚੂੜ.

ਤਮਚੂਰ [təmcūr] See ਤਮਚੂੜ.

ਤਮਤਾਰ [təmtār] See ਤਾਰਤਮ.

ਤਮਤੇਜ [təmtēj] *n* that which appears bright in the dark: star, planet. "bhanu ude lakh sabb hi tāmtej pādhare."—*ramav*. 2 glowworm, lightning bug, glowfly.

ਤਮੰਨਾ [təmanṇa] See ਤਮੰਨਾ.

ਤਮਰਾਰਸੁਰ [təmrarəsūr] ਤਮਰਾਰ - ਅਸੁਰ blind demon. "hənhō tēmrarəsūr."—*rudr*. See ਅੰਧਕ.

ਤਮਰਾਲੀ [təmrālī] *Dg* *n* dark night. See ਤਮੀ.

ਤਮਾ [təma], ਤਮਾਉ [təmau], ਤਮਾਇ [təmaī], ਤਮਾਈ [təmai] *A* تمه n greed, desire, avarice. "vəda data tīlu nā təmaī."—*jəpu*. "tīs nō tīlu nā təmaī."—*ram ə m 3*. 2 *Skt* तम night. 3 *Skt* तम desire; interest. 4 See ਮਾਇ.

ਤਮਾਸ਼ਬੀਨ [təmaṣbīn] *P* تماشبین *n* spectator. 2 one

who visits a harlot.

ਤਮਾਸਾ [tāmāsa] *A* तमासा *n* act of moving; act of involvement. 2 show for entertainment; amusing scene. “kəutək koḍ tāmāsa.”—*varjet*. 3 While explicating “cācalcit nā jāṭ tāmāse”, Bhai Santokh Singh interpreted tāmāsa as a house of harlots.

ਤਮਾਕੂ [tāmaku], **ਤਮਾਖੂ** [tāmakhū] *P* तमाकू *A* तमाखू *Pg* tobacco *Skt* तमाकू and कलंस.¹ *L.* Nicotiana tabacum.

It is a native herb of America and there its name is tobacco. Travellers from Europe took it to other countries along with its original name. It became popular in Europe in 1560 AD and the Portuguese traders brought its seed to India in 1605 AD and made it popular throughout the country.

The Muslims regard the use of tobacco as a sin, so smoking is prohibited in the mosques. The Wahabi Muslims, in particular, refrain from smoking.

In Sikhism, there is a complete ban on the use of tobacco and it is termed, as jagatjuṭh — refuse of the world, bīkhyā — illusory and gēda dhum — filthy smoke. “jagatjuṭh te rāhīye dur.”—*GPS*. “bīkhyā kirīya bhaddēn tyago.”—*GV 10*. “gēdadhum bās te tyagahu. aṭi galanī is te dhār bhagahu.”—*GPS*. “kuṭṭha hukka cārās tāmaku... in ki or nā kab-hu dekhe.”—*prashnottar bhai nādlal*.

ਤਮਾਚਾ [tāmācā] *T* तमाचा *P* तमाचा *n* buffet, slap, smack, spank. “lepni sīgh ke ik hātahu tāmācā.”—*GPS*. 2 swoop or quick assault. “asvaran dāl hve samudai, ek tāmācā rāṇ ko marāhu.”—*GPS*.

3 *T* तमाचा *pistol*. “kaḍh kāmār te hānyo tāmācā.”

¹Some scholars are of the view that tobacco plant is not of Indian origin, hence it does not carry any name in Sanskrit; but it is not true. Everyday we find that many new words are coined and enter into the dictionaries of each language.

—*GPS*.

ਤਮਾਮ [tāmam], **ਤਮਾਮੀ** [tāmamī] *A* تمام and تمام *adj* complete, whole, entire. 2 finished, ended.

ਤਮਾਮੁਲੁਜੁ ਹੈ [tāmamulūju hē] —*japu*. one who attracts others towards himself; one who turns others towards himself.

ਤਮਾਰੀ [tāmārī] *Skt* तमारी *n* ਤਮ - ਅਰਿ, foe of darkness — sun. 2 light. 3 lamp.

ਤਮਾਲ [tāmāl] *Skt* तमाल *n* blue-coloured flag; might; an evergreen tree about 20-25 feet high, often to be seen near the hills of comparatively low height and also on the bank of Jamuna river. Its fruit is sour in taste, which ripens during the rainy season. It has many medicinal properties, according to Ayurved. Its botanical name is xanthocymus pictorius. 2 bay leaf; leaf of cassia or cinnamon. 3 Several authors regard tāmāl as tāmaku, but there is no reference to it in the ancient scriptures.

ਤਮਾਲਪਤ੍ਰ [tāmālpātr] *n* leaf of tāmāl tree i.e. of Xanthocymus pictorius. 2 tobacco. See ਤਮਾਲ. 3. 3 leaf of cassia or cinnamon, bay leaf.

ਤਮਿ [tāmī] in the dark. 2 due to darkness. 3 *Skt* तमि *n* night, nightfall. 4 attachment, ignorance. 5 turmeric, curcuma longa.

ਤਮਿਸ [tāmīs] See ਤਮੀਬ.

ਤਮਿਸੂ [tāmīsū] *Skt* तमिसू *n* darkness. 2 ire. 3 according to Bhagwat, hell, which is pitch dark.

ਤਮਿਪਤਿ [tāmīpāṭi] *Skt* तमिपति *n* lord of night — moon. “turāk tej tāmīpāṭi ko tarāt.”—*GPS*. See ਤਮੀਪਤਿ.

ਤਮੀ [tāmī] *Skt* तमी *n* turmeric, curcuma longa. 2 night, nightfall.

ਤਮੀਬ [tāmīb] *Skt* तमीब *n* lord of night — moon.

ਤਮੀਚਰ [tāmīcār] *Skt* तमीचर *n* wanderer in the night — thief. 2 owl. 3 demon.

ਤਮੀਜ [tāmīj] *A* तमीज *n* power of discrimination; reason, judgement. 2 knowledge of the mysterious. “tāmījul tāmame.”—*japu*. 3 civilisation.

ਤਮੀਪਤਿ [tāmpatī] *Skt* *n* lord of the night – moon. “ghīryo tāmpatī tam kār mano.”–*NP*.

ਤਮੁਰ [tāmūr] See ਤੈਮੁਰ. 2 See ਤੰਬੁਰ.

ਤਮੁਰਾ [tāmura] See ਤੰਬੁਰਾ.

ਤਮੇਸਰ [tāmesar] *Skt* ਤਾਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ *n* copper calcinated by Ayurvedic methods; calcinated copper, copper ash, copper oxide. 2 extract of copper.

ਤਮੇ [tāme] See ਤਮਯ and ਤਮ. “tyag tāme sabb dhamān ki.”–*kṛisān*.

ਤਮੋਗੁਣ [tāmogun] *Skt* *n* third of the illusory world leading to darkness. 2 ignorance. 3 ire.

ਤਮੋਘ੍ਨ [tāmoghna] *Skt* *n* ਤਮ + ਘ੍ਨ eradicator of darkness – sun. 2 moon. 3 fire. 4 lamp. 5 knowledge. 6 the true Master.

ਤਮੋਮਣਿ [tāmomaṇi] *Skt* *n* that which shines like a jewel in darkness; glowworm; lightning bug. 2 glittering jewel.

ਤਮੋਰ [tāmora], ਤਮੋਲ [tāmola] *Skt* तामूल *n* betel leaf; leaf of betel plant (Piper betel). “kajal har tāmola rās.”–*bar maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 gift and cash given by relatives on the occasion of marriage ceremony are also called by this. This word suggests that this meagre gift is given for buying betels.

ਤਮਕ [tāmāk] See ਤਮਕ.

ਤਮੰਚਾ [tāmāca] pistol. See ਤਮਾਚਾ 3.

ਤਮੰਨਾ [tāmāna] *A* तमन् *n* wish, desire, longing. Its root is māna, which means to guess.

ਤਯ [tāy] *A* त *adj* completed, finished. 2 certain, decided, settled. 3 *Skt* तय *vr* defend, advance.

ਤਯੰਮਮ [tāyammam] *A* तम *n* act of being pure; cleaning of organs with soil or sand, if water is not available, before performing prayers etc is allowed in the Muslim faith. 2 search, exploration, seeking.

ਤਯਾਰ [tāyar] *P* तय *adj* proper, appropriate, suitable for work. 2 prepared, ready for work. 3 present. 4 hefty, stout, robust.

ਤਯਾਰ ਬਰ ਤਯਾਰ [tāyar bār tāyar] See ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ.

ਤਯਾਰੀ [tāyari] *n* readiness; idea of being ready. See ਤਯਾਰ.

ਤਯੈ [tāyā] *pron* their. “tāyā marbe kaj bisne hākare.”–*gurusobha*. 2 See ਤਯ.

ਤਰ [tār] *Skt* *n* toll charged for crossing a river. 2 act of swimming, or floating. 3 fire. 4 way, path. 5 speed, gait. 6 tree. tār and tārū are both Sanskrit words.

“tār tārī apvitr kārī manīe re.”–*māla ravidas*. 7 *Skt* तर् a roller for rolling cloth on. “chochi nālī tātū nālī nīkṣe, nā tār rāhi urjhai.”–*gāu kabir*. Here tār stands for a pack of breaths. 8 *H* oblong green fruit of a species of cucumber grown in summer. *L* cucumis stivus. 9 *adv* below, under. “hevar uparī chātī tār.”–*s kabir*. “sītāl jāl kije sām ora. tār uparī dekār bāhu šora.”–*GPS*. 10 *part* by, with. “ja tār jēcch kīnār āsurān kī sabb kī kṛīya hīrānī.”–*parās*. 11 *Skt* and *P* *suf* used with adjectives, shows their comparative degree as in śudhtār, bīhtār e.g. purer, better. It is a suffix for forming comparative degree of adjectives. “jān dekhān ke tārśuddh bāne.”–*kālki*. ‘became śuddhtār means became purer (more pure).’ “dukh dālādū bhān tār.”–*var sar* *m* 5. 12 *P* त *adj* wet, soaked. 13 fresh. 14 clean. 15 tied.

ਤਰਈ [tārāi] floats, swims.

ਤਰਈਯਾ [tārāiya] *adj* swimmer. 2 *n* galaxy, stars. “kanh bhāyo sāsī suddh māno sām rajāt gvarānī tīr tārāiya.”–*kṛisān*.

ਤਰਏ [tārāe] *adv* below, under. “syam bāhe jāmunā tārāe”–*kṛisān*.

ਤਰਸ [tārās] *n* pity, mercy. 2 *Skt* flesh. 3 *P* ترس *fear*, terror, fright. *Skt* त्रास. “nā tārās jāval.”–*gāu ravidas*. “khasāmu pāchanī tārās kārī jā māhī.”–*asa kabir*. 4 *Skt* तर् desire, wish; aspiration. “sīdh sadhīk tārāsāhī.”–*dhāna* *m* 3. 5 thirst, attachment, longing. 6 ocean, sea. 7 ship, fleet. 8 sun. 9 *A* ترس *n* frivolity. 10 evil.

ਤਰਸਣ [tərsən] *Skt* तर्षण *n* thirst, longing. 2 desire, aspiration.

ਤਰਸਣਾ [tərsəna] *v* be thirsty. 2 to desire, long for. See ਤਰਸਣ. "nēṇ mēhṭje tərāsde."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਤਰਸਨ [tərsən] See ਤਰਸਣ. "tərsən kəu danu dije."—*kəḷi* 2 *m* 4. 'Give to the needy and the desirous.'

ਤਰਸਨਾ [tərsəna] See ਤਰਸਣਾ. "uməg hiu tərāsna."—*kan* *m* 5.

ਤਰਸਾਉਣਾ [tərsauna] *v* frighten, cause panic. 2 make one long for; enhance the need.

ਤਰਸੀਦਨ [tərsidən] *P* ترسیدن be afraid, get frightened.

ਤਰਸੁ [tərsu] See ਤਰਸ.

ਤਰਸੋ [tərsō] third day, coming third day; day next to the day after tomorrow.

ਤਰਹ [tərah] *adv* below, under. 2 *A* طرح *n* kind, sort, manner. 3 plan, scheme, method. 4 problem; verse given to complete a poem. 5 base; basis; foundation.

ਤਰਕ [tərak] *Skt* तर्क *vr* talk, shine, doubt, argue. 2 *n* idea, thought. 3 reasoning, argument, logic, sarcasm. "tərak nəca."—*dhāna namdev*. 4 *Skt* तर्क a kind of wolf. *E* Hyena. "kol sase nakule tərē gən."—*GPS*. 5 *A* تَرْك renunciation. "duni surəg sukh dou tərko. man jī moh lī pay nā ur ko."—*NP*. 6 detachment, indifference. "upji tərak dīgābər hoā."—*bīla* 2 *m* 4. 7 *H* onom snapping sound. "tərki he tēni."—*krisən*. 'the string of the dress snapped.'

ਤਰਕਸ਼ [tərkəʃ] *P* ترکش short for tirkəʃ. *n* quiver. "tərkəʃ tir kəmaṇ sāg."—*sri* *m* 1.

ਤਰਕਸਬੰਦ [tərkəsbād] *n* warrior bearing a quiver.

ਤਰਕਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ [tərkəʃastrə] *Skt* तर्कशास्त्र *n* logic, science of reasoning.

ਤਰਕਣ [tərkən], ਤਰਕਨ [tərkən] *Skt* *n* process of reasoning; discussion, controversy. 2 casuistry. "ved sastrā kəu tərkan laga tətjog nā pachane."—*asa* *m* 5.

ਤਰਕਨਾ [tərakna] *v* snap, break, crash. See ਤਰਕ 7. 2 fry, parch. 3 argue, utter sarcasm. See ਤਰਕਣ. 4 prick, pierce, prickle. "bātā ərī ki tərki mən me."—*krisən*. 5 See ਤੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਤਰਕਵਿਦਯਾ [tərakvidya] knowledge of logic, science of reasoning. See ਤਰਕਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਤਰਕਾ [tərka] *n* dawn, morning time. 2 fry; pan-fry; process of parching something in hot ghee. 3 *A* ترک left out material. 4 property/wealth of a person, left behind at the time of his/her death.

ਤਰਕਾਰੀ [tərkārī] See ਤਰਕਾਰੀ 3.

ਤਰਕਾਰੀ [tərkārī] *n* cooked vegetable. 2 vegetable, that can be cooked. 3 *Skt* तर्कारी pumpkin, cucurbit, bottlegourd.

ਤਰਕੀਬ [tərkib] *A* ترکیب *n* sense of uniting. 2 effort, scheme. 3 construct. 4 concordance, union. 5 method.

ਤਰੱਕੀ [tərkki] *A* تَرْك *n* sense of rising up; progress, promotion.

ਤਰਖ [tərah] See ਤਰਕ 4.

ਤਰਖਾ [tərkha] *n* wave, surge. "mən sāt sādā ɪn te tərkhā."—*NP*. 2 longing, thirst. 3 desire, aspiration.

ਤਰਖਾਨ [tərkhan] *n* log scraper; carpenter. 2 *P* تارخان a designated royal officer, who is respected and is exempted from appearance in court for any crime committed by him. 3 holder of a medieval title signifying command over 5000 soldiers.

ਤਰਗਸ [tərgas] See ਤਰਕਸ.

ਤਰਗੇ [tərgə] See ਤਰਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਤਰਜ [təraj] *Skt* तर्ज *vr* blame, frighten, reprimand, ridicule. 2 *A* تَرْج *n* shape, form. 3 form, manner. 4 custom, tradition. 5 construct, structure. 6 gun's wooden stock, obtained from a tree. See ਤਰਜ ਬਾਸਨੀ.

ਤਰਜਨ [tərajən] *Skt* तर्जन *n* act of reprimand, threat. 2 anger, ire. See ਤਰਜ.

ਤਰਜਨੀ [tərajənī] *Skt* तर्जनी *n* that finger which is

raised while reprimanding; finger closer to the thumb; forefinger.

ਤਰਜ ਬਾਸਨੀ [təɾəj basni] *n* gun mounted on a wooden stock obtained from a tree. "mor sipər bhīd səkə nə təɾəj basni."—GV 10. 'the gun (bullet) cannot pierce the shield held by me.'

ਤਰਜੀ [təɾji] threat, warning. See ਤਰਜਨ. "həɾi ki chətiā təɾji hē."—cāḍi 1.

ਤਰਜੀਹ [təɾjih] *A* تَرْجِيْه *n* sense of dominating. 2 importance.

ਤਰਜੁਮਾ [təɾjuma] *A* تَرْجُومَة *n* translation.

ਤਰਣ [təɾən] *Skt n* act of crossing a river; swimming. "ohi ja apɪ dube, tum kəha tərənhar."—var bīha m 1. 2 plank floating on the water; boat. 3 salvation, emancipation. "praṇi tərən ka ihe suau."—sukhmāni. 4 paradise, heaven.

ਤਰਣਤਾਰਣ [təɾəntarən] *adj* who liberates like a ship. "təɾəntarən prəbhū tərō nau."—ram m 5. 2 See ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ.

ਤਰਣਾ [təɾna] *v* swim. 2 cross by swimming. 3 acquire salvation. See ਤਰਣ.

ਤਰਣਿ [təɾni] *Skt n* sun. 2 ray. 3 copper. 4 a wild plant of the sandy region — calotropis procera. 5 *adj* going hurriedly.

ਤਰਣੀ [təɾni] *Skt n* boat, canoe, dinghy. 2 See ਤਰੁਣੀ.

ਤਰਣੁ [təɾənu] See ਤਰਣ and ਤਰਣਾ. "təɾənu duhela bhəra khin məhi."—asa chət m 5. 2 youthfulness, youth. 3 See ਤਰੁਣ.

ਤਰਤਾਰੀ [təɾtari] or ਤਰੁਤਾਰੀ [təɾutari] *Skt* तर्तरीक *n* boat, canoe. "həɾi kirəti tərutari."—guj m 4. 2 *adj* crossing over. "tərutari māni namu su citu."—gəu m 1.

ਤਰਤੀਬ [təɾtib] *A* تَرْتِيب *n* placement of objects at their respected places; arrangement in a given order; system, order. Its root is rutba, which means status.

ਤਰਥੱਲਾ [təɾthəlla] *n* fearful shivering; disturbance;

disorder.

ਤਰਦੀਦ [təɾdid] *A* تَرْدِید *n* act of refuting, denial.

ਤਰੱਦੁਦ [təɾəddud] *A* تَرْدُود *n* arrival and departure. 2 anxiety, worry. 3 effort, remedy.

ਤਰਨ [təɾən] See ਤਰਣ. 2 See ਤਰੁਣ.

ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ [təɾntarən] See ਤਰਣਤਾਰਣ. 2 a holy place fourteen miles north of Amritsar railway station in the same district. There is a railway station in Tarn Taran also. Guru Arjan Dev purchased land belonging to villages Khara and Palasur for rupees one lakh and fifty seven thousand and got a tank dug on Vaisakh 17, Sammat 1647.¹ The town was founded in Sammat 1653 and brick kilns were set up to supply bricks for strengthening the tank and building the temple. Amiruddin, son of Nuruddin, forcibly took away the bricks and used them for the construction of an inn and his own houses.² In Sammat 1823, Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia demolished these buildings and got built two sides of the tank. The other two sides were got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh through Mota Ram. Kanwar Nau Nihal Singh paved concrete on the flooring in the circumambulation and also got built the minaret (tower). An elegant gurdwara stands on the bank of this holy tank.

There is a home for lepers established by Guru Arjan Dev. This is why Tarn Taran is also named as "dukhnivarən", eradicator of sufferings.³ A fief (estate) worth Rs. 4664 per annum has been allotted to this holy place

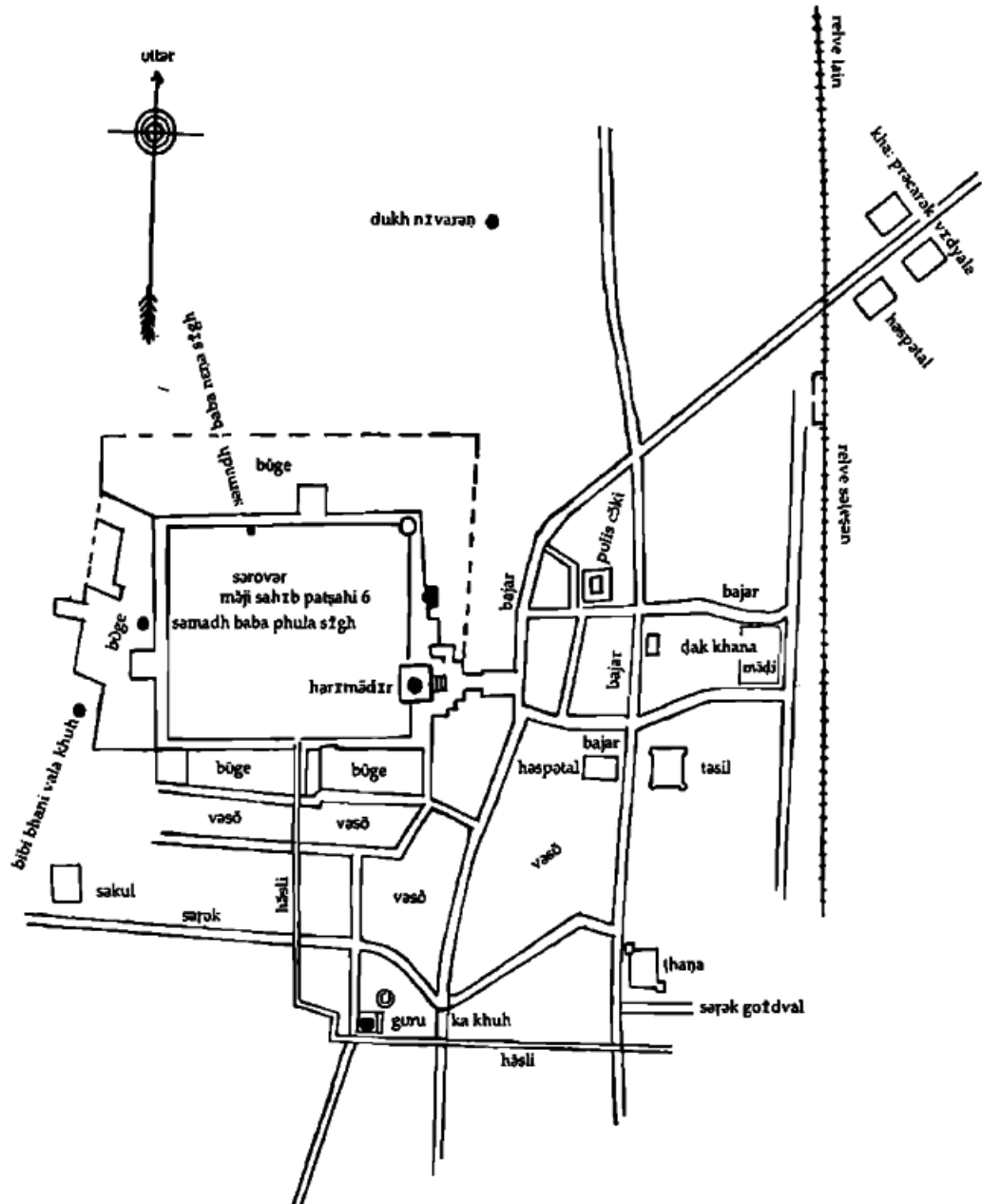
¹The tank is 999 feet long and 990 feet wide.

²Noorandi village, which was founded by Amiruddin's father, is situated at a distance of three miles from Tarn Taran.

³It is highly regrettable that the Sikhs could not manage this institution established for the welfare of the lepers so it went under the control of Christian preachers who are maintaining it excellently.

nəḵṣa tərən tarən

nəṣan gurdvara —●—



MAP OF TARNTARAN



DARVAR SAHIB - TARNTARAN

since the period of the Sikh rule. Two shops are also the property of the gurdwara. An annual income of approximately rupees 40,000 comes from the offerings to this shrine.

There is Manji Sahib within the circumambulation. Guru Arjan Dev used to supervise the construction of the holy tank and Guru Hargobind would address the religious congregation here. The well got dug and constructed by Guru Arjan Dev named "guru ka khuh" is situated about one furlong south of the town. Here also stands Manji Sahib to commemorate the arrival of the Master. The well named "bibi bhani vala khuh", got dug in memory of the Guru's respected mother, is another sacred place here.

A religious congregation held on every new moon day, but one held on Bhadon's dark half is of special importance and is celebrated with great fervour.

ਤਰਨਦੀਤ ਅਰਿ [tərāndēt arɪ] *n* killer of youthfulness – old age; its enemy – nectar (amrit). –*sānāma*.

ਤਰਨਰਾਜ ਛੰਦ [tərənraj chāṇḍ] is also called *sāmānka*. It is characterised by four feet, each foot having *rā*, *jā*, *gā*, *ṢṢ*, *ṢṢ*, *Ṣ*. or alternately seven characters in *guru laghu* order.

Example:

chaḍ subhr saj ko,

lag hē ākaj ko. –*kālki*.

ਤਰਨਾ [tərna] See **ਤਰਨਾ**. "na tərna tulha hām buḍāṣi." –*asa pāṭi m 1*.

ਤਰਨਾਪੈ [tərnapo] *n* youthfulness. *Skt* तारुण्य young age, youth. "tərnapo bikhīān siu khoio." –*ram m 9*.

ਤਰਨੀ [tərənɪ], **ਤਰਨੀ** [tərənɪ] *n* boat, canoe, dinghy. "tərni bighna sālitapātɪ ki." –*NP*. 2 See **ਤਰੁਣੀ** and **ਤਰੁਨੀ**. 3 *Skt* sun.

ਤਰਪਣ [tərpaṇ], **ਤਰਪਣੁ** [tərpaṇu], **ਤਰਪਨ** [tərpaṇ]

Skt तर्पण *n* act of satiating. In the Hindu religion, an act of offering water with hand or spoon along with the chanting holy hymns in order to propitiate deities and forefathers. "sādhīa tərpaṇu kārāhɪ gātri." –*sor m 3*.

ਤਰਪਾ [tərpa] *Skt* तृपा *n* shame, shyness. "tərpa kārke ucē nā guru dhiḡ ben." –*NP*. 2 prostitute. 3 *adj* ashamed, abashed.

ਤਰਫ [tərɪf] *A* طرف *n* direction. 2 side, edge. 3 *adj* partiality. "tārəph jɪnē sətəbhau de." –*var suhi m 2*.

ਤਰਫਦਾਰ [tərəfdar] *A* طرفدار *adj* partisan; supporter.

ਤਰਫਨਾ [tərəphna] *v* writhe, wriggle in pain.

ਤਰਫਰਾਤ [tərphrat] *adv* writhing. "tərphrat prithvi pāyo." –*ramav*. 2 writhes.

ਤਰਫਾ [tərpha] *adv* from, from the side of. "mukh ujəl gurmukhɪ tərpha." –*prābha m 4*. 2 fluttered.

ਤਰਬ [tərəb] *n* strings in a sitar etc, below the main playing strings, which help in the generation of their respective notes. 2 act of swimming, floating. "bhəujəl tərbiē." –*asa m 5*.

ਤਰਬੂਜ [tərbuz], **ਤਰਬੂਜ਼** [tərbuzah], **ਤਰਬੂਜ** [tərbuz] *Skt* तरबुज *P* ترنجور or ترنجور *n* watermelon. *L* Citrullus Vulgaris. The aftereffect of watermelon is cold and wet. It cures ailments of the liver. It is also useful for curing diseases caused by syphilis. Watermelons grown in arid lands (irrigated only by rain water) are superior in taste and quality.

ਤਰਬੋ [tərbo] *n* act of swimming, swimming.

ਤਰਭਰ [tərbhər] *onom* sound of words in quick succession. "tərbhər pər sər." –*ramav*. 'Arrows came in quick succession.'

ਤਰਮਿਸ [tərmim] *A* ترميم *n* act of repairing, repair, reparation.

ਤਰਰਾ [tər-ra] See **ਤਰਾਰਾ** and **ਤਰਰਾ**.

ਤਰਲ [tərl] *Skt* adj playful, volatile. 2 unstable. 3 fluid like water; liquid. 4 shining. 5 *n* necklace, that heaves on the breast. 6 diamond.

7 horse. 8 iron.¹ 9 honey bee.

ਤਰਲ ਜੁਆਣੀ [tərlə juāṇi] *adj* blooming youth.

See ਤਰਲ. "kuhkāṇi kōkīla tərlə juāṇi."—*vād chāt m l*.

ਤਰਲਤਾ [tərlatā] *n* liveliness, restlessness. 2 dilution, fluidity; sense of thawing.

ਤਰਲਨਯਨ [tərlənəyān] a prosodic meter having four feet, each foot marked by four syllables i.e. ||, ||, ||, ||.

Example:

dhar mān dharam kīrāt kār,
kābahu nā gōmānahu parghar,
nīj sām lakh jāg sabbhī nār,
gurmāt nīymān ānūsār.

ਤਰਲਾ [tərlā] *n* cringing entreaty; supplication; act of imploring. 2 *Skt* concentrated extract obtained by boiling barley; sap (thickened water) after barley is boiled in it. 3 wine. 4 acerbic liquid. 5 honeybee. 6 fluid-like; that has fluidity. See ਤਰਲ. "tərlā juāṇi apī bhāṇi."—*vād m l*.

ਤਰਵ [tərav] *n* sole; bottom of a foot. "tərav cārān pā bīspōṭ sēghān."—*GPS*.

ਤਰਵਰ [tərvār] *Skt* ਤਰਵਰ *n* a large and elegant tree. 2 tree. "tərvār phulē bān hārē."—*bāsāt a m l*. "tərvārū kāṛā pākhi mānu."—*oṣkar*. 3 *adj* beautiful tree.

ਤਰਵਰ ਬਿਰਖ ਬਿਹੰਗ ਬੁਇਅੰਗਮ ਘਰ ਪਿਰੁ ਧਨ ਸੋਹਾਵੈ [tərvār bīrakh bīhāṅ bhuīāṅgām ghārī pīru dhān sohāvē]—*sar m l*. 'Trees, animals, birds, snakes feel happy when it rains; the wife regards herself lucky when her husband is at home. i.e. all who are malevolent, thick-witted, unwise, renunciants, egoists gain bliss by acting upon the Guru's precepts.'

ਤਰਵਰਿ [tərvārī] on the tree. "tərvārī pāchi pāc."—*oṣkar*. See ਪੰਜ ਪੰਛੀ. 2 to the tree.

ਤਰਵਰੀਆ [tərvārīā] *adj* armed with a sword;

¹This name is due to the quality of iron being sensitive to the presence of magnet.

carrying a sword. "həṭṭhe tərvārīē hōkar."—*ramav*.

ਤਰਵਰੁ [tərvārū] See ਤਰਵਰ.

ਤਰਵਾ [tərvā] See ਤਰਵ.

ਤਰਵਾ ਤਰ [tərvā tār] *adv* under the foot, below the shoesole. "bāhi īh bhāt rāhi tərvā tār."—*cāḍī l*. 'So flourished the sword that it stopped only below the foot i.e. it sawed the whole body.' 2 *adj* thoroughly soaked, inundated.

ਤਰਵਾਯਾ [tərvayā], ਤਰਵਾਯੋ [tərvayō] *adj* upside down, inverted, overturned, topsyturvy. "lāṭkē nā sīr tərvayō hvē gārābh bīc."—*GPS*.

ਤਰਵਾਰ [tərvār], ਤਰਵਾਰਿ [tərvārī] *Skt* तरवार *n* that which prevents the advance of the enemies; sword, sabre, scimitar.

"āsī kīrīpān khāḍō khāṛāg sēph tēg tərvār."—*sānāmā*.

līlām ḥārīdar bādri hālābbī pāṭa,
māṣahī khāḍā dhop una tēg tārno,
mīsīrī nīvāzānī guptī jūnābbīxānī,
īlēmānī xurāsānī kāṭī tēgā kārno,
sēph gujārātī āgrēzī ḍ dūdāmi rūsi
mākki hē dūdharī tyōhī ḍāt nām dhārno,
gurdā phīrozānī māgrābī ḍ sīrōhī
"bhānu" kāvī eti tərvārī jāṭī bārno.

ਤਰਾ [təra] See ਤਰਹ. 2 *P* 1, to thee. "bhujhī nānāk bādīkhēlas tārā."—*maru solhe m*. 3 past tense of tārā, swam.

ਤਰਾਉ [tərau] *n* act of swimming, act of floating. 2 decline, descent. 3 ਤਰਾਉਂ ਰੋਊਂ I swim.

ਤਰਾਉਤ [təraut] *n* wetness, moisture, humidity, dampness, being moist. 2 greasiness, oiliness.

ਤਰਾਉਤੀ [tərauṭī] or ਤਰਾਵਤੀ [travṭī] an ancient town under police station Batana, in tehsil and district Karnal. The boundary wall of the town shows that it was a royal place in the ancient times. Within the boundary wall, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur to the north-east of the habitation. It stands only

supreme of all the human beings and the glorious head of all the deities, the Guru, started playing with his companions in water by pushing it apart with his arms and then splashing it.' 3 mace. 4 basket for stacking clothes. 5 P ੯੭ dampness. 6 the land where rain water remains standing for long. 7 decline; downward slope. 8 saffron, (crocus stivus); filament of a flower in which pollen develops. 9 gravy, soup. 10 See ਤਰੀ.

ਤਰੀਆ [təria] *adj* swimmer. 2 *adv* under, beneath, below. "səgəl bəria birəkh ik taria."—*bzha m 5*. 'All the travellers i.e. living beings are under one tree (world).'

ਤਰੀਕ [tərik] See ਤਰੀਕਾ and ਤਰੀਖ.

ਤਰੀਕਤ [tərikət], ਤਰੀਕਤਿ [tərikəti] *A* طريقه *n* mode of spiritual purification. See ਸੂਫੀ. "tərikəti tərək khoj [olavəhu]."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 sense — scripture of śara codes; Hadis etc. "tərək tərīkəti janīe hīdu bed puran."—*gəu bəvən kəbir*.

ਤਰੀਕਾ [tərika] *A* طريقه *n* method, way. 2 plan, scheme, effort.

ਤਰੀ ਤਾਗਰੀ [təri tagri] fastening device (top bolt) and covering, bolt grill and its meshed covering. "təri tagri chuṭi."—*asa kəbir*. See ਤਾਗਰੀ. See ਚਟਾਰਾ and ਚਿਰਗਟ.

ਤਰੀਤ [tərit] See ਤਰੀਤ.

ਤਰੁ [təru] *Skt n* tree. 2 gum, glue. 3 *adj* emancipator. 4 See ਤੁਰ and ਗਜਨਵ. 5 imperative form of verb ਤਰਣਾ. "təru bhəujəlu."—*gəu m 4*.

ਤਰੁਅਰਿ [təruəri] *n* elephant — enemy of the tree.

ਤਰੁਅਰਿ ਰਿਪੁ ਨਾਦਨਿ [təruəri ripu nadəni] *n* enemy of the tree — elephant, its enemy — lion, that roars like a rifle (gun).—*sənama*.

ਤਰੁਸਾਰ [tərusar] *n* gum, glue. 2 camphor.

ਤਰੁਜ [təruj] *n* fruit produced by a tree. 2 gum, glue. 3 wood, timber.—*sənama*. 4 gun's wooden butt.—*sənama*.

ਤਰੁਜਨਾਥ [tərujnath] *n* the superior-most timber — walnut.—*sənama*.

ਤਰੁਜਨਾਥ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣਿ [tərujnath prīṣṭəṇi] *n* timber-wood, obtained from a tree; the superior-most of all timbers — walnut wood, of which is made the stock of a gun.—*sənama*.

ਤਰੁਣ [təruṇ] *Skt adj* young, youthful. 2 new, fresh. 3 *n* sun.¹ 4 castor, castor oil plant. 5 a variety of jasmine plant. 6 tərūṇ has also been used for taruṇy which means youth or youthfulness. "təruṇ teju pərtiṛə mukh johəhi."—*sri beṇi*.

ਤਰੁਣ ਤਰੁਜਾ [təruṇ tərūja] *Skt* ਤਰਣਿ ਤਰੁਜਾ *n* daughter of the sun—Yamuna; Jamna river.

ਤਰੁਣ ਦਲ [təruṇ dəl] When the strength of the Khalsa increased a lot, the Sikh intelligentsia in Sammat 1791 decided to consolidate them into two groups — the group comprising Sikhs forty years old or younger was named Tarun Dal and the Sikhs over forty were grouped into Vriddh Dal. Nawab Kapur Singh, Jassa Singh, Tharaj Singh etc became chiefs of this Vriddh Dal.

Tarun Dal was further divided into five squads: a) squad of martyrs, comprising martyrs like Deep Singh, Natha Singh, Gurbax Singh etc. b) squad of Amritsar chiefs which included Prem Singh, Dharam Singh as leaders.

c) squad of Dallewalia led by Dasaundha Singh Gill, Fateh Singh of Bhagtoo Ka, Karam Singh, Gurdyal Singh Dallewale.

d) squad of Baba Kahan Singh which included Miri Singh Bhalla, Hari Singh Dhillon, Bagh Singh Hallowalia.

e) squad of Mazhabi Sikhs—comprising Bir Singh, Jiwan Singh, Madan Singh, Amar Singh.

ਤਰੁਣਾਈ [təruṇai], ਤਰੁਣਾਪਨ [təruṇapən], ਤਰੁਣਾਧੇ

¹Sanskrit word tərūṇ stands for the sun, and the poets have derived tərūṇ from it.

[taruṇape], ਤਰੁਣਪੇ [taruṇapo], ਤਰੁਣਪੇ [taruṇapo] *n* youth, youthfulness; state of life in full bloom.
 ਤਰੁਣਿ [taruṇi], ਤਰੁਣੀ [taruṇi] *Skt* *adj* young woman; woman of young age. 2 *n* young woman between the ages of 16 and 32 years.
 ਤਰੁਣਾਰੀ [tarutari] See ਤਰੁਣਾਰੀ.
 ਤਰੁਣੁਕ [tarutuk] *n* tree's bark. See ਤਰੁਕ.
 ਤਰੁਣ [tarun] See ਤਰੁਣ.
 ਤਰੁਣਪੇ [taruṇapo] See ਤਰੁਣਪੇ.
 ਤਰੁਣਿ [taruṇi] See ਤਰੁਣੀ. 2. "jiu taruṇi bharat pāran."—*brīla* 3 m 5.
 ਤਰੁਣੀ [taruṇi] *Skt* तरणो: of the sun. "raj gayo taruṇo māg ren layo."—*krīṣṇa*. 'The sun's reign ended and the night took over.'
 ਤਰੁਣਿਗ [taruṇig] monkey, 2 langur.
 ਤਰੁਣਿਪੁ [taruṇipu] elephant. See ਤਰੁਣਿ.
 ਤਰੁਣਰ [taruṇar] See ਤਰੁਣਰ.
 ਤਰੁਣ [taruṇa] shoe's sole. See ਤਰੁਣ.
 ਤਰੁਣੀ [taruṇi] elephant. See ਤਰੁਣਿ.
 ਤਰੁ [taru], ਤਰੁਆ [taruā] See ਤਰੁ. "sel taruā phāl phul diāu."—*savēye* m 4 ke.
 ਤਰੁਣੇ [taruṇe] *adj* swimmers. 2 *adv* under, below, beneath. 3 *n* soles of the shoes.
 ਤਰੇ [tare] *adv* under, below, beneath. 2 tare is also used for ਤਰੇ [tare] — stars. "name ke suami teu tare."—*gāu namdev*. 'that may also emancipate.' 3 got liberated, got emancipated. "gurke sabbadī tare munī kete."—*bher* m 1.
 ਤਰੇਰਨਾ [tareṇa] *v* reprimand, warn, frown (upon). "sun sikkhān dīs nēn tareṇa."—*GPS*.
 ਤਰੇ [tare] *adv* below, beneath. "jau gurdev tā bekūth tare."—*bher namdev*. 'acquires status higher than paradise.' 2 gets liberated.
 ਤਰੇਯਾ [tareya] *adj* swimmer. 2 *n* stars, planets. See ਤਰੇਯਾ.
 ਤਰੇਰੁਹ [taroruh] *n* fruit grown on a tree. "tisi bag hū me taroruh cābehē."—*cārit* 17.
 ਤਰੇਵਰ [tarovar], ਤਰੇਵਰੁ [tarovarū] See ਤਰੇਵਰ. "tū vadpurakh agām tarovarū, hām pākhi tujh mahi."—*gūj* 3 m 1.

ਤਰੋਨਾ [tarōna] *n* earrings. *Skt* तारक earrings; an ornament for women's ears.
 ਤਰੋਕ [tarōk], ਤਰੋਕਾਰ [tarōkar] *P* تَرَكَ and تَرَكَ sound produced by mutual collision of weapons.
 ਤਰੋਗ [tarōg] *Skt* तरङ्ग *n* wave. "jiu jaltarōg phenu jāl hoi he."—*sar* m 5. 2 emotion, impulse. "agh pōj tarōg nivarān kau."—*savēye* m 4 ke. 3 chapters of a scripture, believed to be sea-like, are called tarōgs. 4 musical melody. "bhagatī hetī gursabbadī tarōga."—*maru solh* 3 m 1. 5 *P* تَرَكَ rattling sound produced by the mutual collision of maces and swords. 6 wound, injury. 7 prison, jail, gaol.
 ਤਰੋਗਣਿ [tarōgaṇi], ਤਰੋਗਣਿ [tarōgaṇi] See ਤਰੋਗਣਿ.
 ਤਰੋਗਾ [tarōga] See ਤਰੋਗ. 2 plural of ਤਰੋਗ.
 ਤਰੋਗਾਲੀ [tarōgālī], ਤਰੋਗਣੀ [tarōgaṇī], ਤਰੋਗਣੀ [tarōgaṇī] *Skt* तरङ्गणी *n* river, in which the waves rise.
 ਤਰੋਗਣੀ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਯਕ ਸਤ੍ਰ [tarōgaṇi ja cār nāyak sātṛ] *n* rifle; grass growing by a river; deer grazing on it; its master, the lion; its enemy, the rifle.—*sanama*.
 ਤਰੋਗੀ [tarōgi] *Skt* तरङ्गिन् *adj* wave-like. "sagāl jāpāhī tarōgi."—*kālī* m 5. 2 *n* ocean.
 ਤਰੋਗੁ [tarōgu] See ਤਰੋਗ. 2 ocean, sea. See ਤਰੋਗੀ. 2. "tu mera tarōgu, hām mun tumare."—*asa* m 5.
 ਤਰੋਤ [tarōt] *Skt* तरत *n* ocean. 2 frog. 3 demon. 4 ship, fleet.
 ਤਰੋਤਿ [tarōti] swims across the ocean of life; gets emancipated. "kardāmā tarōti pāpīkēh."—*sahas* m 5.
 ਤਰੋਯੁ [tarōyu] got emancipated, got liberated. "tarōyu sāsar."—*savēye* m 4 ke.
 ਤਲ [tal] *Skt* तल *vr* be set up; be complete. 2 *Skt* *n* surface. 3 water table. 4 shoe's sole. "mera sir tin viṭahu tal rolīa."—*var gāu* 1 m 4. 5 palm. "nāv nīdhī kētal tāke."—*sor rāvidas*. 6 country, place, surface. "jenu rēbha māhītāl

pəgdhari."—GPS. 7 forest. 8 handle, grip. 9 support, base. 10 first of the seven antipodal regions. 11 adv beneath, under. See ਤਲਿ. 12 from below, from inside. "rəta səcīnamī təlhiəlu."—prabha m 1. 'The mind is fully engrossed in meditation of Thy Name from inside with no trace of ostentation. 13 See ਤਿੱਲਾ 2. 14 təl also used for ਤਲ [tal]. "pəkhia jini vəsae təl."—s pharid.

ਤਲਹੀਅਲੁ [təl-hialu] See ਤਲ 12.

ਤਲ ਕਾ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [təl ka brəhəmu] n vital air, life force; vital air being the most essential part of life is also called Brahmā — the ultimate truth. "təl ka brəhəmu le gəgənī cəravē."—asa kabir. 'may take the breath to the (tenth) mystical opening.' 2 uplifting the individual soul that has declined to the a state of wretchedness is like imparting a higher status to it.

ਤਲਕੀ [təlki] P تلکی n bitterness, acridness. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 (in relational terms) subservience, dependence. "tīs kəu təlki kīse ki nahi."—var vəd m 4. See ਤਲੱਲੁਕ.

ਤਲਕੀਨ [təlkin] A تلکین n act of imparting education; teaching.

ਤਲਖ [təlɪx] P تلخ adj bitter, painful. 2 ill-tempered.

ਤਲਖੀ [təlɪhi] See ਤਲਕੀ.

ਤਲੱਤੁਫ [tələttuf] A تلطف n compassion, mercy. Its root is lutaf.

ਤਲਨਾ [təlna] v fry in oil or ghee.

ਤਲਪ [təlap] Skt तलप n bed; decorated bed. "təlap sugādh chīṭkari."—səloh. 2 mansion, loft, attic.

ਤਲਪਾ [təlpə] Skt तलपा n silken sheet for spreading over the bed. 2 bedsheet.

ਤਲਪੀ [təlpī] adj desirous of satisfying sexual urge. See ਗੁਰੁਤਲਪੀ.

ਤਲਫ [təlf] See ਤਲਫਨਾ. 2 A تلف adj destroyed, ruined. 3 dead, deceased.

ਤਲਫਨਾ [tələphna] v writhe and wriggle. "pania bīnu minū təlphē."—gūṛd namdev.

ਤਲੱਫੁਜ [tələffuj] A تلفظ act of uttering a word; pronunciation.

ਤਲਬ [təlab] A طلب n search, exploration. 2 desire, urge. "jivəntəlab nivarī suami."—ram m 1. 3 salary, pay, service. 4 invitation. "ai təlab gopalraī ki."—asa kabir. "təlbā pəusənī akiā."—var ram m 1. 5 Skt singer, musician. 6 Skt fragrance produced by rubbing a substance like sandalwood.

ਤਲਬੀ [təlbī] P طلبی n act of summoning. "baki vala təlbīe."—suhī m 1.

ਤਲਬੇਲੀ [təlbēli], ਤਲਮੱਛੀ [təlməcchi], ਤਲਮਲਾਹਟ [təlməlahəṭ], ਤਲਮਲਾਟ [təlməlaṭ] n restlessness, act of squirming as a fish writhes while on the ground; writhing and wriggling.

ਤਲਵਕਾਰ [təlvəkar] See ਕੋਨ 3.

ਤਲਵਰੀਆ [təlvəria] armed with a sword. See ਤਰਵਰੀਆ.

ਤਲਵਾਇਆ [təlvāia], ਤਲਵਾਹਾ [təlvaha], ਤਲਵਾਯਾ [təlvaya] adj tilted downward, inverted, upside down. "sīr təlvāe dīgge, jyō nəṭ bajiā."—GPS.

ਤਲਵਾਰ [təlvār] See ਤਰਵਾਰ.

ਤਲਵਾਰ [təlvār], ਤਲਵਾਰੀ [təlvārī] one of the six subcastes of the Khatris. "sēsara təlvār sukhala."—BG.

ਤਲਵੰਡੀ [təlvāḍī] There are numerous villages bearing this name, but two of them are very famous in the Sikh history:

1 Raibhoi ki Talwandi. Its earlier name was Raipur while it is popularly known as Nankana or Nankiana' being the birth-place of Guru Nanak Dev. It is situated in district Shekhupura. See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

2 Saboki Talwandi. It is the administrative district of Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for several months. It is popularly known as Damdama Sahib (Guru Ki Kashi). See ਦਮਦਮਾ.

ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ [təlvāḍī sabo ki] See ਤਲਵੰਡੀ 2. 'It is known as Nankana as well as Nankiana.

ਤਲੇਵੁਨ [taləvvun] *A* تلون *n* multi-coloured. 2 playful nature. Its root is lən, which means colour.

ਤਲਾ [təla] *n* bottom, base. See ਤਲ.

ਤਲਾਉ [təlau] *n* pond, pool. "age əgənɪtəlau."—*sava m 1*.

ਤਲਾਸ਼ [təlaʃ] *T* تلاش *n* search, exploration, quest.

ਤਲਾਸ਼ੀ [təlaʃi] act of searching/exploring. 2 It means searching of a house by officials, for the recovery of stolen or any other illegal material kept against the law.

ਤਲਾਹਾ [təlaɦa] *adj* relating to the bottom; of the lower part. 2 *adv* downward, towards the bottom. "urədh mul jis sakh təlaɦa."—*gujə m 1*. See ਉਤਪ.

ਤਲਾਕ [təlak] *A* تلاق *n* sense of separation, freedom, divorce. 2 wife's desertion by the husband as per the Islamic law. "dəi təlak prɪthəm ki nari."—*GPS*. Divorce can be granted by the husband only, the wife cannot divorce her husband. There are three types of divorces prevalent among the Muslims (Islam). 1 *təlak rəjəi* : In this type of divorce, the husband can bring back his wife even without remarrying her.

2 *təlak bayən* : In this type of divorce, the husband can bring back his wife only if he remarries her by performing Nikah.

3 *təlak mugəllɪjəh* : This type of divorce does not permit the husband to remarry his divorced wife.

ਤਲਾਤਲ [təlatəl] *Skt n* fifth of the seven netherworlds.

ਤਲਾਨਾ [təlanə] See ਤਰਨਾ. 2 get something fried in oil or ghee etc.

ਤਲਾਫੀ [təlaʃi] *A* تلافى *n* achievement, attainment. 2 compensation, indemnity.

ਤਲਾਵ [təlav] See ਤਲਾਉ.

ਤਲਾਵਾ [təlava] *A* طلاء *n* a squad of the army that keeps watch all around for protecting the

city and the army. "timir vikhe dihu dur təlava, gher rəkho cəhū ghāi."—*GPS*.

ਤਲਿ [təli] *adv* below, underneath. "vasa ara təli."—*s farid*. 'learnt to live under the earth.' "jru megəlu məsətu dije təli kūde."—*kan ə m 4*. 2 *Skt* स्थली *n* spot, location. "kheɪɪgə se pəkhnu jo cugde sətəli."—*sri ə m 1*. 'were grazing near the bank of the pond.'

ਤਲਿਕਾ [təlika] See ਜੇਰਬੰਦ.

ਤਲੀ [təli] *n* palm. See ਤਲ 5. "sir dhəri tali gəli meri au."—*sava m 1*. 2 sole. See ਤਲ 4. "danu məɦɪɖə təliɪkhaku."—*var asa*. 3 See ਤਲਿ 2.

ਤਲੀਮ [təlim] See ਤਾਲੀਮ.

ਤਲੇ [təle], ਤਲੇ [təle] *adv* under, below. "pavək təle jəravət he."—*bɪla m 5*. "səbh-hu təle, təle səbh upəri."—*bɪla m 5*. 'We are the lowliest and those of the low caste are above us.'

ਤਲੋਰ [təlor] See ਤੁਲਦਾਰੀ.

ਤਲੋਬਾ [tələba] See ਤੁਲੋਬਾ and ਮਖਦੂਮਪੁਰ.

ਤੱਲ [təll] *Skt* तल pit, dugout. 2 absorbed in Him.

ਤੱਲਕਾ [təllaka] *A* تالکة *n* territory, pargana, district.

ਤਵ [təv] *Skt pron* your. "təv gun brəɦəm brəɦəm tu janəɦɪ."—*kəli ə m 4*. 'O! all pervading supreme Being, only Thou know Thine attributes.' See ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਸਬਦ.

ਤਵਕ [təvək], ਤਵੱਕ [təvəkk] *Skt* तवक *pron* your. "təvəkk namɪrtəttɪɪ."—*VN*.

ਤਵੱਕਾਯ [təvəkkə], ਤਵੱਕਾ [təvəkkə] *A* توكى *n* sense of vəkə (descent); trust. 2 expectation, hope. ਤਵੱਕੁਫ [təvəkkuf] *A* توكى *n* sense of staying; staying, resting for a while.

ਤਵੱਜਹ [təvəjjəh], ਤਵੱਜਹ [təvəjjəh], ਤਵੱਜੇ [təvəjjə] *A* توجى *n* act of vəjjəh, which means being attentive or paying special attention. (by turning one's head in that direction).

ਤਵਨ [təvən] *pron* they, those. "kəurəu har təvən te sujha."—*gyan*. Kauravs thought of their defeat at his hand.

ਤਵ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [təv prəsəd] your kindness. 2 Thy

benediction be upon us! In the Sikh religion, this utterance is made while taking meals and putting on clothes. It means that we should be thankful to the Creator for every thing.

ਤਵ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [təv prəsadɪ] by your blessings, by your grace.

ਤਵਰੁਕ [təvərruk] See ਤਵਰੁਕ. "vahi təvərruk mujh kəu dije."—GPS.

ਤਵਲੁਦ [təvəllud] A ٲٲ birth of a vələd (child), take birth. 2 born.

ਤਵਾ [təva] n circular and flat iron plate, used for baking chapatis. "det jərə jese būd təva pe."—cāḍi 1. 2 a circular protective iron shield tied on the elephant's forehead.

ਤਵਾਂ [təvā] P ٲٲ have power; are able to do. This is used as a prefix to the verb. viz təvā kərəd.

ਤਵਾਇਸ [təvaɪs] ਤਵ-ਆਇਸ your order. "əs ko ju təvaɪsɪə məlɪə?"—VN. 'Who can defy your orders?'

ਤਵਾਸੀਰ [təvasir] See ਤਵਾਸੀਰ.

ਤਵਾਜਾ [təvaja], ਤਵਾਜੁਅ [təvajə] A ٲٲ respect, honour. 2 hospitality, reception. "kije təvaja, nə kije guman."—nəsihət. 3 This word has also been used for mutvəjjih (مُتَوَجِّه). "nij dis šah təvaja."—GPS.

ਤਵਾਨਨ [təvanən] ਤਵ-ਆਨਨ, your visage.

ਤਵਾਨਮ ਬੀਸ [təvanəm zist] P ٲٲ I can live.

ਤਵਾਨੀ [təvani] P ٲٲ May you do!

ਤਵਾਫ [təvaf] A ٲٲ n circumambulation, revolution, rotation.

ਤਵਾਯਫ [təvayəf] A ٲٲ n plural of tərifa; bands of wanderers, vagabonds. 2 dancing women.

ਤਵਾਰ [təvar] n spin, rotatory motion, turning round and round, rotation. "khaɪ təvar dhəra pər jhum giri."—krisən.

ਤਵਾਰੀਖ [təvarix] A ٲٲ n plural of ਤਾਰੀਖ; description of daily routine; history; a chronicle

¹This term is now used especially for groups of prostitutes.

having day-to-day description.

ਤਵਾਲਤ [təvalət] A ٲٲ n sense of ਤੁਲ [tul] i.e. length; spread.

ਤਵਾਲਯ [təvaləy] ਤਵ-ਆਲਯ your home. "jo kachu mal təvaləy so əb."—səveye 33. 'the material, that is in your house.'

ਤਵੀ [təvi] n large iron-plate. 2 a river which flows near Jammu town. 3 railway station of Tawi river; popularly known as "Jammu Tawi". It is located 25 miles away from Sialkot and 52 miles from Wazirabad.

ਤਵੀਤ [təvit] See ਤਵੀਤ.

ਤਵੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਥਰੀ [təvi di miṣri] lump of sugar made by settling its thickened warm solution in a kneading dish. This lump of sugar, shaped like a roti, is used for cooling sherbet and sweetening milk etc.

ਤਵੀਲ [təvil] A ٲٲ adj long. 2 n panegyric comprising many verses. 3 See ਬਹਿਰ ਤਵੀਲ. 4 Arabic poets have defined its metre as—"fəulun məfəilun fəulun məfəilun."

ਤਵੇਕ [təvek] ਤਵ-ਏਕ only yours, yours only. "təvek nam rəttiā."—VN.

ਤਵੈਗਰ [təvəgar] P ٲٲ adj mighty; having power; rich; wealthy.

ਤਵੈਗਰੀ [təvəgəri] P ٲٲ n state of being powerful; richness; wealthiness.

ਤੜ [təɾ] adv at once, instantly. "tɪsna bhukh utre həri sāti tər ave."—var bīla m 4. "tər suṇia səbhətu jəgət vici."—var gəu l m 4. 2 M n bank, shore. 3 end, conclusion. 4 S support, shelter. 5 S bath. 6 bathing place. 7 onom word for a crackling sound; crackling sound as "daṇe tər tər bhujde hən. bādukā tər tər cəl rəhiā hən."

ਤੜਕ [təɾək] See ਤੜਕ.

ਤੜਕਾ [təɾka] n early morning, dawn, daybreak. 2 crackling sound produced when something to be fried is put in hot oil or ghee. 3 act of frying.

ਤਰਤ [təɾət], ਤਰਤਾ [təɾta] See ਤਰਿਤਾ.

ਤਰਨਾ [təɾna] v get shut in; be closed. 2 get heated up. 3 be stretched, tightened.

ਤਰਫਣਾ [təɾəphna], ਤਰਫਨਾ [təɾəphna], ਤਰਫਫਾਉਣਾ [təɾəphauna] v writhe and wriggle in pain, squirm. "təɾəphɪ mua jɪu jəl bɪnu mina." -bher m 5. "jəl bajhu mächuli təɾəphəve." -ram m 5 ruti.

ਤਰਫਿ [təɾəphɪ] with squirming movements. See ਤਰਫਣਾ.

ਤਰਫਤ [təɾbhəɾ] adv quickly, immediately. 2 n sound produced by the parching of grains and the firing of a shot from a gun. "təɾbhəɾ bhəi vɪsəl."-GPS.

ਤਰਾਕ [təɾək] See ਤਰਾਕਾ. 2 See ਤਰਾਗ.

ਤਰਾਕਾ [təɾaka] n cracking sound; sound produced by firing from a rifle or gun etc. 2 heat of the piercing sun rays.

ਤਰਾਗ [təɾag] Skt ਤਰਾਗ n tank, pond. təɾag is the name given to that distance, which has length equal to five hundred bows, placed end to end; one bow being four hands (about two yards) long.

ਤਰਾਗਪਤਿ [təɾagpatɪ] n lord of ponds-Varun. -sənama.

ਤਰਾਗਪਤਿ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [təɾagpatɪ səstr] n lord of ponds-Varun and his weapon (noose).-sənama.

ਤਰਾਗੀ [təɾagi] n a silken string, or a chain of gold, silver or any other metal worn around the waist.

ਤਰਾਲ [təɾal] Dg n lightning.

ਤਰਿ [təɾɪ] adv instantly, immediately. See ਤਤ.

2 Skt तड़ि n injury, stroke. 3 adj striker, hitter.

ਤਰਿਤ [təɾɪt], ਤਰਿਤਾ [təɾɪta] Skt तड़ित् n lightning. "kərki təɾɪt nəɾən dhɪɪɪ dhəɾkhi."-NP. 'lightning flashed.'

ਤਰੀ [təɾɪ], ਤਰੀਤ [təɾɪt] n hindrance; obstruction. 2 threat. 3 force, power. 4 attack, swoop. "kər təɾɪt vəh səhɪɪɪɪ ayo."-PPP.

ਤਾ [ta] n short for ਤਾਪ [tap], warmth, heat.

2 Skt when suffixed to an adjective or a noun, it makes that word to express of abstractness or religiousness. eg śātruta-feeling of enmity; mītrata-feeling of friendship etc. See ਤਾਮਸਤਾ.

3 part then. "ta mukh hove ujla."-sri m 1.

4 pron his. "ta siu tuɪ kɪu bəne?"-s kabir.

5 he. "srut mel te det rəce jug ta."-cādi 1. 6 P t part up to, till, until. "mītr lurenɪ su khadhata."-gəu m 1. 'till they are fed. If not-fed, they don't care.'

ਤਾਂ [tā] part then, so, that is why. "vidiā vicari tā pəɾupkari."-asa m 1. 2 so. "te tā hədrəthɪ pəɪo man."-səveye m 2 ke. 'are blessed by Guru Nanak.'

ਤਾਉ [tau] n heat, warmth, fire. "bhəu khəla əgənɪ təp tau."-jəpu. "bəhuɪ nə pave tau."-sri m 1. 2 heat; act of meditating. "əsəkh təp tau."-jəpu. 3 distress, sorrow. "tau de bujh duhū kəhɪ bhupəɪɪ."-krɪsən. 4 sheet of paper.

ਤਾਉਣਾ [tauna] v heat, warm.

ਤਾਉਤਾ [tauɾa] n earthen pot, in which something is cooked; a cooking pot for cooking on fire. 2 pitcher, earthen water pot.

ਤਾਉਤੀ [tauɾi] n small pitcher; tiny earthen water pot; cooking pot.

ਤਾਉ [tau] n father's elder brother. 2 heat, warmth. 3 fever, high body temperature. "pala tau cəchu nə bɪɾəpə."-asa m 5.

ਤਾਉਸ [taus] A ٢٢٢ n peacock. 2 a musical instrument shaped as a peacock, which is played with a ramrod. See ਸਾਜ.

ਤਾਉਸ ਤਖਤ [taus təkhət] See ਤਖਤ ਤਾਉਸ and ਸਾਜਗ.

ਤਾਉਨ [taun] A ٢٢٢ a disease; popularly named as plague causing prickly pain like that produced by a spear. It is an infectious disease. When germs of this disease enter into the body, the hard swollen glands in the armpit and in the hollow between hind legs etc, form abscess

accompanied by fever and dizziness. Sometimes vital organs like lungs are only affected and no abscess is formed on the outer limbs. As soon as this disease is diagnosed, some experienced physician should at once be consulted. Those who breathe in fresh air and keep their homes free from rats, do not face the wrath of this deadly disease.

ਭਾਸ਼ਣ [taet] *A* ۛۛۛ *n* worship, prayer, devotion. 2 obedience, dependence.

ਤਾਇ [tai] See ਤਾਇ. 2 *adv* by heating.

ਤਾਇਆ [taiya] *adj* heated; annoyed. "kai jug tini tan taiya."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 hot. "simari cernar bīd sital ho taiya."—*bīla* *m* 5. 3 *n* father's elder brother.

ਤਾਇਤ [taiti] See ਤਾਇਤ.

ਤਾਇਫਾ [taipha] wanderer. See ਤਾਇਫਾ.

ਤਾਈ [tai] *n* wife of father's elder brother. 2 *part* up to, till. "bharia gal tai."—*gaur* *chāt* *m* 3. 3 for, for the sake of. "kio sigaru milan ke tai."—*bīla* *a* *m* 4. 4 *adj* relation, subordinate, subservient. "jivanu māna sabbhu tudhe tai."—*majh* *a* *m* 3. 5 provoked, excited. "dajhahi manmukh tai he."—*maru* *solhe* *m* 1.

ਤਾਈ [tāi] *part* to, towards. 2 till, up to.

ਤਾਈਆ [taija] being heated. "phir nahi taija he."—*maru* *solhe* *m* 5. 2 elder aunt's daughter.

ਤਾਈਓ [taidi] *A* ۛۛۛ *n* act of supporting; confirmation. 2 help, support.

ਤਾਏਰ [taer] *adj* related to father's elder brother; sons etc of father's elder brother.

ਤਾਸ [tas] *n* cloth embroidered with golden or silver thread (brocade), the warp of which is of silken thread and the weft is woven by gold or silver thread ie brocade. "tas badla camak mahane."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰੇਸ *adj* dreadful, frightening. "tas neje dholē ghor baje bajē ram line dālē an dhuke."—*ramav*. 3 *P* ۛۛ and *A* ۛۛ *n* platter. 4 mug. See ਤ੍ਰੇਸ tasse. In western Punjabi, a cup is called tas. 5 *P* ۛۛ companion,

associate. 6 partner. 7 master, owner. "dukhhbhōjan guntas."—*bavan*. 8 See ਤਾਸੁ. 9 *S* thirst, longing. 10 a game of cards. It has 52 cards and four suits.

ਤਾਸਨ [tasən] *pron* to them, to those. "kojhan pe nirkhē cādh tasən."—*krisan*.

ਤਾਸ ਬਦਲਾ [tas badla] See ਤਾਸ 1 and ਬਦਲਾ.

ਤਾਸੀਰ [tasir] *A* ۛۛ *n* after-effect; effect.

ਤਾਸੁ [tasu] *pron* whose, his, of him. "tasu caran le ride basavau."—*savaye* *m* 1 *ke*. 2 he, that. "tasu guru, me das."—*s kabir*. 'He is the master, I am the disciple.' 3 to him, upto him. "pūn dan cāḍiāia binu sace kīa tasu?"—*sri a* *m* 1. 4 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਾਸ *n* fear, scare. "jan nanak nam dhīai tu sabbh kīlvikh kəḥai tasu."—*var* *gaur* *1* *m* 4. 5 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ *part* save (please); a request; a lament under tyranny. "tasu tasu dharamrai jəpət he."—*maru* *m* 3. 'Save! save! calls Daramraj.' 6 *Skt* तृषा *n* thirst, longing. See ਤਾਸ 9. "japi haricaran miṭi khudh tasu."—*gaur* *m* 5. hunger and thirst. 7 *Skt* तृप्ति *n* light, brightness. "ucāu parbat gakhro na pauri titu tasu."—*sri a* *m* 1. 'There is neither ladder nor light.'

ਤਾਸੁ ਤਾਸੁ [tasu tasu] See ਤਾਸੁ 5.

ਤਾਸੁਬ [tasubb] See ਤਾਸੁਬ.

ਤਾਸੋ [tasō] *pron* from him, from that.

ਤਾਹ [tah] See ਤਾਹ. 2 See ਤਾਹਿ.

ਤਾਹਣਾ [tahna] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਾਸਨ *act* of frightening. 2 causing one to withdraw in fright. This word has also acquired shades of tahuṇa, trahuṇa and trah in Punjabi.

ਤਾਹਮ [taham] *P* ۛۛ *part* even then, even so, still.

ਤਾਹਰੀ [tahri] *A* ۛۛ *n* thoroughly cooked meat; gravy of meat. "tahri or pulav ghane."—*krisan*.

ਤਾਹਰੂ [tahru] See ਤਾਹਰੂ. "tahru dar jin kar lin."—*GPS*.

ਤਾਹਾ [taha] *adv* there, at that place. "janam maran na taha."—*bīla* *chāt* *m* 5. 2 *pron* his, of

him. "namrētān mānī taha he."—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 from him, from that. "lekha kor nā māge taha he."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਤਾਹਿ [tahi], ਤਾਹਿ [tāhi] *pron* to him, to that. "tahi kaha pārvah kahu ki jake bāsī dharīo gurī hāthu."—*savēye m 4 ke*. 'who has now been blessed by the Guru.'

ਤਾਹਿਯਾ [tahiya] made to flee by frightening.

ਤਾਹਿਰ [tahir] A ॥ adj sacred, holy.

ਤਾਹਿਰੀ [tahirī] adj of sacredness; pious soul. See ਤਾਹਿਰ. 2 See ਤਾਗਰੀ.

ਤਾਹੀ [tahi] *part* only then; then. "ātār ki gārī tahi."—*sor m 1*. 'purification of the conscience, at once.' 2 there and then, there only, only there. "thakur, jā simra tū tahi."—*gūj m 5*. "nanāk mān laga he tahi."—*bīla m 5*. 3 him, his. "tahi sāmēt hāne tum ko."—*krisān*.

ਤਾਹੁਣਾ [tahuṇa] See ਤਾਹੁਣਾ.

ਤਾਹੂ [tahu] adj who frightens. See ਤਾਹੁਣਾ. 2 *pron* the same. "tahu khare sujan."—*sava m 1*. 3 to that, to him. "jini mohe brāhmāḍ khāḍ tahu māhī pau."—*suhī m 5*. 4 of him, of that. "sagāl mānorath purān tahu."—*sar m 5*. 5 *part* even then, even so, even if. "je tu taru paṇī, tahu puchū tīrānkāl."—*sava m 1*. 'if you can swim in water even then learn the art of swimming.'

ਤਾਕ [tak] *n* look act of looking; fixed gaze. 2 search, exploration, hunt. 3 *adv* by looking, by seeing. "rijhāt tak bāde nrīp esāhī."—*aj*. 4 A ॥ arch, vault. 5 arched house. 6 window. 7 niche, alcove. 8 door, window. "ughārī gae bikhīa ke tak."—*kan m 4*. 9 adj unique, peerless. "varte tak sabaia."—*maru solhe m 1*. 10 special, specific. 11 strange. 12 odd number, as one, three, five etc. 13 *Skt* त्राक *n* progeny, offspring, issue. 14 *S* path, passage, way, track. 15 in Punjabi spoken in western Punjab it stands for an expert e.g. "uh guṇā vicc tak he."

ਤਾਕਤ [takat] A ॥ *n* strength, might. 2 capability,

ability.

ਤਾਕਰ [takar] *pron* his, whose. "jāh! jāp takar jāp."—*brāham*.

ਤਾਕਿ [taki] *adv* so that. 2 by looking.

ਤਾਕੀ [taki] *pron* his, of that. "taki sārānī pārio nanāk das."—*bīla m 5*. 2 his, of that. "adī jugadī bhagatjān sevāk taki bikhī adhara."—*dev m 5*. 3 *n* small door. 4 looked at, seen, observed. See ਤਾਕਾ. "ek bat sunī taki oṣa."—*gāu m 5*. 5 A ॥ a horse with eyes of two different colours. 6 high cap.

ਤਾਕੀਦ [takid] A ॥ *act* of emphasising; repeated emphasis or stress.

ਤਾਕੁ [taku] See ਤਾਕ 8. "guru binu mānka taku nā ughrē."—*var sar m 2*. "khulē bhārām taku."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਤਾਕੁਬ [takub] See ਤਾਕੁਬ.

ਤਾਕੈ [take] *pron* his, whose. 2 looks at. See ਤਾਕਾ. "chara dhān take."—*tukha barāhmāha*. ਤਾਕੋਤਾਕੁ [takotaku] perfectly skilled, perfectly competent in qualities. 2 unique, the only one. See ਤਾਕ 9 and 15. "varte takotaku."—*var asa*.

ਤਾਖ [takh] See ਤਾਕ 12.

ਤਾਖਤ [taxat] P ॥ *n* race; running. 2 assault. 3 plunder and loot.

ਤਾਖਤਨ [taxatn] P ॥ *v* run; race. 2 make one run, cause one to run away.

ਤਾਖਤੀ [taxati] you ran; you raced. See ਤਾਖਤਨ. 2 running about, struggle, attack, charge. See ਤਾਖਤ and ਤਾਖਤਨ. "ikni bādhe bhar ikna aṣṣati."—*var majh m 1*.

ਤਾਖੀਰ [taxir] A ॥ *n* withdrawal; delay, slackness.

ਤਾਗ [tag] *n* thread, cord. 2 sacred thread (worn by the upper caste Hindus). "churi vāgānī tīn gālī tag."—*var asa*.

ਤਾਗਰੀ [tagri] *n* woven mesh of threads, which is put on the cage of birds. 2 cord worn around the loins by children. 3 P ॥ *basin*, trough (usually used for carrying mortar prepared for

use by masons); an earthen platter or dish.
ਤਾਗੜੀ [tagri] cord worn around the waist. See ਤਾਗੀ.

ਤਾਗਾ [taga] *n* thread, string, cord. "khitha jalī korla bhāi tage āc nā lag."—s kabir. Here khitha means body's mortal frame and the thread refers to consciousness. 2 *Skt* तज्ञ *adj* master of spiritual knowledge. "jīśāhi dhīara parbrāhṁ so kālī māhi taga."—varram 2 m 4. 3 scholar, savant. "sāgāl ghāṭa māhi taga."—dhāna m 5. Here ਗਾਤਾ [gyata] means the omniscient Creator. 4 past tense of tugna; remained faithful till the end, endured.

ਤਾਗੀਦ [tagid] See ਤਾਗੀਦ.

ਤਾਗੂ [tagu] *n* thief who possesses thread coated with ground glass etc. This thread can be very easily used to cut shackles and locks.

ਤਾਗੇ [tage] plural of ਤਾਗਾ. See ਤਾਗਾ. 2 became omniscient. "sāda hārījan tage."—asa chāt m 5. 3 endured, remained faithful.

ਤਾਗੇ [tago] become; get all-knowing. "kal jal te tago."—hājare 10. 2 endure, remain faithful.

ਤਾਘ [tāgh] *n* power, strength. 2 desire. 3 wait, waiting. The root of these words is Sanskrit तृप्, which means to go.

ਤਾਗੀ [taci] *pron* his, whose. "kāhīt namdev taci āṇī."—sar. 2 See ਤਾਗੀ.

ਤਾਥੇ [tace] *pron* whose, his. "hām vāṇjare hāhi tace."—gāu m 4. 2 from him, from that. "tace hāsa sāgle jāna."—dhāna namdev. 3 *adv* for this, for this reason. "tace mohī jāpiāle ramce namā."—dhāna trilocan.

ਤਾਥੇ [taco] of that, his. 2 to him, to that. "taco marag nahi."—asa dhāna.

ਤਾਥੀ [tachi] carpenter's daughter. 2 *Skt* तृप्ਤੀ of Vishavkarma. "ke ih kīnār ki duhita kīdhā nāgān ki kīdhā hē ih tachi."—krīṣṇ.

ਤਾਜ [taj] *A* تاج *n* crown, ornament on the king's head. "taj kulāh sirī chāt bānavāu."—gāu m 1. 2 See ਸਾਹਜਰਾ.

ਤਾਜਣ [tajāṇ], ਤਾਜਨ [tajān], ਤਾਜਨਿ [tajāni] *n* feminine of ਤਾਜੀ, an Arab mare. See ਤਾਜੀ. "rk tajāni turi cāgeri."—dhāna dhāna. 2 *P* تاج *n* whip, lash, hunter. "tajān mar pāhucyo jāike."—cārītr 238.

ਤਾਜਮਹਲ [tajmahal] See ਸਾਹਜਰਾ.

ਤਾਜਰ [tajar] *A* تاجر *n* one who trades; trader.

ਤਾਜਾ [taja] *P* تازه *adj* new, fresh, recent.

ਤਾਜੀ [taji] *adj* new, fresh, recent. 2 *P* تاجي *n* language of Arabia. 3 an Arabian hound. 4 an Arabian horse. "taji turki suina rupa."—gāu m 1. 5 *Skt* of Persia.

ਤਾਜੀਆ [tajia] *A* تاجية *n* mourning, condolence. 2 days of mourning. 3 model of Imam Husain's tomb taken in procession and buried on the occasion of the anniversary of his martyrdom. This tradition was initiated by Mukhtarbin Abu Abedulla. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ ਅੰਗ (b) 9.

ਤਾਜੀਆਨਾ [tajiana] See ਤਾਜਨ 2.

ਤਾਜੀਮ [tajim] *A* تاجيم *act* of giving respect; honour. 2 regard.

ਤਾਜੀਮੀ ਸਰਦਾਰ [tajimi sardar] *n* honoured chief, whom the king receives in his court standing.

ਤਾਜੀਰ [tajir] See ਤਾਜੀਰ.

ਤਾਜੁਬ [tajubb] See ਤਾਜੁਬ.

ਤਾਟਤ [taṭat] reprimands, reproves. "taṭat hē sābh ko."—krīṣṇ.

ਤਾਟੰਕ [tāṭāṅk] *Skt* तटक and ਤਾਟੰਕ *n* earrings; an ornament worn by women in their ears. 2 a poetic metre characterised by four feet, each foot consisting of 30 matras, the first pause after the 16th and the next after the subsequent 14th matra, with a māgaṅ (SSS) in the end.

Example:

jīu jīu jāpe tīve sukhu pave,
sātīguru sevi smavego,
bhāgāt jāna ki khīnu khīnu loca,
namu jāpat sukh pavego....

—kan a m 4.

(b) second type of this metre consists of only

one guru matra at the end instead of a māgāṇ.

Example:

ṣṭarī sēbād nīrētārī mūdra,
hāume māmṭa durī kārī,
kamu krodhu āhēkaru nīvarē,
gur ke sēbādī su sāmājī pāri,
khīṭhā jhōlī bhārīpurī rāhīa,
nānāk tare eku hārī,
sacā sahibu sacī nai,
pārke gur ki bat khārī.

—sīdhgosaṭī.

ਤਾਡਕਾ [taḍka] See ਤਾਡਕਾ 2 and ਤਾਡਕਾ.

ਤਾਡਵ [tāḍav] *Skt* ताण्डव *n* a mode of dance started by sage Tand; a male dance symbolic of nature's wrath, dance macabre, a frolic and frisky dance, act of dancing by jumping suddenly and furiously. According to the literature on music, this dance (Tandav) is performed by males while Lasya is a female dance. "पुं नृत्यं ताण्डवं प्रोक्तं स्त्री नृत्यं लास्यमुच्यते." Lord Shiv was very fond of this dance. "hār nāce pārle tāḍva."—sāloh.

ਤਾਡ [taḍ] power, strength. See ਤਾਡ 1. "taḍ hōde hōr nīṭaṇa."—s fārid. 2 sense of stretching, tightening. See ਤਾਡਨਾ. 3 See ਤਾਡ. 4 See ਤਾਡ.

ਤਾਡਨਾ [taḍna] *v* pull. 2 stretch, expand. See *G teino*.

ਤਾਡਾ [taḍa] *n* assemblage of stretched strands/fibres. 2 warp, the strands of a cloth longitudinally stretched.

ਤਾਡਾ ਬਾਡਾ [taḍa bāḍa], ਤਾਡਾ ਵਾਡਾ [taḍa vāḍa] warp and woof. *Skt* तानवत. "īkk sut kār taḍa vāḍa."—BG.

ਤਾਡਿ [taḍi] by stretching; sense — by extending one's hand. "onī tūpāk taḍi cēlai."—asa e m l. See ਤਾਡਨਾ.

ਤਾਡੀ [taḍī] *n* warp of yarn, longitudinally stretched.

ਤਾਡੁ [taḍu] strength. See ਤਾਡ 1. "taḍu taḍu khin bhāra."—bīha chāt m 5. 2 capable. 3 See ਤਾਡਾ.

"kūrē kātīē kūṛa tārīē taṇu."—var suhī m 5.

ਤਾਡ [tāt] *adv* short for ਤਾਡਕਲ; at once. "bīkh khat mār jat tat."—BGK. 2 *adj* hot, heated. "māno tat tāva pār būd pārī."—ramav. 'a drop fell on a hot plate.' 3 *n* inclination, aptitude. "mohī nahī in siu tat."—kan m 5. 4 *Skt* father; he, who expands his dynasty further. "tat mat nā jat ja kār."—japu. 5 son. "tā kahu tat anath jyō aj."—ramav. 6 elder brother. 7 father's elder brother; uncle. 8 Lord Brahma. 9 *adj* dear, beloved. "mīt ho sou tat."—krīsan. 'he should be our dear friend.' 10 See ਤਾਡਾ. 11 See ਤਾਡਿ. 12 See ਤਾਡੁ 1. 13 *S* discussion. 14 slander. 15 alertness. 16 obedience.

ਤਾਡ [tāt] *n* strand of fibre; thread, cord. 2 a kind of cord made from the twisted intestines (of animal). See ਤਾਡ 3. 3 *Skt* तान्त *adj* tired.

ਤਾਡਿ [tātō] *adj* hot. "telu tavāṇī tātō."—asa chāt m l. '(they) heat (things) up in hot oil.'

ਤਾਡਕਲ [tatkal] See ਤਾਡਕਲ.

ਤਾਡਕਾ [tatdhara] See ਤਾਡਕਾ.

ਤਾਡਨੀ [tatni] *n* mother. "bāsāhu tat nī tatni pas jāi tum tat."—NP. 'O son, go at once and live with your mother.'

ਤਾਡਪਰਜ [tatparaj], ਤਾਡਪਰਯ [tatparay] *Skt* तात्पर्य *n* purport, purpose, sense. 2 meaning. 3 capability of a sentence, which enables us to understand the suitable shades of the meaning of words. "vaky arāth ke jānān ki ahī yogya joi. tatparaj pun vak me kāhē vidāti soi."—bhai gūlābsīgh.

ਤਾਡ [tata] *adj* hot, warm. "tūjhe nā lage tata jhola."—gāu m 5. 2 *Skt* bitter, sour, acrid, pungent. "bīkhuphālū mīṭhā carī dīn phīrī hove tata."—asa chāt m l. 3 *P* ਟੱਟ *n* stammering, stammer, speech impediment. "lakh lakh nautān nāū lē lakh lakh sekh vīsekhān tata."—BG. 'Sheshnag gets tired of uttering millions of names and their adjectives, and thus stammers.' 4 burning, inflammation, jealousy,

envy. "visri tise pərai tata."—*gəu m 5*.

ਤਾਤਾ [tāta] *n* line, row, queue, class.

ਤਾਤਾਰ [tatar] *P* تاتار *n* Tartar country in central Asia, spread from India and north Caspian sea of Persia to north of China. It has important cities like Samarkand, Bukhara etc. 2 a Tartar. ਤਾਤਾਰੀ [tatari] of Tartar. See ਤਾਤਾਰ. Just as the Muslims are called Turks in India likewise Turks and Mangols are called Tartars. i.e. Scythian.

ਤਾਤਿ [tati] *n* feeling of hotness, jealousy, envy. "bīsarīgəi səbh tati pərai."—*kan m 5*. "jīsu ədəri tati pərai hove tīs da kəde na hovi bhəla."—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਤਾਤੀ [tati] *adj* heated, hot. "kəli tati thādha həriṇau."—*sukhmāni*. 2 fire. "thādhi tati mīti khai."—*asa m 5*. 'The mortal frame is consumed by rivers (that is water), fire and earth.' 3 worry, anxiety. "ta ham kesi tati?"—*ram m 4*. 4 jealousy, envy. 5 *Sk* ਤੰਤ੍ਰੀ a stringed musical instrument; veena. "tati gəhu atəm bəṣīkər ki."—*həjare 10*. 6 *S* *adj* talkative. 7 one who cautions.

ਤਾਤੀ [tāti] See ਤੰਤ੍ਰੀ. 2 *Sk* ਤੰਤ੍ਰਵਾਯ person engaged or occupied in weaving fabric; weaver. "tāhi tāti mān mānīa."—*asa kabir*.

ਤਾਤੀਲ [tatil] *A* تاتیل *n* sense of being without work, means being useless; stopping work; holiday.

ਤਾਤੀ ਵਾਊ [tati vau] hot air, affliction. See ਤਤੀਬਲ. "tati vau nā ləgəi parbrəhəm sərṇai."—*brīla m 5*. 2 See ਅਨਲਵਾਊ 2.

ਤਾਤੁ [tatu] See ਤਾਤ. 2 *adj* dear, beloved. See ਤਾਤ 9. "jīnī kən kite əkhi naku. jīnī jīhva diti bole tatu."—*dhəna m 1*.

ਤਾਤੁਕ [tatuk] *Sk* *adj* ghostly. "tatuk tāhi vīkar nā koi."—*NP*.

ਤਾਤੁਲ [tatul] short for ਤਾਤ-ਤੁਲਜ; father-like. 2 son-like. 3 ਤਾ-ਤੁਲਜ, similar to that, like that.

ਤਾਤੇ [tate], ਤਾਤੇ [tāte] *pron* from whom, from

that. "tate əgəd bhəṛəu."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 2 *adv* for whom, for that purpose. "tate mē dhari oḡ gupal."—*dhəna m 5*.

ਤਾਤੋ [tato] *adj* hot, burning. 2 angry.

ਤਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ [tātrik], ਤਾਤ੍ਰੀ [tātri] *Sk* तान्त्रिक *adj* practitioner of magical incantation for the attainment of supernatural power. 2 possessor of knowledge of magical incantation for attaining supernatural power; charmer.

ਤਾਥ [tath], ਤਾਥੁ [tathu] See ਤਥੁ.

ਤਾਦਾਤਮ [tadatəm] *Sk* तादात्म्य *n* an object remaining contained in itself. 2 mutual relationship between action and cause. 3 an inclusive expression suggestive of the object in it e.g. when we say that the village has gone to see the show, the village refers to the villagers (inhabitants of the village).

ਤਾਦਾਦ [tadad] *A* تاداد *n* sense of counting, number.

ਤਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ [tadrīs] *Sk* तद्रिष and तद्रिष *adj* alike, having similar look, similar.

ਤਾਨ [tan] *Sk* *n* sense of stretching, expansion, elaboration. See ਤਨ੍ਹ *vr*. 2 composition of notes, musical mode of ascending or descending from the note *ṣarāj* to *nīṣad* or vice versa. There are 49 modes of music according to Sangeet Damodar, but articles in Sangeet Sar give this number as 84. As there is an infinite number of poetic notes, so tunes can be composed in an infinite number of ways. If we take into consideration the principal mode of composing tunes, we come across only two tunes i.e. ascending tune (composition of notes) and descending tune. If we go on increasing the frequency of notes in a composition, it is called an ascending composition and if we compose the tune by lowering the frequency of notes, we call it descending tune (composition). There are seven types of musical compositions of ascending and descending tunes *viz*.

arcik	-	monotonic ¹
gathik	-	bitonic
samik	-	tritonik
svarātār	-	of four tones
orav	-	of five tones
ṣarav	-	of six tones
sāpuraṇ	-	of heptatonic

There are two more types of composition of notes—one pure tune using only pure notes in sequence like sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni and second mixed tune using pure notes in mixed order viz - sa, ga, re, ma, dha, pa etc.² “baja maṇu taṇu tājī tana.”—*ram m* 5. 3 equivalent of ਤਨ [tal] is also named as ਤਨ [tan] in Punjabi. “tan same guru aho! ucari.”—*GPS*. 4 warp of threads; stretched web for weaving yarn. See ਤਨੁ. 5 *pron* he, she, it. “madhu ketābh tan mārē.”—*krisān*. 6 ਤਨ [tan] is also used for ਕੁਣ. See ਕੁਣ. “tan ko sukh diā.”—*berah*.

ਤਾਨਵਿਤਾ [tanāvita] See ਤਨਵਿਤਾ.

ਤਾਨੇਸ਼ਾਹ [tansen] His name was Trilochan Mishar. This scholarly person was considered to be the lord of music of his period. He learnt music from Swami Haridas of Varindavan and earned eminence before the royal audience of Ramchandar Baghela, king of Bhaat. Learning about his proficiency in music, Emperor Akbar sent for him and kept him in his own court by bestowing upon him a huge amount of wealth and honour.³ He turned a Muslim on the persuasion of Pir Gaus Mohammad of Gwalior and was renamed as Tansen. Tansen died in 1588 AD. His grave

¹To move from one note to another as from sa to re and re to sa. There can be a musical tune, may be a single note, due to vibration and motion of sound waves produced by movement of notes.

²The term ਤਨ [tan] is identical with ‘tune’ and ‘tone’ of English.

³Tansen was one of nine gems of Akbar’s court.

in Gwalior is regarded as the centre of pilgrimage for singers. There is a Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) tree near his grave. The singers chew its leave believing that these leaves will render their voices melodious.

ਤਨ ਕਲੋਲ [tan kalol] melody of a musical composition, frisk of musical tune, ascent or descent of tune, producing musical melody from one’s voice.

ਤਨਤਰੰਗ [tantarāṅg] *n* surge of musical melody from musical tunes; singing of ascending/descending tunes. “ugḥṭat tan tarāṅg rāṅ aṭr.”—*hazare* 10. 2 son of Tansen, the singer, who was also a good singer.

ਤਨਤਨ [tantan] power of the powerful, strength of the strong. 2 who preaches melodious singing. “nāmo tantane.”—*japu*.

ਤਨਨਾ [tan-na] See ਤਣਨਾ.

ਤਨਪੁਰਾ [tanpura] See ਤੰਪੁਰਾ.

ਤਨਾ [tana] See ਤਣਾ. “ham ghārī sut tanāhī nīṭ tana.”—*asa kabir*. 2 *A* طعنه attack with a spike. 3 taunt, talk ill of. “bol kubol det hē tane.”—*NP*.

ਤਾਨੇਸ਼ਾਹ [tanaṣah] his original name was Abbul Hasan. He was enthroned in 1672 AD as the ruler of Golkanda (south) but Aurangzeb vanquished him in 1687 AD and confined him to the fort in Daultabad. Thus Golkanda was merged with the Delhi empire. Tanashah died in 1704 AD. He was the last king of the Kutabshahi dynasty. “taneṣah ju dākkhāṇ kera.”—*GPS*.

ਤਾਨਾਬਾਨਾ [tanabana], ਤਾਨਾਵਾਨਾ [tanavana] See ਤਾਣਾਵਾਣਾ. “tana bana kachu nā sujhe.”—*bīla kabir*.

ਤਾਨੀ [tani] See ਤਾਣੀ. 2 See ਸਮਾਨਾ 2.

ਤਨੁ [tanu] warp, woof. See ਤਨ and ਤਨਾ. “sakat sutu bāhu gurjhi bhāṛia, kīu kārī tanu tanīje?”—*kālī a m* 4.

ਤਾਨੇਸ਼ਾਹ [taneṣah] See ਤਾਨੇਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਤਾਨੇ [tane] *pron* he, she, it. "tāb sārīr ko bāl kār tane."—GPS. 2 may expand, may develop. 3 stretched; brandished. "so sūrtanu ju dūī sār tane."—*bher kabir*. 'Two arrows (ethics and meditation) were brandished.'

ਤਪ [tap] (See ਤਪ *vr*) *Skṛ* *n* heat, radiance, hotness. 2 *Skṛ* *च* *ḥ* fever. Fever is called ਤਪ [tap] because the body gets hot under its impact. The body's blood also gets heated up due to improper diet taken by a person. The heating up of the body and the mind is a type of fever. One feels lethargic and restless as a result of it. The mouth loses taste, water oozes out of the eyes, one yawns repeatedly, heartbeat increases, the feverish person loses appetite, he feels bodyache and burning sensation etc. "tap utaria sāṭigurī pure."—*sor m* 5.

Fever is of many kinds, but we have mentioned only those types which find references in the Sikh scriptures. Thus goes its description per Gurmukhi orthography:

(a) *usān tap*. See ਉਸਨ ਤਪ.

(b) *āṭhvaṛa tap*. Weekly fever. It rises very high once a week and remains moderate during the subsequent six days. Sometimes it is otherwise also i.e. high fever for six days and moderate for one day.

The best treatment for such a fever is as follows:

Grind very finely a mixture of one tola of fully parched and burst alum, three mashas of clove, one tola of lump sugar. After grinding them together, divide the mixture into twenty-seven equal parts, each part forming one dose. Take one dose in the morning, one in the afternoon and the third one in the evening with warm milk or water.

Make decoction of equal amounts of *mulaṭṭhi liquorice* (*glycyrrhize globra*),

pāṭolpātr, *kāru*, stone of mango, bark of chebulic myrobalan and give it to the patient by putting some lump sugar in it.

Take decoction of *cārāṭa* (a blood purifying drug made from the plant *ophelia chirretta*), *nīm* (*margosa tree L azadirachta indica*), *kāru*, *nagarmotha* – a fragrant medicinal grass *L cyperus juncifolius* or *rutunofus*), *pīṭṭapāra* and *gīlo* (a creeper medicinal plant - *menispermum glabrum*). The fever caused by measles etc is also called weekly (eight-days) fever.

Patients suffering from such a kind of fever must be treated on the advice of expert doctors, depending on the weather and their physical condition. "āsāṭ dīvsīya āru bisaya."—*cārītr* 405.

(c) *ṣīṭjvār* or *sīṭaljūr*. Ague fever - *جرب* fever accompanied by shivering with cold. The reasons for this fever are: living in foul and dirty environment, being bitten by the mosquitoes, sleeping in damp places, uncontrolled eating, obstruction of stool in the intestines etc.

For its treatment is to eat fruits like orange, etc instead of regular meals take warm milk of cow four-five times a day. Take one tola of ammonium chloride (*naṣadār*), six mashas of salt, black pepper three mashas, mix them all, grind them to a fine powder and make small doses of about one masha each. To cure this fever take 3 to 4 such doses daily with warm water.

Take five tolas of green leaves of basil (*ocimum sanctum*), one tola of black pepper, grind the mixture to a fine powder, make small balls of about one ratti of it. Take two to four of these balls five times a day with cow milk or fresh water.

Take three doses of about one masha each

of parched alum mixed with lump sugar thrice a day; after all it is also beneficial for curing the fever.

Quinine is a tested medicine for ague fever. Take tablets of quinine or use its distillate after dissolving in sulphuric acid before the feeling of fever is there.

Chew one masha of ammonium chloride alongwith betel-leaves before the fever is felt. "sital jur ar usan tap bhān."—*cāritr* 405.

(d) *sukha jvār*. Anaemia fever. *Skṛt* शोष ज्वर It is caused by overwork, withholding the pressure of stool or urine, not quenching the thirst, resisting the strong feeling of hunger and sleep, excessive sexual indulgence, taking of liquor, remaining worried, frightened, getting angry, not taking regular meals, consuming fatless food, decreasing oiliness in the body, going without meals and not sleeping at proper times.

The skin of the body gets dried during this fever; joints get loosened, head remains heavy, mild temperature is felt all the time. If this fever is not cured at an early stage, it may develop into tuberculosis after some time.

For its treatment make fine powder of cinnamon (one tola), cardamom (two tolas), piperlomun (four tolas) ammonium chloride (eight tolas), lump sugar (sixteen tolas), and add honey equal to twice the weight of this mixture and butter equal to three times the weight of the mixture. Take six mashas of thus prepared paste thrice a day. Light and oily food, milk of cow and goat, rice, spinach etc are beneficial diets for a patient suffering from this fever. "*sukha jvār teia cōthaya*."—*cāritr* 405.

(e) *cōthaya tap*, *caturthik jvār*. Quartan fever. This kind of fever occurs on one day, the patient becomes normal for the next two

days and then the fever reoccurs on the fourth day. Sometimes it continues for two days and becomes normal on the fourth day. This fever occurs due to lack of self restraint on diet after the occurrence of ordinary fever. It can be an after-effect of malaria too. It can persist for a long period, but is not a dangerous ailment. If jaundice, cough accompanied by blood etc also afflict the patient suffering from this fever, it becomes a serious disease. One feels cold during the initial stages of this fever, while sweat appears when the fever subsides. For its normal treatment:

Take mixture of parched alum—six rattis, sugar—one masha thrice a day with water;

Consume five grains of quinine three times a day; chew four leaves of basil four times a day; take a mixture of three mashas of cumin seed and one tola jaggery one hour before the expected time of fever's occurrence; take nothing except milk for seven days; make decoction of the mixture consisting of two mashas each of dried ginger, nagarmotha (a fragrant medicinal grass—*Cyperus juncifolius*), *kuṭāki*, *cārāta* (a blood purifying drug made from *ophelia chirretta*), *lalcādan* (red sandalwood—*santalum album*), *aula* (embic myrobalan), *gīlo* (a creeper medicinal plant named *menispermum glabrum*) and give it to the patient suffering from this fever. "*sukha jvār teia cōthaya*."—*cāritr* 405.

(f) *deḥmasia tap*. one and a half month's-fever. This kind of fever occurs continuously for one and a half month or reoccurs after one and a half month. This is also a very dangerous fever. Its treatment is the same as that of tertian and quartan fevers.

Sometimes mild fever due to smallpox also continues for one and a half month. See *बीमप्र*

૩૫. "dēdhmasia phun tap bhayo."—cārītr 405. (g) teia tap, trītiyāk jvār. tertian fever. this fever attacks one day, but the patient feels normal on the second day and it reccurs on the third day. One feels shivering when the body temperature rises due to this fever. It occurs just like malaria. According to Sushrat, the throat infection passes on to the heart within a single day and night. The next day the infection is transmitted from the heart to the stomach; it causes tertian fever on reaching there. There are three kinds of tertian fever as mentioned in Ayurved:

The fever due to excess of sycosis and syphlisis starts from the waist and spreads to the whole of the body.

When excess is of psora and sycosis, it starts from the back and spreads to the whole of the body.

The fever caused by excess of psora and syphlisis starts from the head and spreads to the whole body.

Its normal treatment is similar to those for quartan fever; but use of quinine for this fever is highly beneficial. Take powder of kuṭki, leaves of basil and magosa tree, decoction of gīlo (a creeper medicinal plant: *menispermum glabrum*), cārāta (blood purifying drug made from ophelia chiretta) and coriander seeds, two and a half leaves of puṭhkāḍa (a wild shrub—*achyranthus aspera*). Sudarshan powder is also useful for treating this fever. If the patient suffers from constipation, light laxative should also be given. The patient should take light and easily digestible diet like milk, kidney beans, spinach, rice etc; fresh and boiled pure water should be used for drinking. The patient should be kept in fresh and clean environment.

Many people perform exorcism etc to get rid of fever, but it is a blind faith born of sheer

ignorance. "sukha jvār teia cōthaya."—cārītr 405.

(h) pitjvār, zārād buxar (jaundice). See હિસન ૩૫ and ઘરકાન.

(i) bisaya tap (twenty days fever). It is a consequential fever, which reccurs after twenty days just like tertian and quartan fevers.

This fever that continues for twenty days is called bisaya tap. *typhoid fever*, આન્ત્ર જ્વર enteriod fever; or milk fever due to small pox. It is caused by the accumulation of stale and stinking matter in the gut forming boils in the intestine. It is a contagious disease and the patient suffering from this fever generally complains of cough and pain in the ribs. He passes out foul odour with diarrhoea. This fever should be immediately treated by an experienced and expert physician.

Taking milk only in place of cereal food is most beneficial. Serving the patient the distillate of cowslip (*primula officinatis*), taking rest on bed, keeping the house and clothes etc clean, providing fresh air and clean environment, keeping fresh fragrant flowers near the patient, giving fruit-juice to patient and making the patient smell rose-extract mixed with coriander, sandal powder, camphor, vinegar are very beneficial.

The following mixture is a sure treatment of the typhoid fever-

Take one tola each of vāslocān (bamboo-manna), cardamom, essence of creeper medicinal plant — *menispermum glabrum*, cumin seeds, nuts of lotus, lump-sugar, three mashas each of pure seashell and oxide of mica, three mashas of kāhīrva, one masha of unpierced pearl. Pulverise the whole of this mixture by adding one tola of scent of pandarius odoratissimus. Add one masha of silver foil, one and quarter tola of unground

and clean sisymbrium iro. Make sixty two small doses of the whole of this mixture. Administer four such doses to an adult patient suffering from this fever with milk or cowslip distillate after every three hours. "asat divsiya æru bisaya."—*cārītr* 405.

3 agony, suffering, anguish. 4 anxiety. "tap pap sātāp binase."—*bīla m* 5. 5 act of self mortification; asceticism. "hæridhæn jap hæridhæn tap."—*gūj m* 5. "jap tap gran sēbh dhian."—*sukhmāni*. 6 See ਤਿੰਨ ਤਾਪ.

ਤਾਪਸ [tapas] *Skt n* an ascetic; practitioner of meditation; practitioner of austerities. 2 crane. 3 See ਤਪਿਸ਼.

ਤਾਪਸਤਾਈ [tapsetai] *n* asceticism. "tapsetai ko tyag tēpīsvār."—*cārītr* 144.

ਤਾਪਸੀ [tapasi] practitioner of meditation, ascetic. 2 *Skt* woman practising meditation.

ਤਾਪਰ [tapəh], ਤਾਪਰਿ [tapəhi] *pron* from whom, by whom; from him, by him. 2 meditates, practises meditation.

ਤਾਪਕ [tapək] *adj* which heats. 2 tormentor. 3 *n* hearth, fireplace. 4 pot in which food is cooked and roasted.

ਤਾਪਤੀ [tapiti] See ਤਪਤੀ.

ਤਾਪਤ੍ਰਈ [taptrai], ਤਾਪਤ੍ਰਯ [taptray] See ਤਿੰਨ ਤਾਪ. "darsan nīmakh taptrai mocan."—*sar namdev*.

ਤਾਪਨ [tapən] *Skt adj* which heats. "ripu tapən hē."—*jāpu*. 2 *n* sun. 3 fire. 4 See ਤਪਤਾਪਨ.

ਤਾਪਰ [tapər], ਤਾਪਰਿ [tapəri] above that. "jaki choti jagat kau lage tapər tuhi dhare."—*maru ravidas*. 2 See ਤਾਪਰੁ.

ਤਾਪਰੁ [tapəru] *adv* just then, only then. "səcu tapəru jānī ja ride səca hoī."—*var asa*.

ਤਾਪੀ [tapi] See ਤਪਤੀ. 2 ascetic, practitioner of meditation. 3 afflicted with fever. 4 *Skt* तपिन् irritating.

ਤਾਪੁ [tapu] fever. See ਤਾਪ. "tapu gāīa."—*sor m* 5. 2 distress, jealousy.

ਤਾਪੇ [tape] practises meditation, undergoes self-

mortification. 2 See ਤਾਪੇ.

ਤਾਪੇ [tāpe] *pron* with him/her. 2 above him, above whom.

ਤਾਫਤ [tafat] *P* تافت *adj* whirled, rotated. 2 illuminated, shone. See ਤਾਫਤਨ.

ਤਾਫਤਨ [taftan] *P* تافتن *v* rotate. 2 twist. 3 wrench. 4 shine. 5 get angry. 6 for the sun to rise.

ਤਾਫਤਾ [tafta] *P* تافتا *n* shining silken cloth with two-coloured warp and waft; sun and shade. English and Italian - taffeta. 2 *adj* whirled, twisted.

ਤਾਬ [tab] *P* تاب *n* heat, warmth. 2 illumination, lustre. "as ko tab sāhe sāt guru ki."—*NP*. 3 ire, anger. 4 power, strength. 5 sunshine, radiation.

ਤਾਬਦਾਨ [tabdan] *P* تابदान *n* ventilator, an opening for the sunlight to come into the house.

ਤਾਬਨਾਕ [tabnak] *P* تابناک *adj* shining, illuminated. 2 heater, heat provider.

ਤਾਬਾ [taba], ਤਾਬਾ [tāba] *Skt* ताम्र *n* metal, named tamrak, tapneṣṭ, raketatdhatu etc in Sanskrit. *E* Copper. "paras ke sāgī taba bigriō."—*bher kabir*. "kīnhi banjīa kasi tāba."—*keda kabir*. 2 See ਜਹਾਨ ਤਾਬਾ.

ਤਾਬਾਂ [tabā] *P* تابان *adj* shining, illuminated.

ਤਾਬਾਲੋਯਣ [tābaloyan] *Dg n* one having copper-coloured eyes; cuckoo.

ਤਾਬਿਆ [tabia] See ਤਾਬੇ.

ਤਾਬੂਤ [tabut] *A* تابوت *n* box in which the corpse is enclosed for cremation. "tabut ādār dākhāl kār bhāṭ pāṭhedine šah pē."—*sāloh*.

ਤਾਬੂਲ [tābul] *Skt* ताम्बूल *n* betel-leaf, betel. 2 folded betel-leaf.

ਤਾਬੂਲਿਕ [tābulik], ਤਾਬੂਲੀ [tābuli] *Skt* ताम्बूलिक *n* seller of betel. 2 seller of betel-leaves.

ਤਾਬੇ [tabe] *A* تابع *adj* obedient, loyal. 2 subordinate, subservient.

ਤਾਬੇ ਬੈਠਣਾ [tabe beṭṭṭṭa] sitting in attendance behind Guru Granth Sahib holding and waving a whisk over it.

ਤਾਂਬੁਧਰਾ [tābr-dhəra] also tāmr-dhəra, earth of copper. Per reference in Janamsakhi, there exists an earth made of copper, where the pythons live. Strong wind blows so as to spread dust all around. The pythons subsist on this earth by licking its dust. 2 In fact, the land having copper-like colour is named as tābr-dhəra.

ਤਾਂਬੁਪਣ [tābr-pəṇ] See ਤਾਮ੍ਰਪਣ.

ਤਾਭੀ [tabhī] part even then, still. "tabhī citī nā rakhāsī marā."—asa kabir. 'Even then the mother does not have any ill will in her mind.'

ਤਾਮ [tam] Skt ਤਾਮਸ *n* evil characteristics. "raj binasi tam binasi."—sar m 5. 2 worry, concern. 3 suffering, grief. 4 dreadful. "jine kittiyā jittiyā phoj tamā."—VN. 5 A *ਫਲ* *n* taste, flavour. 6 meal, food. 7 A *ਫਲ* *adj* complete, whole.

ਤਾਮਾ [tāmā] A *ਫਲ* *adj* greedy, avaricious, covetous.

ਤਾਮਸ [tāmās] Skt evil act. 2 ire. 3 ignorance. 4 snake. 5 darkness.

ਤਾਮਸਤਾ [tāmāsta] *n* evil disposition. "tāmāsta māmāta nāmāta kāvīta kāvī ke māmā mādhdh guhi he."—cāḍī I. 'There exists the spirit of virtue, evil, passion and poetic composition in the mind of the poet.'

ਤਾਮਸਿ [tāmāsī], ਤਾਮਸੀ [tāmāsī] *adj* having undesirable propensities. 2 having evil disposition. "ap nā cināhī tāmāsī."—asa m 1. 3 passionate, greedy. "tāmāsī lēga sēda phirē."—var brha m 3.

ਤਾਮਸੁ [tāmāsu] See ਤਾਮਸ I. "tārī lagī nā tāmāsu mule."—sri m 3. 2 having evil character. "rajesu sataku tāmāsu dārpāhī."—maru m 5.

ਤਾਮਜਨ [tāmjan], ਤਾਮਜਮ [tāmjam] *n* a palanquin shaped like a chair, which is carried by palanquin-bearers on their shoulders.

ਤਾਮਰ [tāmār] Skt *n* water. 2 ghee. 3 See ਤਾਮ੍ਰ. ਤਾਮਰਸ [tāmāras] Skt *n* one lying on water, lotus.

"sāt tamāras her vikase."—NP. 2 gold. 3 copper. 4 datura, thorn-apple. 5 crane. 6 a poetic metre, characterised by nāgāṇ, jāgāṇ, jēgāṇ, yēgāṇ: ॥, ॥, ॥, ॥.

ਤਾਮਰਾ [tāmārā] Skt *adj* copper-coloured, having reddish tinge.

ਤਾਮਾ [tāmā] See ਤਾਭੀ. 2 See ਤਾਮ 5. 3 in the jargon of the hunters, an evening feed given to the birds of prey like the hawk, etc which generally consists of bird's raw meat. Sometimes other types of meat are also served. This feed ਤਾਮਾ [tāmā] is fed to birds to satiate them. 4 meat. "turkē tej tāmā t lēg tārē tārē, khālā sārūp sīgh j lēg chākē nāhī."—GPS. 'The splendour of the Turks glitters until it is suppressed by the Khālā.'

ਤਾਮਿ [tāmī] ਤ(then) ਆਮਿ (disease). "dukhu daru sukhu rogu bhāī, ja sukhu tamī nā hoi."—var asa. 'Enduring sufferings with endeavour and kindness is a cure while indolence and evil deeds are a disease. When one feels comforted with the above-mentioned remedy/treatment, ailments never knock at the door ie one remains always hale and hearty.' 2 of ਤਾਮਾ [tāmā] means meals/food. "tamī prīti vāsē ghārī aī."—asa m 1. 3 *adv* then. "ādārī hoi sacā, tamī sacā paīe."—vāḍ chāt m 1. 4 Skt *n* control on vital air, restraint on breath.

ਤਾਮੀਰ [tāmīr] A *ਫਲ* *n* process of raising a building. 2 founding. 3 construction, building.

ਤਾਮੀਲ [tāmīl] A *ਫਲ* *n* implementation, compliance.

ਤਾਮ੍ਰ [tāmṛ] Skt *adj* admirer.

ਤਾਮੇਸਰ [tāmēsār] See ਤਾਮੇਸਰ.

ਤਾਮੈ [tāmā] ਤਾਨ੍ to them. 2 ਤਾਨ੍—ਸਮ to him mine. "nāmskar tamā."—VN. 3 See ਤਾਮ.

ਤਾਮ੍ਰ [tāmṛ] Skt *n* copper. 2 red colour. 3 an adviser and commander of demon Mahikhasur, who was killed by goddess Durga. 4 copper-coloured, reddish.

ਤਾਮ੍ਰਜ [tamrcur] *Skt n* having a reddish crest; cock with red-coloured crown (top).

ਤਾਮ੍ਰਪਣ [tamrpən] coin made of copper. "tin tamrpən mol sunayo."—*NP*.

ਤਾਮ੍ਰਪਣੀ [tamrpəṇi] Lanka, the capital of Ravan. See ਲੰਕਾ. 2 a river in the valley of Tine, which rises from Agastkoot. Pearls are found in it. Kolkey on its bank was very famous harbour in days gone by.

ਤਾਯਾ [taya] See ਤਾਇਆ.

ਤਾਰ [tar] *n* toddy palm tree. "tar prəman' ucan dhuja lakh."—*kalki*. 2 *Skt* string, strand. 3 metallic wire, wire of gold, silver and iron etc. 4 silver. 5 formless yet manifest One. 6 chief of Sugriv's army. 7 star. 8 Shiv. 9 Vishnu. 10 musical composition comprising seven notes. 11 high tone. "tar ghor bajitr tēhī."—*var mēla m 1*. 12 pupil of the eye. 13 intent, gaze, stare, continuous and intent look. "māchi no tar lave."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "locan tar lagi."—*keda m 5*. 14 rapt attention; mind's concentration. "lagi tere nam tar."—*NP*. 15 *adj* indivisible, continuous. "je lax rēha lrv tar."—*jəpu*. 16 See ਤਾਰਣਾ. 17 *part* like, just as. "mān bhulau bhāramasī bhāvar tar."—*bāsāt m 1*. 18 rhythm, clapping both hands together. "vihāg vikarān ko kētar."—*GPS*. 'clapping of hands to shoo away evil intending birds.' 19 *P* ਧਰਤੀ *n* yarn, thread. 20 *adj* black, dark. 21 See ਨਾਦ. 22 See ਤਾਲ. 23 in Hindustani, telegraph is also called ਤਾਰ [tar].

ਤਾਰਕ [tarāk] *Skt n* star, planet. 2 pupil of the eye. 3 a demon, who was killed by Kartikey, son of Shiv. 4 a demon, who was killed by Vishnu to help Indar. 5 per the Hindu belief a Ramtarak mantr (rā ramay nāmāh) chanted by Shiv in the ear of a dying person in Kashi.

Measure of one Tarh (tar) is taken as a length equal to three hundred hands. See ਤਾਰ 4.

6 ship, boat, raft. 7 boatman, sailor. "ramnamu sabbh jag ka tarāk."—*kan m 4*. 8 *adj* saviour. 9 *A* ੴ renouncer. "tarāk hve jīm dārat lakkha."—*krisān*. 'throws away lakhs of rupees.' 10 a poetic metre. It is an other name for Asta and Totak. Its characteristics are: four feet — each foot with four sēgāns, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S.

Example:

kalki avtar rīsavhīge

bhāt ogh pryogh giravhīge....—*kalki*.

(b) In prosody, when a guru is added at the end of four sēgāns (prosodic foot of two short matras followed by one long matra) it becomes Tarak. It is named as Taraka in Dasam Granth. See ਤਾਰਕ 3.

ਤਾਰਕਮੰਤ੍ਰ [tarakmātr] *n* a mantr for liberation from worldly worries. 2 See ਤਾਰਕ 5.

ਤਾਰਕਰਿ [tarkarī] ਤਾਰਕ-ਅਰਿ enemies of demon Tarak—Kartikey and Vishnu. See ਤਾਰਕ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਰਕਾ [tarka] *Skt n* planet, stars. 2 pupil of the eye. 3 a poetic metre. characterised by four feet, each foot having four sēgāns followed by a guru ie 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, S.

dījdev tēbe guru cobīs kēke,

gīrimeru gae sabbh hi muni lēke....—*datt*.

4 *Skt* Tadka, daughter of demi-god Suketu, wife of Sund and mother of Marich. With the blessings of Brahma, she had the strength of one thousand elephants. On the persuasion of Vishvamittar, Ram killed her. "rah marat rachsi jēh tarka gān nam."—*ramav*.

ਤਾਰਕਾਸੁਰ [tarkasur] demon Tarak. See ਤਾਰਕ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ [tarkarī] enemy of Taraka, Sri Ram. 2 See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ and ਤਾਰਕਰਿ.

ਤਾਰਕਿਕ [tarkik] *Skt* तार्किक *n* one who possesses knowledge of logic (science of reasoning). 2 *adj* logical.

ਤਾਰਕੁ [taraku] See ਤਾਰਕ 6, 7, 8 and 9.

ਤਾਰਗਿ [taragi] will save, will liberate. "nav hāriṣeva jo cāre tisu taragi ram."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਤਾਰਚਾ [tarca] short for ਤਾਰਚਾ. "tikhan bhikhan tarce kosan lag marē."—*GPS*. See ਤਾਰਚਾ.

ਤਾਰਣ [tarāṇ] *Sk* *n* act of liberating. 2 salvation, emancipation. 3 raft. "na tarna tulha ham budasi, tar lehi tarāṇ rai!"—*asa pāṭi m 1*. 'We do not know how to swim, nor is there a raft. O! Saviour help us swim across. 4 *Sk* ਤਾਣ adj made of straws. 5 *n* fire of straw, straw on fire. 6 levy on hay/straw.

ਤਾਰਣਹਾਰ [tarāṇhar] adj saviour, liberator.

ਤਾਰਣਤਰਣ [tarāṇtarāṇ] adj saviour in the form of a raft. "parbrāhmu mero tarāṇtarāṇ."—*biṭa m 5*.

ਤਾਰਣਾ [tarāṇa] *v* help cross over, make one swim, cause one reach the other shore. "calu re! bekōṭh tujhāṇi le tarāu."—*gāu kabir*.

ਤਾਰਤਮ [tartam], ਤਾਰਤੰਮ [tartām] *Sk* ਤਾਰ-ਤਮ, ਤਾਰ-ਤਮ *n* shortfall, discrepancy, profit or loss. "je upmey tartam upmā."—*NP*. 'All the instances for comparison are insufficient, because they suffer from shortcomings.'

ਤਾਰਨ [tarāṇ] See ਤਾਰਣ. 2 clapping. "bīhāg vikarān ko kētarān."—*NP*. 'Clapping of hands is done for shooing away the birds (evils).' 3 ship. "das udharān jyō kār tarān."—*NP*. 4 to the stars. "gān dābh chāpe sāvīta kār tarān."—*NP*.

ਤਾਰਨ ਤਰਨੁ [tarāṇ tarānu] See ਤਾਰਣ ਤਰਣ. 2 See ਤਾਰਣ and ਤਰਣ. "tarāṇ tarānu tābe lag kahī, jōb lag tātu nā janīa."—*maru kabir*. 'Duality lasts under illusion.'

ਤਾਰਨਾ [tarna] See ਤਾਰਣ. 2 reprimand, warning. "ādhik tarna tarān kārhi."—*NP*. 'They are strictly warned.'

ਤਾਰ ਪਰਾਨਾ [tar pāṇa] See ਪਰਾਨਾ.

ਤਾਰਾ [tara] *Sk* *n* planet, star. "jīmi tara gān

me sāsi raje."—*GPS*. 2 wife of Vrihaspati (Jupiter), who was kidnapped by the moon and she gave birth to Budh (Mercury). 3 wife of Bali, daughter of Sukhen (Sushen); she got remarried to Sugriv. 4 lock. See ਤਾਲਾ. "tara rīde updeṣ de kholāt."—*GPS*. 5 In Sikh history name of Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb is also referred to as Tara and Tara Azam. 6 liberator, saviour, sailor. "hāri ape berī tulha tara."—*gāu m 4*. 7 short for ਉਤਾਰਾ (ਉਤਾਰਿਆ). "gurmukhī bhar ātharban tara."—*BG*. 8 liberated, emancipated. "tara bhāvōdādhī tejān ko gān."—*GPS*. 9 pupil of the eye. "tara vilocān socān mocān."—*GPS*. 10 a star-shaped ornament for women. 11 younger brother of Gurdas of Bhai Bahilo, who was an expert in archery. He was always in attendance of Ram Rai. "bhai bāhilo ke gurudas. āru dusar tara pīkh pas."—*GPS*. See ਤਾਰਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ.

Example:

tara bilocān socān mocān
dekh bīsekh bīse bīse tara,
tara bhāvōdādhī tejān ko gān
kīrāṭī set kārī bīstara,
tara mālechan ke māṭ ko udte
dīn-nath jōtha nīsi tara,
tara rīde updeṣ de kholāt
sri hāṭīrāṭī kārē nīstara.—*GPS*.

ਤਾਰਾਅਜਮ [tara ajām] See ਤਾਰਾ 5. "tara ajām ko ham marē."—*GPS*. See ਅਜਮਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਤਾਰਸਿੰਘ [tarasīgh] a devoted Sikh, Buttar Jatt Sikh resident of village Bain Dal (now popularly known as Van) in tehsil Kasur of district Lahore. He always took his meals after distributing food among the needy ones. Sahib Rai, the chief of Naushehra, accused him of stealing his mares and instigated Mirza Zafarbeg, ruler of Patti, against him, who, attacked Tara Singh with 500 horsemen. On the other hand, about one hundred and twenty-

five Sikhs came to the help of Tara Singh. The Mughal forces were routed in the battle. Then the subedar of Lahore sent Momin Khan with more forces and Tara Singh was killed on Vaisakh Sammat 1783 (1725 AD) after he brought down Momin Khan from the back of the elephant. A memorial built in his honour near Khadimgarhi is a famous place.

2 Pandit Tara Singh, disciple of Sant Gulab Singh, resident of Girvari, district Hoshiarpur. He was kept in Patiala most respectfully by Maharaja Narendar Singh. He was a scholar of Sanskrit and had profound knowledge of Gurbani. Sant Tara Singh wrote many books – annotation of Mokhpanth (in Sammat 1922), Surtaru Encyclopaedia (in Sammat 1923), Gurumat Nirnay Sagar (in Sammat 1934), Akal Murat Pradarshan and Guru Vansh Taru Darpan (in Sammat 1935), a translation of Japu, Rahiras, Sohila and Hajare (in Sammat 1936), annotation of Bani of Bhagats (in Sammat 1939), Guru Tirath Sangraha (in Sammat 1940), annotation of Sri Raga (in Sammat 1942), Guru Girarath Encyclopaedia (in Sammat 1946).

Given below is an illustration from the poetry of Pandit Tara Singh:

svātesiddh suddh buddh nīṭy nīrvīkar rup
nīrjūr nīrih nīrdokh nīrakar hē,
ajābīnāsi adī āt se bīhin rup
alākḥ apar par nīkhāl pāsar hē,
ek rup ek jotī ek sukh ek ot
ek nīdhi ek dev eka ekākar hē,
vāhi nīj may me pāsar jotī tin rup
dharke kāhayo gīrasar oṅkar hē.
kāhe updeś vare sabbhi guru pyare bhare
komāl cīte se pekhe guruvār jāg mē,
rakhie dhārām hīd kātīe yāvān kul
japie purano jap cal jāh māg mē,
bhakhyo hām cīri mīg ve to sām bajsīgh

kese hām mar lē kuharo nīj pāg mē?

śrī guru gobīnd sīgh bādo pāg lag mē.

3 son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Mehtab Kaur. He died in September, 1859 in Dasuha (district Hoshiarpur).

4 Kang Jatt Sardar, who became chief of Dalewalia Misl after Gulab Singh. He captured many territories in Doaba and Ludhiana area. Tara Singh established Rahon as his capital. In 1807 AD, he died during the battle of Naraingarh.

ਤਾਰਾਗੜ੍ਹ [taragarh] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh near "Tarapur", three miles east of Anandpur proper. A fort was raised here by Guru Gobind Singh for the protection of Anandpur proper. The fort has since been reduced to a heap of rubble but some ruins of the foundation still exist. A gurdwara has been built here. There is a well (with steps leading down to the water level) near the gurdwara, which dates back to the Guru's period. Only a small area of land of approximately four ghumaons is attached with gurdwara now.

ਤਾਰਾਗ੍ਰਿਹਣਿ [taragrīhaṇi] *n* night. – *sānama*.

ਤਾਰਾਚੰਦ [taracāḍ] a preacher who used to collect offerings from the followers of Guru Hargobind in Afganistan. He was a good preacher of Sikhism. He stayed with Guru Ram Rai and went to Delhi alongwith him. 2 Raja Kahlur during the time of the sixth Guru. See ਤੈਰੇ.

ਤਾਰਾਜ [taraj] *P* ੮੮੮ *n* plundering and loot.

2 devastating a country. 3 See ਤਾਰਾਜ਼.

ਤਾਰਾਜੀ [taraji], ਤਾਰਾਜ਼ [taraju] See ਤਾਰਾਜੀ and ਤਾਰਾਜ਼.
"dhārī taraji ābārū toli." – *var majh m l*. "dhārī taraju toli." – *var asa*. "mānu taraji cītu tula." – *suhi m l*. 'Determination is the balance and contemplation is the measuring weight.'

ਤਾਰਾ ਫੁੱਬਣਾ [tara ḍubbṇa] setting of Venus. If Venus appears to rise in the same Zodiac sign

in which the sun rises, and the period of appearance of both is the same in that the Venus rises and sets along with the setting and rising of the sun, then we say that the star has set. All auspicious ceremonies are forbidden during this period.

ਤਾਰਾਨਾਥ [tarānath], ਤਾਰਾਪਤਿ [tarāpatī] *n* lord of stars, moon. 2 Bali. 3 Sugriv.

ਤਾਰਾਪੁਰ [tarāpur] See ਤਾਰਾਗੁਰੂ.

ਤਾਰਾਮੀਰਾ [taramira] a foodgrain like rapeseed plant and mustard seed plant. It is a rabi crop. It is used for extracting oil and also as fodder for lactating (milch) animals. Rocket.

ਤਾਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਗ [taramrig] See ਮ੍ਰਿਗਸਿਰਾ.

ਤਾਰਾਲਯ [taralāy] dwelling place for stars – night. –*śanama*.

ਤਾਰਾ ਲੰਮਾ [tara lāma] comet. 2 Jupiter, which remains for thirteen months in each zodiac. 3 Saturn, which remains for two and a half years in each zodiac. 4 enlightenment. “tara cārīa lāma.” –*tukha chāt m 1*.

ਤਾਰਿ [tarī] by emancipating. “tarī par kine.” –*śaloh*. 2 *Skt* ਤਾਰੀ *n* toddy of small size. “taro tarī apvītr kārī marīe re.” –*mala ravidas*. ‘an intoxicating extract is obtained from toddy seed.’ See ਤਾਰੀ. 3 *Skt* ਤਾਰਿਨਿ *adj* liberating, emancipating. “budāt pahān tarāhī tarī.” –*asa m 1*. 4 See ਤਾਰੀ. 5 *v* imperative form of ਤਾਰਣਾ. “jru janāhī trū tarī suami.” –*kan m 5*.

ਤਾਰਿਅਨੁ [tarīanu] he liberated, he emancipated. “sadhjana ke sēgī bhāvjalū tarīanu.” –*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਤਾਰਯਨੁ were emancipated.

ਤਾਰਿਅਮੁ [tarīamu] *Skt* ਅਤਾਰਯਮੁ liberated me. “gurī bohīthe tarīamu.” –*var jet m 5*.

ਤਾਰਿਕ [tarik] See ਤਾਰਕ 9. 2 ਤਾਰ-ਇਕ single thread, single wire. “cir dāsāyo bhijyo tarik nahi.” –*NP*. ‘Bed was spread on water, not a single thread of it got wet.’ 3 *Skt* *n* wages for carrying across the river, wages for delivering across the river.

ਤਾਰਿਕਮੰਡਲ [tarikamāṇḍal] cluster of stars. See ਤਾਰਕ 1. “tarikamāṇḍal jānak moti.” –*sohila*. ‘as if the cluster of stars is of pearls.’

ਤਾਰੀ [tari] *n* act of swimming. “hārī kirātī tarū tari.” –*guj m 4*. “nanak gurmukhī tari.” –*guj m 5*. 2 gaze, stare. “nēnī hārī hārī lagi tari.” –*mala m 4*. 3 key. “bīn tari taro bhīryo khule nā kārē upay.” –*NP*. 4 sitting posture in yog – exercises, sitting posture with legs crossed on the ground or flat surface; squat. “hōr aūdhat bēthe lāī tari.” –*maru m 5*. 5 deep meditation. “chuṭī brāhm tari, māharudr nācyo.” –*gyan*. 6 clapping sound produced by mutual striking of both the hands. See ਕਰਤਾਰੀ. 7 wine extracted from toddy, toddy-wine. 8 stream. 9 boat, raft. 10 *adj* liberator, saviour. “ramnam bhāvjalū bīkhu tari.” –*var vād m 4*. 11 *S* kindness. 12 help, assistance.

ਤਾਰੀਅਲੇ [tarīale] were liberated, were saved. “bradhī ējamalū tarīale.” –*gāu namdev*.

ਤਾਰੀਕ [tarik] *P* تاريك black. 2 in the dark.

ਤਾਰੀਕੀ [tariki] *P* تاريكي *n* black ink, blackness. 2 darkness. “tariki ren.” –*śaloh*. ‘dark night.’

ਤਾਰੀਖ [tarix] *A* تاريخ *n* day, date. 2 the day on which some historical event had occurred. 3 This word is sometimes used for ਤਵਾਰੀਖ, which means history.

ਤਾਰੀਫ [tariph] *A* تريف *n* act of ਅਰਫ i.e. act of acquiring knowledge. 2 praise, admiration.

ਤਾਰੀਲੇ [tarile] See ਤਾਰੀਅਲੇ. “tarile gānka bīnrup kubāja.” –*gāu namdev*.

ਤਾਰੂਣੀ [tarūṇī] youthful (feminine), having youth. See ਤਰੂਣੀ. “nāmo tarūṇī nāmo briddh bala.” –*cāḍī 2*.

ਤਾਰੂ [taru] *adj* swimmer, expert in swimming. “je tū taru paṇī.” –*sāva m 1*. 2 fathomless; that which can’t be crossed over without swimming. “tātē taru bhāvjalū hōa takā ātū nā paīa.” –*asa pāṭī m 1*. 3 *n* deep water, which can be crossed over only by swimming. “māchi

taru kīa kārē?"—*var majh m 1*. 4 a devoted follower of Guru Amardev. 5 a devoted disciple of Guru Ram Das.

ਤਾਰੂਸਿੰਘ [tarūsīḡh] a pious Sikh martyr, Taru Singh, who was resident of village Pulha, tehsil Kasur, district Lahore. He was a dedicated Sikh given to the service of the people. Mahant Niranjana lodged a false complaint with Khan Bahadur, the governor of Lahore, that Taru Singh was providing shelter and assistance to dacoits and was also involved in committing thefts and robberies.

Taru Singh was imprisoned. He did not adopt Islam, so his skull along with hair was scraped off with a hoe by a hangman, but Taru Singh continued reciting Japu Sahib and remained calm. He attained martyrdom on Assu 23, Sammat 1802.¹

A memorial built in honour of Taru Singh's martyrdom still stands near the railway station in Lahore.

ਤਾਰੇਸੁਰ [taresur] *n* lord of stars, moon.—*sanama*.

ਤਾਰੇਦਰੋ [taredəro] *adj* liberator, saviour. 2 *n* expert in swimming, proficient in swimming. "taredəro bhi tar."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'Only a swimmer can help another to swim across.'

ਤਾਲ [tal] *Skt n* palm; hand's inner surface. 2 In musicology, the sound produced by clapping with time and tune in unison. "roṭia karəṇi purəhi tal."—*var asa*. ਤਾਲ [tal] There is a reference in musicology that the word "ਤਾ [ta]" in ਤਾਲ [tal] was derived from the "tāḍav" dance of Shiv while ਲ [la] came from ਲਾਸਜ [lasy] dance performed by Parvati. See different types of 'ਤਾਲ [tal]' in musicology. 3 jingles, cymbals. "bhəgəṭi kərət mere tal chīnae."—*bher namdev*. "rəbab pəkhavaj tal ghūghru."—*asa m 5*. 4 sound produced by the

flapping of an elephant's ears. 5 length equivalent to one span (stretched hand), one fourth of a yard. 6 lock. 7 grip of a sword, handle of a sword. 8 palm tree. *Borassus Flabelliformis*. "tal təmal kədəbən jal."—*GPS*. 9 pond, tank. "dhəṛəṭi suhavi tal suhava."—*suh chāt m 5*. 10 See ਤਾਲਿ and ਤਾਲੁ. 11 divine pond, sacred tank.

ਤਾਲਕ [talək], ਤਾਲਕਾ [talka] *A* تالک *n* sense of ਅਲਕ; suspension/hanging. 2 sense—attachment, relation. "səbhīn jivika tumre talək."—*GPS*. "ṭisu maia sāgri nā talka."—*maru solhe m 5*. ਤਾਲਕੇਤੁ [talketu], ਤਾਲਧੁਜ [talḍhvāj] *n* whose flag (standard) has the symbol of a palm tree, — Balram. 2 Bhisham.

ਤਾਲਪੁਰਣਾ [talpurna] *v* cause resonance between beat and time with hand or musical instrument. "pure tal vīcəhu apu gavaṛ."—*asa m 3*.

ਤਾਲਬ [taləb] See ਤਾਲਿਬ.

ਤਾਲਵਜ [talvyə] *Skt adj* pertaining to the palate. 2 *n* that character which is pronounced with palate as one articulator. See ਵਰਣਫਥਾਨ.

ਤਾਲਾ [tala] *n* lock. "prəhlaḍ kothe vīcī rakhia bar dia tala."—*bher ə m 3*. 2 *A* تال 'old age is elderliness.' 3 short for ਖੁਦਾ ਤਾਲਾ. See ਹੋਕਤਾਲਾ.

ਤਾਲਾਬ [talab] *P* تالاب *n* pond, tank, pool.

ਤਾਲਾਬੇਲੀ [talabeli] *n* writhing. See ਤਲਬੇਲੀ. "mohi lagti talabeli."—*gōḍd namdev*. 'I feel like writhing.'

ਤਾਲਿ [talī] from the pond, meaning — from the ocean of existence. "sēt udharəu tətkhīn talī."—*gōḍd m 5*. 2 *adv* at once; immediately. "uṭhī cəṇa mohtəki talī."—*dhəna m 1*. 3 *Skt n* strike, injury.

ਤਾਲਿਬ [talīb] *A* تاليب *n* one who seeks; explorer of knowledge. "me talīb mola ko ek."—*GPS*.

ਤਾਲੀ [tali] *n* key. 2 palm wine, wine from palm tree. 3 clapping done with both hands.

ਤਾਲੀਫ਼ [talīf] *A* تالیف *n* act of collecting. 2 writing of a book.

¹Gyani Gyan Singh regards this year as 1803 BK.

ਤਾਲੀਮ [talim] *A* تعليم *n* act of imparting education, education, teaching.

ਤਾਲੂ [talū] See ਤਾਲ 2. "bhulra cukī gāra tēp talū."—*var mēla m* 1. 2 pond. "kērtē purākhi talū divara."—*sor m* 5. 3 *Skt* palate. 4 palate-thorn; uvula.

ਤਾਲੂ [talū], ਤਾਲੂਆ [talua] See ਤਾਲੂ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਵ [tav] *n* heat, warmth. "kōn tav so tavēn kina?"—*NP*. 2 pain, sorrow, woe.

ਤਾਵਕ [tavək] *Dg* *n* poet; eulogiser. *Skt* सुवक.

ਤਾਵਣ [tavəṇ] *v* heat, warm.

ਤਾਵਣਿ [tavəṇi] *n* act of heating, heat, fire. 2 utensil for heating, cauldron etc. 3 heat up. "tel tavəṇi tatēo."—*asa chēt m* 1.

ਤਾਵਤ [tavət] *Skt* तवत् *adv* till then, till that time. 2 till there, up to that place. 3 to that extent. 4 in compound words like ਤਾਵਦ-ਗੁਣ and ਤਾਵਨਮਤੁ etc.

ਤਾਵਦ [tavəd], ਤਾਵਨ [tavən] See ਤਾਵਤ 4.

ਤਾਵਾਨ [tavan] *P* تابة *n* penalty for loss, compensation for loss, exchange of an object to cover up the loss. 2 *Skt* *adv* that much, as much. 3 till then.

ਤਾਵੀਜ਼ [tavij] *A* تامة *n* refuge. 2 amulet; a magical incantation tied with limbs by wrapping it in cloth or metal. People believe that such a magical incantation shields one from the wrath of distresses.

ਤਾਵੀਲ [tavil] *A* تاول *n* consequence of a dream. 2 to tell the result of a dream. 3 explaining the underlying meaning of a sentence.

ਤਾੜ [taṛ] *n* surveillance; close look to know the secret of an object; intent; look; gaze. 2 *Skt* ਤਾੜ rebuking, beating. 3 a kind of date tree — Sabal palmetta; wine is produced from its extract. Its leaves are used for preparing hand-fans. In place of paper in earlier days its leaves were used for the purpose of writing. See ਤਾਰਿ. 4 length equal to three hundred hands (arms) i.e. a measure equivalent to one hundred and

fifty yards. "taṛ prēman kār āsī utāg... tē se hēth utāgi khāda dhuhia."—*kālki*.

ਤਾਰਕਾ [taṛka] a demoness. See ਤਾਰਕਾ 4.

ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ [taṛkarī] Ramchandar, the killer of Taarka, the demoness. See ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ.

ਤਾਰਨ [tārən], ਤਾਰਨਾ [tārna] (*Skt* तर्न *vr* beat, rebuke). 2 reprimand, scold. 3 punish. 4 gaze.

ਤਾਰਪਤ੍ਰ [tārəptr] See ਤਾਰ 3.

ਤਾਰਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [tārprēman] See ਤਾਰ 4.

ਤਾਰਾ [tārā] *n* implement used for carding cotton-wool.

ਤਾਰੀ [tārī] *n* clap, clapping, act of striking both hands together. 2 sitting posture for yog exercise, sitting posture with legs crossed on the ground, squatting. 3 deep meditation. "nājghārī tārī lavṇia."—*majh ā m* 3. "nārbhe tārī lai."—*sor m* 5. 4 a guard to protect hand on the sword's grip. 5 *Skt* toddy, palm-wine.

ਤਿ [ti] *adj* short for ਤਿੰਨ (ਤੁਯ) i.e. three e.g. "tī lok" means tīn lok. 2 *n* short for tīya (ਤ੍ਰੀ) spouse. "tī chād dhārēmvā nāsē."—*kālki*. leaving behind married wife. 3 *pron* short for ਤਿਸ. See ਤਿਨਰ.

ਤਿਉ [tiū], ਤਿਉਂ [tiū] *adv* in the same way, similarly, in that way. "jiū jiū tera hukāmū tīve tiū hovṇa."—*var guj 2 m* 5.

ਤਿਉਹਾਰ [tiuhar] *n* celebrating an auspicious occasion; festival; a religious festival like Vaisakhi, Holi, Id and Christmas etc.

ਤਿਉਰ [tiur], ਤਿਉਰੀ [tiuri], ਤਿਉੜ [tiur], ਤਿਉੜੀ [tiurī] *n* frown, three wrinkles on the forehead, act of showing wrinkles on forehead, scowl. "tiur cāḍhae math."—*kṛisān*. 2 a drink prepared from the mixture of three substances viz curd, semi-churned curd (i.e. buttermilk) and milk is called "tiur". Women in Punjab generally feed this tiur to their children for their good health. 3 In Punjab the term tiur is also used for tevār (three clothes). See ਤੇਵਰ.

ਤਿਆ [tiā] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, betterhalf,

consort.

ਤਿਆਕਤ [tiəkət] *Skt* ਤਿਆਕਤ *adj* forsaken, abandoned. 2 *adv* by giving up. "tiəkət jəḷə nāhī jiv minā."—*var jet*.

ਤਿਆ [tia] *n* woman, lady, spouse. 2 wife, betterhalf, bride.

ਤਿਆਸ [tias] *n* thirst. "miṭi tias āgrian ādhere."—*asa m 5*. 2 desire, greed. "ādhik tias bhekh bahu kare."—*asa m 1*.

ਤਿਆਸ [tiasa] *Skt* ਤਿਆਸ *adj* thirsty, desirous.

ਤਿਆਗ [tiag] *Skt* ਤਿਆਗ *n* act of giving up, sense of foregoing one's claim on an object, act of renouncing. "tiagahu sāgāl upav."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਣਾ [tiagna], ਤਿਆਗਨ [tiagan], ਤਿਆਗਨਾ [tiagna], ਤਿਆਗਨੁ [tiaganu] *v* give up, disclaim. "tiagna tiagan nika kam krodh lobh tiagna."—*maru e m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਿ [tiagi] *by* foregoing, *by* giving up. "sāgāl tiagi gursāni āia."—*suhi m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗੀ [tiagi] *Skt* ਤਿਆਗਿ *adj* renouncer, disclaimer. "bin hāu tiagi, kaha kou tiagi?"—*bher m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਿਤ [tiagyi] *Skt* ਤਿਆਗਿਤ *adj* worth renouncing. "āhā choḍio he tiagyi."—*jet m 5*.

ਤਿਆਰ [tiar] See ਤਿਆਰ.

ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ [tiar bār tiar] *xa* *adj* fully prepared, ever ready to do the work. "khalsa tiar bār tiar hē." i.e. 'The Khalsa is ever ready.' 2 firm in observing the Sikh code of conduct.

ਤਿਆਰੀ [tiari] See ਤਿਆਰੀ and ਤਿਆਰੀ.

ਤਿਸ [tis] *pron* he, she, it. "tis uce kō jānē sor."—*jəpu*. 2 *n* longing, thirst. 3 desire. "tis cūke sāhājū upjē."—*sāva m 3*.

ਤਿਸਕਾਰ [tiskar] *Skt* ਤਿਸਕਾਰ *n* dishonour, insult. "jām nā kare tiskar."—*s kēbir*.

ਤਿਸਕੇ [tiske] *Skt* ਤਿਸਕੇ *adj* thirsty. "sābh lathi tis tiske."—*suhi m 4*. 'Thirst of the thirsty beings was quenched.'

ਤਿਸਟ [tisat] *Skt* ਤਿਸਟ *adj* stay, sojourn. "nirvera

nālī jī veru cālaide tin vicāhu tistia nā kōi."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਤਿਸਟਸਿ [tisatasi] *Skt* ਤਿਸਟਸਿ *will* stay. 2 ਤਿਸਟਸਿ stays, remains firm. "tisatasi nahi deha."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਸਤਾਸ [tistas] his thirst, his longing. 2 *Skt* ਤਿਸਤਾਸ *n* sun, having radiant rays.

ਤਿਸਨ [tisən] *n* thirst. "tisən bujhi as pūni."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 See ਤਿਸਨਾ.

ਤਿਸਨਗੀ [tisangi], ਤਿਸਨਗੀ [tisangi] *P* ਤਿਸਨਗੀ *n* thirst.

ਤਿਸਨਾ [tisna] *n* ਤਿਸਨਾ; thirst. 2 greed, desire for achievement. "tisna āgāni bujhi khin ātari."—*suhi m 4*. 3 *P* ਤਿਸਨਾ *adj* thirsty.

ਤਿਸਾ [tisa] *n* thirst. 2 greed, longing. "sābdo sunī tisa miṭavāia."—*majh e m 3*. "ātari tisa bhukh āti bāhuti."—*bher m 3*.

ਤਿਸਾਇਓ [tisaiō], ਤਿਸਾਇਆ [tisaiā], ਤਿਸਾਈ [tisai], ਤਿਸਾਏ [tisae] *adj* thirsty, desirous. "so sācīo jitu bhukh tisaiō."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. "prābhudārsan kō hāu phirāt tisai."—*gāu m 5*. "rāsān rāsae nam tisae."—*dhāna chāt m 1*. 2 thirst's drying sensation; longing. "tis binu ghāri nahi jēgi jiva esi piās tisai."—*māla e m 1*.

ਤਿਸੁ [tisu] *pron* him. "tisu upāri mān kārī tu āsa."—*gāu m 5*.

ਤਿਸੈ [tisē] *pron* to him, to him only. "tisē sārevāhu prāṇihō!"—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਹ [tiḥ] *n* thirst. 2 *pron* he, she, it. "tiḥ jogi kō jugatī nā jānau."—*dhāna m 9*. 3 See ਤਿਹੁ.

ਤਿਹੱਡਾ [tiḥṭṭā] *adj* triple-storeyed, having three roofs. 2 *n* company of saints that leads closer to the Creator through recitation of the divine Name, holy dips and spiritual quest (ie devotion). "tiḥṭṭe bājā sāuda kārāni vānjāia."—*sāva m 5*. 3 the universe which comprises all the three worlds viz underworld, mortal world and the heavenly world.

ਤਿਹੱਡਾ [tiḥṭṭā] joint of three bones, waist.

ਤਿਹਣ [tɪhən] See ਤੇਹਣ.

ਤਿਹੱਤਰ [tɪhəttər] seventy-three.

ਤਿਹੱਥਰ [tɪhəthər] *n* striking of hands at three parts of the body viz forehead, chest and thigh; beating these places with hands, when in grief; women's mourning, custom of beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs. "səpət tɪhəthər hən kər dehi."—NP. Renuka, mother of Parshuram, beat up her body (i.e. forehead, breasts and thighs), seven times while mourning the death of her husband. Thus in revenge Parshuram killed Khatris twenty-one (7×3) times. See ਜਮਦਗਨਿ, ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ.

ਤਿਹਰ [tɪhər] act of ploughing the field thrice. 2 land which has been ploughed three times.

ਤਿਹਰਾ [tɪhəra] *adj* triple-layered, having three layers, performed thrice.

ਤਿਹਰੇ ਪਾਇਨਿ ਤਗ [tɪhre paɪni tæg] *sen* —asa kabir. for ਤਿਹਰੇ ਤਗ (ਜਨੇਊ). See ਜਨੇਊ.

ਤਿਹਰਾਰ [tɪhvar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ.

ਤਿਹਾ [tɪha] *n* thirst. 2 See ਤੇਹਾ.

ਤਿਹਾਂ [tɪhā] *adv* all the three. "so pādritu jo tɪhā guṇā ki pād utare."—māla m 3.

ਤਿਹਾਇਆ [tɪhaia] *adj* thirsty. "tikha tɪhara kiuləhe."—vād m 1. 2 *n* desire, longing, thirst. "bhukh tɪhara."—var māla m 1.

ਤਿਹਾਈ [tɪhai] *adj* desirous; thirsty. 2 one third, one third part.

ਤਿਹਾਰ [tɪhar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ. 2 See ਤੁਹਾਰ.

ਤਿਹਾਰਾ [tɪhara] See ਤੁਹਾਰਾ.

ਤਿਹਾਲ [tɪhal] *n* three divisions of time: past, present and future. 2 morning, noon and evening. "trepal tɪhal bīcarā."—var asa. See ਤ੍ਰੈਪਾਲ. 3 A spleen; enlarged spleen; ailment causing enlargement of spleen.

ਤਿਹਾਵਲ [tɪhavəl] *n* sacred pudding prepared by adding ghee, fine wheat flour and sugar in equal quantities. "kərəhu tɪhavəl hovat bhora. pəth ərdas yugam kər jora."—NP.

ਤਿਹਾੜਾ [tɪhəʒa] *pron* your, yours. 2 *n* a territory

of this name, that falls in Pakhowal tehsil Jagraon of Ludhiana district. It is so called because of its being surrounded by lowlying area of Satluj (ਬੇਟ), Puadh to the east and Malwa to the south west.

ਤਿਹਿ [tɪhi] *pron* he, she, it. 2 in him/her. "tɪhi nər həri ətəru nahi."—s m 9.

ਤਿਹੀ [tɪhi] *pron* to him, her, its. "tɪhi səgəti pōc."—asa rəvīdas. 2 *adv* all the three. "tɪhi guṇi sāsar bhrām suta."—ənādu. 3 See ਤੇਹੀ.

ਤਿਹੂ [tɪhu] *adj* three. "tɪhu guṇ māhi kino bīstharu."—sukhmāni. 2 See ਤਿਹ.

ਤਿਹੁਪਖ [tɪhupəkh] three sides, three aspects. "tɪhu pəkhā kalāk ləgave."—BG. maternal, paternal, of the in-laws.

ਤਿਹੂ [tɪhu], ਤਿਹੂੰ [tɪhū] all the three. "tɪhū lok kapiu."—gəu thirti kabir. 2 short for ਤਿਨ ਹੂੰ. "tɪhū nə janyo bhed."—səloh. 'They knew not the secret.'

ਤਿਹੰਜਾ [tɪhəja], ਤਿਹੰਜੀ [tɪhəji], ਤਿਹੰਡਾ [tɪhəḍa], ਤਿਹੰਡੀ [tɪhəḍi] *pron* your, yours. See ਤਹਿੰਜਾ and ਤਹਿੰਡੀ. "həu ara samə tɪhəḍia."—sri m 5 pəpār.

ਤਿਕ [tik] *Sk* ਤਿਕ *n* waist, loins, joint of three bones.

ਤਿਕਤ [tikət] See ਤਿਕੁ.

ਤਿਕਲਿ [tikəli] with the waist, with the loins. See ਤਿਕ. "cuha khəḍi nə mavai tikəli bəne chəj."—var māla m 1. 'sense — can't salvage himself but attempts to have disciples.'

ਤਿਕਾਲ [tikāl] *n* three periods, three times. "sədhia kərəm tikāl kərə."—bher m 1.

ਤਿਕੋਣ [tikon] See ਤਿਕੋਣ.

ਤਿਕੁਰ [tikur] *adv* similarly, in that manner.

ਤਿਕੁੰ [tikū] *adv* similarly, in the same manner.

ਤਿਕੁ [tik] *Sk* *adj* bitter, acrid, pungent. 2 *n* a medicinal plant beneficial for curing diseases caused by disorder in syphilosis *L Fumaria officinalis*. 3 blood-purifying drug.

ਤਿਖ [tikh] *Sk* ਤ੍ਰਿਖ *vr* feel thirsty, desire. *n* thirst, desire, longing. "həri rəs cakhi tikh jai."—sri

m 3. "tikh bujhigai mīlī sadhujana."—kan m 5. 2 desire, ambition.

ਤਿਖਈਆ [tikhaia], ਤਿਖਹਾਰਾ [tikh-hara] *adj* thirsty. "Ihu mānu trisna jālet tikhaia."—bīla m 4. "hām catrik tikh-hare."—majh m 5.

ਤਿਖਾ [tikha] *n* desire, thirst. "tikha bhukh bahu tapat biapra."—bīla m 5. 2 desire, ambition. "guru lahi sāgal tikha."—sar m 5. 3 See ਤਿੱਖਾ.

ਤਿਖਈ [tikhai] *adj* thirsty, ambitious, desirous. 2 *n* thirst, desire. "mīti tāki tikhai."—sāloh. 3 acidity.

ਤਿਖਾਟ [tikhaṭ] *n* thirst, desire, ambition. "sābh lathi bhukh tikhaṭ."—māli m 4.

ਤਿਖਾਤੀ [tikhati], ਤਿਖੱਤ [tikhāt] *adj* thirsty, fidgety because of thirst. "bāryo jāl pan ke het tikhati."—NP. "bhukhe ko bhojān tor tikhāt ko."—NP.

ਤਿੱਖਾ [tikka] *Skt* ਤੀਕਣ *adj* sharp-edged. 2 smart, enterprising. 3 irate, wrathful, short-tempered. 4 spicy. 5 fast moving, brisk.

ਤਿਗਮ [tigam] *Skt* तिग्म *adj* sharp, piercing, extreme. "kis ne tej tigam tāptayo?"—GPS. 2 *n* thunderbolt.

ਤਿਗਮਕਰ [tigamkar], ਤਿਗਮਾਸੁ [tigamāsu] *n* who has piercing rays — sun.

ਤਿਗੁਣਾ [tiguṇa] *adj* three times, three times more, thrice.

ਤਿੱਗ [tigg] See ਤਿਕ.

ਤਿਘਣਾ [tighṇa] *v* to exert, try hard, strain. See ਤਾਂਘਣਾ.

ਤਿਚਰ [ticar], ਤਿਚਰੂ [ticaru], ਤਿਚਿਰ [ticir] *adv* till that time, till then. "bura bhāla ticaru akhda jicaru he duhu mahi."—suhī m 3. "ticar vāsahi suhelī."—sri m 5.

ਤਿੱਚ [ticch] *adj* sharp, quick. "bāhē baṅ ticchē."—kalki.

ਤਿਜ [tij] See ਤੇਜ.

ਤਿਜਣ [tijan] See ਤੇਜਣ.

ਤਿਜਾਰਤ [tijarat] *A* تجارة *n* act of exchange; trading, trade; business.

ਤਿਡ [tid], ਤਿਡਾ [tīda], ਤਿੱਡ [tīdd], ਤਿੱਡਾ [tīdda] See ਤਿੱਡ and ਤਿੱਡਾ. "aktid cītāmītala hāria."—BG. "ak siu priti kare aktīda."—var māla m 1.

ਤਿਣ [tiṇ] *Skt* तृण *n* grass. 2 straw, a bit of straw. 3 *Dg* *pron* these, those.

ਤਿਣਡਿਤਿ [tiṇchiti] *n* ਤਿਣ-ਕਿਤਿ land on which grass is grown; grassland; reserve forest. "tiṇchiti ki bahu rahi rakhvari."—GPS.

ਤਿਣੈ [tiṇā] See ਤਿਣ. 2 *pron* these, those. "kam krodh mītrāu ju tiṇā."—sāveye m 4 ke.

ਤਿਰ [tit] See ਤਿਤੁ. 2 *pron* that. "tit ghī-i hom jāg sād puja."—var majh m 1.

ਤਿਰੀ [tit-hi] there and then. "tit hi laga jitu ko lāia."—bher m 5.

ਤਿਰਨਕ [tirnāk], ਤਿਰਨਾ [tirna], ਤਿਰਨਿਕ [tirnīk], ਤਿਰਨੀ [tirnī], ਤਿਰਨੇ [tirne] *adv* that much, so much; so many. "jitne patisah.. titne sābhī hāri ke kie."—var bīla m 4.

ਤਿਰਰ [titar] See ਤਿੱਤਰ.

ਤਿਰਰ ਬਿਰਰ [titar bitar] *adj* spread like the partridge; dispersed like the partridge that leaving behind its companion flies straight, when it is scared of being preyed.

ਤਿਰਤਾ [titra], ਤਿਰਤੇ [titre] *adv* that much, of that much quantity. "jitre phāl māni bāchiāhi titre sātigur pasī."—sri m 5.

ਤਿਰਿਕਾ [tirikā], ਤਿਰਿਖਿਆ [tirikhiā] *n* capacity to bear hot and cold weather. 2 pardon, forgiveness, peace, fulness.

ਤਿਰਿੱਖੂ [tirikku] *Skt* तिरिखू *adj* tolerating; capable of enduring winter, summer, hunger, thirst etc. 2 merciful, compassionate.

ਤਿਰਿਛਿਆ [tirichia] See ਤਿਰਿਖਿਆ.

ਤਿਰੀਰਖਾ [tirirakha] *Skt* तिरिरी *n* desire to swim, desire to cross over to the other side by swimming.

ਤਿਰੂ [titu] *pron* his/her. "bhāda bhau āmrītu titu dhalī."—jāpu. 2 that. "titu ghāri sākhie māgālu gāia."—majh m 5. 3 *adv* there, at that

place. "vəḍbhagi tītu nhavaic."—*ram m 4*.
ਤਿਤੁਕਾ [tītuka] a verse having pause after every three lines; a composition consisting of three lines. See ਸੋਰਠਿ ਰਾਗ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ. "kisu hau jaci kisu aradhi."
ਤਿਤੇ [tite] *adv* that much. 2 there, at that place.
ਤਿਤੈ [tite] *adv* the same. "ənəd binod tite ghəri sohəri."—*majh m 5*. 2 to that side, at that place, towards that place.
ਤਿਤੋ [tito] *adv* that much, to that extent.
ਤਿਤਰ [titar] *Skt* ਤਿਤਰਿ *n* a wild bird, which may be of black or brown colour; partridge. Black partridge is called 'sub-hani', because it is felt his sound seems to say "sub-han teri kudrət" which means 'thy creation is beautiful.' Hunters domesticate both these species of partridges for using them as "caller". On hearing this sound produced by the caller, wild partridges gather for fighting with each other, and get entrapped in the net or are shot by the hunter.
ਤਿਤਰਸਰ [titarṣar] See ਮਾਈਸਰ ਖਾਨਾ.
ਤਿਤਰਖੰਭੀ [titarḥābhī] clouds cirrus, clouds (in the sky) shaped as wings of a partridge. "titarḥābhī hoisi. ki kare padha joisi?"—*prov*.
ਤਿਤਿਰ [titar] See ਤਿਤਰ.
ਤਿਥ [tith] *Skt n* fire. 2 Kamdev. 3 time, period. 4 See ਤਿਥਿ.
ਤਿਥਹੁ [tithəhu] *adv* from that place, from there.
ਤਿਥਾਊ [tithau], **ਤਿਥਾਈ** [tithai] *adv* at that place, there and then. "tithau maujud soi."—*gəu var 2 m 5*. "jithe rəkhəhi bekūth tithai."—*majh m 5*.
ਤਿਥਿ [tithi] *Skt n* day measured by waxing or waning of the moon's size; date (of solar month). In order to differentiate between the two phases of a lunar month we prefix sudi or badi alongwith the date. Short for *ṣukal* (bright phase) is *ṣudī* which is popularly

written as *sudi*, while *bəhul* (darker phase) has *badi* for short. 2 number fifteen—as there are fifteen days in each phase of the lunar month.
ਤਿਥਿਪਤਰ [tithipatr] *n* a calendar having details of lunar and solar dates; almanac — a booklet giving lunar as well as solar data and other miscellaneous information.
ਤਿਥੈ [tithē], **ਤਿਥੈ** [tithē] *adv* there, at that place. "tithē sohəri pēṣ pərvaṇu."—*jəpu*.
ਤਿਥਕ [tithak] *n* octopus, an aquatic animal, that entraps creatures by its arms in the water. "tithak moh jise gərsayo."—*NP*. See ਤਦੁਆ, ਤਿਦੁਆ and ਤੰਦੁਆ. 2 See ਤਿੰਦੁਕ.
ਤਿਦਰੀ [tidri] *n* small room having three doors; cabin with three doors. 2 See ਤੰਦਰੀ.
ਤਿਦਾਊ [tidau] *adv* towards that side, to that side, in that direction. "vəhəṇu tidau gəu kare."—*s fərid*.
ਤਿਦਾਰਕ [tidarak] See ਤਦਾਰੁਕ.
ਤਿਦਿਨ [tidin] ਤਿਸ-ਦਿਨ on that day, that day.
ਤਿੰਦੁਕ [tiduk] *Skt* तिन्दुक *n* a kind of ebony tree. *L* Diospyros embryopteris. 2 weight equal to two tolas.
ਤਿਦੁ [tidu] *pron* from that. "tidu kichu gujha nə hoia."—*var gəu l m 4*.
ਤਿੰਦੁਆ [tidua] an aquatic creature, which entraps other creatures within its tendrils. See ਤਿੰਦਕ and ਤੰਦੁਆ. "narain kəcch məcch tidua kəhit səbh."—*akal*.
ਤਿਧਰ [tidhar], **ਤਿਧਰਿ** [tidhari], **ਤਿਧਿਰ** [tidhir] *adv* to that side, towards that side, in that direction.
ਤਿਨ [tin] *pron* they. "tin ətəri səbədu vasaia."—*sri m l jogi ədər*. 2 their. "tin piche lagī phirau."—*sri m 4*. 3 *n* straw, grass, hay. "əudh ənəl tənū tin ko mādīr."—*gəu kəbir*. 4 *adv* in that direction, towards that side, to that side. "ḍori prəbhū pəkri, jin khīce tin jaiə."—*oākar*. 5 See ਤਿੰਨ.
ਤਿੰਨ [tin] *adj* three.

ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ [tīn-agnīā] Sanskrit scholars have divided fires into three categories-

1 forest fire or bush fire: This fire is used by people for cooking their food etc and is believed to devastate the forests.

2 lightning: This is to be seen in the sky as lightning.

3 abdominal: This is body's heat that causes food to get digested. See ਜਰਾਗਨਿ.

The ritualists classify three fires as under:

(a) garhpaty fire: With this fire, utensils for performing rituals are heated and food is cooked for the ritual.

(b) ahvany fire: This fire is taken out of garhpaty fire in the altar by reciting the holy hymns and kept reserved to the east of altar for performing oblation to fire-god (havan).

(c) dakṣiṇy fire: This fire is kept in the south of the altar, and is used for worship as a token of completion of the ritual. Brahmins, who get this oblation performed, bestow blessings on their clients for the fulfilment of their desires, who, in turn, make offerings to the Brahmins. **ਤਿਨਹਿ** [tīnəhi] *pron* to them, to those. 2 to grass, to straw, to a bit of straw. "kukar tīnəhi ləgai."—asa m 5. forced the greedy dog to feed on grass only i.e. one must feel content with minimum food required for sustenance. 3 of straw, of a bit of straw. "meru tīnəhi səmani."—kəli m 5.

ਤਿਨਕਾ [tinka] *n* straw, a bit of straw, grass. "piche tinka lekari hakti."—basāt namdev. A human being lives under the illusion of pleasures achieved momentarily through evil-deeds. If an animal is shown grass, it is tempted and runs fast after it but its mouth does not reach to graze it.

ਤਿਨਕਾ ਤੋਰਨਾ [tinka torna] *v* In order to avert the evils, a mother breaks the straw-piece after waiving it around the head of the infant.

2 After breaking it, a straw is thrown into the funeral pyre of the dead. This indicates that tie with the dead is snapped. "tən ko dahat hi prīvara. pun tīn torəhi aī agara."—NP. 3 snap relationship with someone.

ਤਿੰਨ ਗੁਣ [tīn guṇ] See ਗੁਣ and ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ.

ਤਿੰਨ ਤਾਪ [tīn tap] See ਤਾਪਤ੍ਵ. Scholars assume that there are three types of sufferings:

1 spiritual: physical ailments of body and mind like anger etc.

2 natural: ailments, which are caused by creatures like mosquitoes, snakes, lions etc.

3 supernatural: ailments which are caused by forces of nature like sunshine, coldness, storms, hails etc.

ਤਿਨ ਤੋਰਨਾ [tin torna] See ਤਿਨਕਾ ਤੋਰਨਾ.

ਤਿੰਨ ਦੇਵਤਾ [tīn devta] Per the Veds, there are three principal deities—fire, wind and sun.

2 According to the Purans, the three deities are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.

ਤਿੰਨ ਨਾਦ [tīn nad] See ਨਾਦ 1.

ਤਿੰਨ ਨਾੜੀਆਂ [tīn naṛiā] According to Hath yog the three wind passages in the human body are īṛa (breathing through the left nostril), pīṅḡa (through the right nostril) and sukhmāna which is in-between the two.

ਤਿੰਨ ਭੇਦ [tīn bhed] three distinctions for distinguishing between all material objects of the world, one from the other, are:

1 same species, class or caste e.g. Eastern, Bengali, Southern, Kabuli and Arabic horse etc.

2 different species i.e. man and animal, stone and tree etc.

3 within one's body: they are various limbs.

ਤਿੰਨ ਮੰਗਲਾਚਰਣ [tīn māṅglacārṇ] See ਮੰਗਲਾਚਰਣ.

ਤਿਨਰ [tinār] *pron* to them, to those. "tinār dukh nahī bhukh."—səveye m 3 ke. 2 ਤਿਸ-ਨਰ.

ਤਿੰਨ ਲੋਕ [tīn lok] See ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ and ਲੋਕ.

ਤਿੰਨਵਸਤਾਂ [tīnvastā], **ਤਿੰਨਵਸਤੂ** [tīnvastu] See

ਸਾਲ.

ਤਿਨਾ [tina] *pron* to them, to those. "tina anādu sēda sukhu hē."—*sri m 3*.

ਤਿਨਾਹਾ [tinaha] *pron* their, of them. "nīhcalu raj tinaha hē."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਤਿਨਾਤਾ [tināṭa], ਤਿਨਾਤੀ [tināṭī] *pron* their, of them. "visāṭia jina namu tināṭa halu kəuṇu?"—*asa m 5*. "ajahu tināṭi asa."—*tukha barāhmaha*.

ਤਿਨਾਤੀਆ [tināṭiā] *pron* their, of them. "risa kərəhi tināṭiā."—*var sri m 1*.

ਤਿਨਿ [tini] *pron* they. 2 he, she. "dhur ki bani ai. tini sēgli cīt mīṭai."—*sor m 5*. 3 *adv* to that side, in that direction. "həu pēth dəsai nit khəri koi prabhū dāsē tini jau."—*sri m 4*. 4 ਤੀਨਿ three. "tini cele pərvaṇu."—*jəpu*. "thalu vici tini vāstu pəio."—*mūdavṇi*. 5 in the straw. "bani tini pərbəti hē parbrāham."—*sukhmāni*. 'The transcendent One inheres forests, grass, and mountains.'

ਤਿਨਿਕ [tinik] ਤਿਨ-ਇੱਕ. 2 ਤਿਨ-ਇੱਕ.

ਤਿਨੀ [tini] *pron* they, those. "tini jənəm juē haria."—*anādu*. 2 they, those. 3 that much.

ਤਿਨੁਕਾ [tinuka] See ਤਿਨਕਾ.

ਤਿਨੇਹਾ [tineha] *adj* like you, similar to you. "je guru mīle tineha."—*maru m 1*.

ਤਿਨੇਹਿ [tinehi] *pron* their, of them. "binu jəl mərəṇ tinehi."—*sri ə m 1*.

ਤਿਪ [tip] *Skṛ* तिप *vr* irrigate, fall in drops, drip, leak. 2 *n* drop, droplet.

ਤਿਪਤ [tipat] See ਤਿਪਤ.

ਤਿਪਤਾਇ [tipatāi] gets satiated, gets content. 2 *adv* after being satisfied, after getting satiated.

ਤਿਪਤਾਏ [tipatāe] gets satisfied, gets content. "tipatāe həriṅṅ gāi."—*səva m 3*.

ਤਿਪਤਿ [tipati] See ਤਿਪਤਿ. "tipati nahi mara moh pəsari."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਤਿਪਤਿ ਅਘਾਇ [tipati aghai] *n* full satisfaction; being satiated to the maximum. "anū dhānu

bahutu upjā prithmi rājī tipatī aghai."—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਪਤੇ [tipate] getting satiated. "nəhi tipate bhukha tihara."—*var majh m 1*.

ਤਿਪਦਾ [tipda] *n* a verse having three/stanzas steps, verse of three stanzas, as in Rag Gujri. "dukh binse sukh kia nīvasa."—*ṣabād*.

ਤਿਪਰਾਰ [tiprar], ਤਿਪਰਾਰਿ [tiprarī] See ਤਿਪਰਾਰਿ. ਤਿਪੀਆ [tipiā], ਤਿਪੀਆ [tipiā] got satisfied, got contented. "lāgrīā pīriānī pekhādia na tipia."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'Eyes turned to the loved one were not content.'

ਤਿਫਲ [tiphal] *A* تفل *n* child, infant.

ਤਿਫਲੀ [tipfli] *P* طفلي *n* childhood, infancy. 2 pertaining to a child.

ਤਿਬਾਬਤ [tribabāt] See ਤਬੀਬੀ.

ਤਿੱਬ [tibb] *A* طب *n* treatment, curing of a disease. 2 knowledge of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

ਤਿੱਬਤ [tibbat] a cold and hilly country to the north of India, Bhont. To its north-east is China, to the south are Nepal, Bhutan and hilly areas of the Himalayas, while Kashmir is situated in the west of it. The area of Tibet is 463,200 square miles with a population of 2,000,000. Tibet is under the administrative control of China. Its ruler is Dalai Lama who has his capital at Lhasa. Wool, musk, gold, animal skins and several medicines are exported from Tibet to many countries. The world-famous lake. Manasar, exists in Tibet. The residents of Tibet are Buddhists. Many researchers trace its origin to Trivishtap. Because of its high altitude, the Chinese call it the roof of the world.

ਤਿੱਬਤੀ [tibbatī] *adj* pertaining to Tibet, related to Tibet. 2 *n* object belonging to Tibet. 3 resident of Tibet. "tibbatī dhīrī dokh deh ke dālāt hē."—*akal*. 4 language of Tibet.

ਤਿੱਬੀ [tibbi] *adj* pertaining to Tib (Ayurvedic system of medicine) i.e. See ਤਿੱਬ.

ਤਿਮ [tim] *Dg n* kettledrum, large drum. 2 sun light, sun. 3 See ਤਿਮਿ.

ਤਿਮਰ [timar] *Skt* ਤਿਸਿਰ *n* darkness. 2 eye-ailment, due to which vision gets blurred or sometimes nothing is visible. See ਉੱਲ, ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਮੋਤੀਆਬੰਦ. 3 ignorance, lack of knowledge, lack of reasoning. "nāyān ke timar mīṭhī khīnu."—*savēye m* 4 ke. "timar āgīan ādheru cūkara."—*varbīla m* 3. "timar āgīanu gāvāra gurgīanu ājenu gurī pāra ram."—*vād chāt m* 4. 4 See ਤੇਜਬਲ.

ਤਿਮਰਹਾਰਨ [timar-hārān] *n* one that eliminates darkness, sun. "timarhārān se timar moh phas ke."—*NP*. 2 'eradicator of ignorance, darkness — the Lord.'

ਤਿਮਰਮੰਦ [timarmāṇd] *n* one that reduces darkness, moon.—*sānama*. 2 sun.

ਤਿਮਰਦਨ [timar-rādān] *n* one that dispels darkness, moon.—*sānama*. 2 sun.

ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ [timarārī] *n* enemy of darkness, sun. 2 ਤੁਮ੍ਹ-ਅਰਿ, Indar. See ਨਿਸਚਰਾ.

ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [timarārī arī] *n* enemy of darkness — sun, its enemy — night.—*sānama*.

ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ [timarlāṅg] some ignorant scribes have written it as ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ. See ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ.

ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ [timarlāṅg] lame Taimur. See ਤੈਮੂਰ. "adī timarlāṅg te ānek badṣah bhāe."—*GPS*.

ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ [timrarī] *n* enemy of darkness, sun. 2 lamp, oil lamp.

ਤਿਮਾਲ [timāl] See ਤਮਾਲ.

ਤਿਮਿ [timi] *adv* like that, similar to that. 2 *Skt* *n* a large fish of a particular species, which has been named as whale by scholars. See ਰਾਖਵ 3. 3 sea, ocean.

ਤਿਮਿਕੋਸ [timikoṣ] *Skt* *n* a place for the fish to hide; a hiding place for the fish; ocean, sea. See ਤਿਮਿ 2.

ਤਿਮਿਗਿਲ [timigil], ਤਿਮਿਗਿਲ ਗਿਲ [timigil gil] one that can swallow a whale. 2 the creature capable of swallowing a whale. See ਰਾਖਵ 3.

ਤਿਮਿਰ [timir] ailment of the eyes that causes blurredness. See ਉੱਲ, ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਮੋਤੀਆਬੰਦ. 2 See ਤਿਮਰ.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾਰ [timirhār], ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ [timirha] *Skt* *n* one which eliminates darkness — sun. 2 moon.—*sānama*. 3 lamp. 4 one that cures eye ailment. 5 the true Guru.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ ਭਗਨਿ [timirha bhāṅni] *n* sister of the moon — Chandarbhaga river.—*sānama*.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ ਭਗਨਿਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [timirha bhāṅnija cār nāth sātṛu]—*sānama*. sister [bhāṅni] of the moon [timirha] — Chandarbhaga river; grass grown (ਜਾ [ja]) due to it; grazer (cārān vala) on it — deer; its lord — lion, its enemy — gun.—*sānama*.

ਤਿਮਿਰਾਰਿ [timirārī] See ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ.

ਤਿਮਿਗਲ [timigal] one that can swallow a whale. See ਰਾਖਵ 3.

ਤਿਯ [tiy], ਤਿਯਾ [tiya] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, spouse, better half.

ਤਿਰ [tir] See ਤਿਰਣਾ and ਤਿਰੁ.

ਤਿਰਸਕਾਰ [tiraskar] *Skt* ਤਿਰਸਕਾਰ *n* disrespect, insult. "tiraskar nāhī bhāvāṭi."—*sāhas m* 5. 2 figurative expression in prosody. See ਅਵਗਯਾ.

ਤਿਰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [tiraskṛit] *Skt* ਤਿਰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* who has been insulted.

ਤਿਰਹੁਤ [tirhut] *Skt* ਤੀਰਹੁਤ the land of Videh and Mithila in ancient times, which was ruled by Janak, father of Sita. The territory of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. "bālvātsīgh tirhut ko nrīp bār."—*cārītr* 160.

ਤਿਰਕੁਟਾ [tirkoṭa] See ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟਾ.

ਤਿਰਖਾ [tirka] See ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾ.

ਤਿਰਣਾ [tircha] *adj* inclined; slanting. 2 sharp.

ਤਿਰਜਕ [tirjak] *Skt* ਤਿਰ੍ਯਕ *adj* curved, aslant. 2 a creature that cannot stand erect; that which moves aslant. "tirjak jonī ju āpār āpara."—*cārītr* 266.

ਤਿਰਜਕ ਚੁਨ [tirjak jun], ਤਿਰਜਕ ਜੋਨਿ [tirjak jonī] *Skt* ਤਿਰ੍ਯਯੋਨਿ creatures who cannot move in

standing posture like human beings. viz - locusts, insects, snakes, lizards etc.

डिबटा [tirṇa] v swim. See उबटा. "jito buḍe haro tire."-bher kabir.

डिबयक [tiryak] See डिबयक.

डिलीक [tirlik] See डिल 11.

डिलवरा [tirvāra] n oily film on the surface of, greasiness spread over the water surface.

डिलामी [tirasi] eighty-three, three more than eighty.

डिलानवे [tirānve] ninety-three, three more than ninety.

डिर [tiri] by swimming. "hæue hæue tiriḡæ."-s kabir.

डिरिया [tiriya], डिरीआ [tiria] n woman, lady. 2 wife, spouse, better half. "lət chitkæ tiria rove."-asa kabir.

डिउ [tiru] See डिबटा. 2 See डिल. 3 adj a little bit, very little. "tiru kim nā pæie."-sæveye sri mukhvak m 5. 'is valued little.'

डिरोहिउ [tirohit] Skt adj covered. 2 invisible. 3 See डिबगुउ.

डिरोयान [tirodhan], डिरोभाव [tirobhav] Skt n invisible by virtue of spiritual power; act of being invisible. 2 secrecy of expression, secret expression.

डिल [til] or डिलु [tilu] (Skt तिल vr go, smear) Skt तिल n sesame plant. "jru buar tilu khet mahi duhela."-sukhmani. 2 seed of sesame, fruit of sesame. L Sesamum Indicum. See डिलनली. 3 black spot in the shape of sesame seed, which is generally found on the skin; mole, speckle. 4 adj mole-sized; like the mole. "jeko pave til ka manu."-japu. 5 momentary. "khinu ave tilu jave."-suh m 1. 6 A طيل n guile, deception, deceit. "guru mile na tisu til na tamai."-sri a m 1. 'He knows neither guile nor trick.'

डिलसम [tilsəm] A طيسم G डेलिफा. n magic, magical incantation for attaining supernatural

powers, exorcism; illusion.

डिलसमउ [tilsəmat] plural of डिलसिम.

डिलसार [tilsar] adj very little, minute, equal in weight to a sesame seed. "nāhī bādhān ghātān tilusar."-bavān.

डिलक [tilak] or डिलकु [tilaku] Skt तिलक n mark put on the forehead and other limbs of the body, made of sandal paste, saffron or ash which looks like a sesame flower. "gālī mala tilaku līlatā."-var asa. The style of consecration mark is different for different sects of Hinduism e.g. the Shaivites apply transverse consecration mark while the Vaishnavites have recourse to the vertical form. See डिलुपुडु.

According to Padampuran, a Vaishnav should apply this mark at twelve different parts of his body by reciting twelve names of the following deities:

on the forehead in the name of Kaishav, on the abdomen in the name of Narayan, on the chest by reciting Madhav, on the throat for Govind, on the right belly by reciting the name Vishnu, on the right arm by chanting Madhusudan, on the right shoulder for Trivikram, on the left belly in the name of Vaman, on the left arm by reciting the name of Shridhar, on the left shoulder in the name of Hrishikesh, while Padam Nath is recited when marking on the back and Damodar is chanted for marking on the waist. "barāhī tilak mīṭaṭke gurmukh tilak nisan cāṭā."-BG. 2 ritual of putting consecration mark on the forehead of a person at coronation. 3 act of putting a saffron mark on the forehead of a would-be-bridegroom as a token of finalising the betrothal. 4 a kind of tree that flourishes during the spring season L clerodendrum phlomoides. 5 sweet basil L artinisia elegans. 6 commentary on a scripture. 7 sesame plant. L sesamum indicum. 8 Bhai Tilak, resident of

Garhshankar, a devoted follower of the Guru. A yogi, who used to claim that the one who had his glimpse, would surely go to heaven, came to Bhai Tilak. Tilak covered his eyes with cloth and said that he did not want any salvation through any one except his own Guru. "tīlak tīloka paṭhka sadhsāgati seva hītkara."—BG. 9 adj principal, chief, main. "rāghubāsi tīlaku sūdaru dāsraṭh ghārī munī bāchāhī jākī sarnā."—sāvayē m 4 ke. 10 minute, very little, minuscule. 11 T تِلْک n kurta for women, frock. "dās dās mən tīlkē bhāi khāṭ mən bhāi ījar."—cārītr 168. 'Kurtas meant for women weighed about ten mounds each and salwars about six mounds each due to water seeping in them.'

ਤਿਲਕਨਾ [tīlakna] See ਤਿਲਕੁਨਾ.

ਤਿਲਕਪੁਰ [tīlakpur] a village in tehsil and district Sialkot. There is a gurdwara named "Guru Sar" in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਤਿਲਕਲਿਲਾਟ [tīlaklīlāṭ] See ਲਿਲਾਟ ਤਿਲਕ. 2 See ਤਿਲਕੁ ਲਿਲਾਟਿ.

ਤਿਲਕੜੀਆ [tīlkaṛiā] This poetic metre is also known as Ugadh and Yashoda. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot comprising 15, 5, 5.

cāṭak coṭē. āṭak oṭē.

jhaṭak jhaṭē. tāṭak tāṭē.—ramav.

ਤਿਲਕਾ [tīlka] It is another name given to poetic metres "Akva", "Ajba" and "Kanya" in Dasam Granth. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of 555, 5.

Example:

bhagge virā. lagge tirā.

pikkhe ramā. dharmā dhamā.—ramav.

2 Its second type has four feet, each foot comprising two saggas i.e. 115, 115.

Example:

guru ko sikh hve. nāhī papān chve.

mridu bol rāre. sabbh sev kare..

See ਹਰਿਬੋਲਮਨਾ and ਰਮਾਣਕਾ.

This type also appears in Guruvilas composed about the tenth Guru viz—

lakh log sābe. bisme su tābe.

in sac karyo. un jhūṭī rāyo..

ਤਿਲਕੁ [tīlaku] See ਤਿਲਕ.

ਤਿਲਕੁ ਲਿਲਾਟਿ [tīlaku līlāṭi] consecration mark on the forehead. "tīlaku līlāṭi jāne prābhū eku."—asa m 1.

ਤਿਲਕੀਜੀ [tīlgāji] a holy place of Guru Nanak Dev on the ocean front near Paliport in Madras. Here the Sidhs offered a sesame seed to Guru Nanak to test his practice of eating by sharing with others. The Guru ground that seed, dissolved it in water and then distributed this water among all.

ਤਿਲ ਚਾਉਲੀ [tīl caulī], ਤਿਲ ਚਾਵਲੀ [tīl cavli] n a dish of rice and sesame seed; it is also named as kṛīṣṇa in Sanskrit. 2 Some Hindus consider it virtuous to feed ants with a mixture of sesame seeds and rice. They scatter the mixture of sesame-seed and rice near the burrows of ants for this purpose.

ਤਿਲ ਚੁਗਨਾ [tīl cugna] n one who extracts oil from oil seeds; oilman.

ਤਿਲਤ [tīlāt] n extract of sesame; sesame oil. "bujhāt dipak mīlāt tīlāt."—mali m 5. As if oil (fuel) has been fed to the dying lamp.'

ਤਿਲ ਤਿਲਨਾ [tīl tīlna] adj very little, hardly any, infinitesimal. "oh ghāṭe nā kīṣe di ghāṭai rku tīl tīlna."—gāṣṭ m 4.

ਤਿਲਵਾ [tīlva] n a dish prepared by crushing the mixture of sesame seeds and sugar, also called tīloa. "kou kare tīlva mīlāi gur barīke."—BGK. 'tīlva is prepared by mixing jaggery into water.'

ਤਿਲਾ [tīla] 1 تِلَا n gold, aurum. 2 gold thread or lace. 3 paste.

ਤਿਲਾਂਜਲੀ [tīlājli] Skt तिलाञ्जली n offering of a palmful of water containing some sesame

seeds; a ritual performed by the Hindus after the cremation of a dead body. It is believed that this palmful of water reaches the soul of the departed dead. Most of the sages regard sesame as a sacred foodgrain. Donating this foodgrain is regarded as highly rewarding. 2 also idiomatically used for giving up. For example "us ne kukarāmā nū tīlājāli dedittī he." i.e. 'He has given up his evil deeds.'

ਤਿਲਿਸਮ [tīlism] See ਤਿਲਸਮ.

ਤਿਲੀ [tīli] *n* husk-free seeds of sesame. 2 See ਤਿੱਲੀ.

ਤਿਲੁ [tīlu] See ਤਿਲ. 2 as little as a grain of tīl i.e., very little.

ਤਿਲੁਸਾਰ [tīlusar] very little. See ਤਿਲਸਾਰ.

ਤਿਲੋਕ [tīlok] See ਤਿਲੋਕ.

ਤਿਲੋਕਸਿੰਘ [tīloksingh] ancestor of the Nabha and Jind dynasty, elder son of Baba Phul. He alongwith his younger brother Ram Singh was baptised by Guru Gobind Singh at Damdama Sahib. The tenth Master was very kind to them, which the following edict (written command) is ample proof of:

"ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ."

One omnipresent Almighty - the true Master.

It is desired by the Guru that the Almighty protect Bhai Tiloka, Bhai Rama alongwith all the devotees. You should come to us alongwith a group of ardent Sikhs. I am highly pleased with you. Your house is my house. Present yourself immediately on receiving this order. Do come immediately alongwith horsemen.¹ Do come, for you enjoy my immense grace, as a token of which a robe of honour is being sent²; keep it. Bhaddon 2, Sammat 53 (1753).

The original version of this holy edict is preserved in the dome of Baba Ala Singh at

¹ਅਸਿਰੁ is.

²Dress.

Patiala, while its copies are with the Nabha and Sangrur (Jind) states. See ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ and ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਤਿਲੋਕਤੀ [tīloktī] See ਤਿਲੋਖਰੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਕਾ [tīloka] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Pathak caste. He was employed with the ruler of Gazni. According to a reference in Guru-Pratap Suray, the Guru converted his wooden sword into that of steel. See ਰਾਸਿ 2 ਅ 40. 2 a dedicated follower of Guru Hargobind, who had spiritual knowledge and was a great warrior too. He showed his bravery during the battle of Amritsar. 3 See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ. ਤਿਲੋਕੀ [tīloki] *n* the three worlds: hell, earth and heaven. 2 a poetic metre, which is also known as Upchitra. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of sixteen matras, with one guru after the fourth and eighth matras and one at the end:

Example:

səṭjug adī kalīyug āte,
jəhī təhī anad sāt mahāte,
bajət turā gavat gita,
jəhī təhī kəlki juddhən jita. -kəlki.

(b) According to books on prosody, there is also another form of Tiloki which has four feet, each foot comprising 21 matras with pauses after the eleventh and the last tenth, and ləghu guru at the end.

Example:

ṣri guru kəryo bəkhan, sikkh sevak suno,
pərsukh ko sukh man, dukkh ko dukh guno,
juləm mīṭavən het, kəmar bādhe rəho,
nīj vadīrai man, svapən me na cəho.

ਤਿਲੋਖਰੀ [tīlokhri], ਤਿਲੋਖਤੀ [tīlokhṭī] a place near Delhi, where Guru Harkrishan was cremated. There stands a gurdwara Bala Sahib at this holy place. Many authors have mentioned its named as Kilokhari. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਚਨ [tīlocan] *Sk* ਤਿਲੋਚਨ *n* one who has three

eyes; Shiv. 2 a Bhagat, whose composition is included in Guru Granth Sahib. "namdev kabir trilocan."—*maru ravidas*. See ਤਿਲੋਚਨ.

ਤਿਲੋਤਮ [tilotam], **ਤਿਲੋਤਮਾ** [tilottma] *Sk* तिलोत्तमा Sund and Upsund, sons of Hiranyaksh, after austerities, were bestowed upon the boon that they could not be killed by anyone else. With their excesses, they harassed all the deities. Brahma created a beautiful fairy by combining excellences collected bit by bit from all the beautiful things, who came to be known as Tilottma.¹ When Tilottma reached the Vindhya mountains, where Sund and Upsund were living, both fell under her charm and tried to marry her. Tilottma said that she would marry the more powerful of the two and victorious in the battle. So the two brothers began fighting with each other and met with death.

"tir tilotam ke cal ae... duhu bhrat vadhke triya gai brahmpur dhar..."—*caritr 116*.

ਤਿਲੋਦਕ [tilodak] *n* water mixed with sesame seeds. See ਤਿਲੋਨਲੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਨਾ [tilona], **ਤਿਲੋਨ** [tilona] *n* paste prepared by mixing sesame seeds, sandalwood and many other things. At the time of marriage, it is applied to the body of the bridegroom as also to the body of a warrior ready to become a martyr in the battle field. 2 sesame oil. 3 *adj* stained with oil, soaked with oil. "sabh tan vestrā tilona dhara."—*paras*. 'put on oil soaked clothes to get ablaze.'

ਤਿਲੰਗ [tilāṅg] *Sk* तिलङ्ग in Sanskrit books it is also named as Triking and Triling; a southern state which is spread from Shrishal to the central part of Chol state. It is so called because there are three mountains in it namely Shrishal, Kaleshwar and Bhimeshwar upon which are poised phalluses (stone images representing lord Shiv). 2 a musical measure

named Aurav of Bilaval family. riṣabh and dhevat are prohibited in it, for all other notes are pure notes. It is combined with 'niṣad' and pācam. gādhar is vadi while niṣad is sāvadi. The period of its singing is the third quarter of the day.

ascending - ṣa gā mā pā nā ṣa.

descending- ṣa nā pā mā gā ṣa.

Several musicians regard it ṣarāv and combine dhevat measure with it. It occupies fourteenth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਤਿਲੰਗ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [tilāṅg di var] There is a ballad having this name in "makke di gosāṭr", composed by a devotee in the name of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਤਿਲੰਗਾ [tilāṅga], **ਤਿਲੰਗੀ** [tilāṅgi] resident of Tilang territory. 2 British soldier. In India, Tilangis joined the British Army for the first time in January 1748, hence a 'soldier' came to be known as Tilanga. 3 language of Tilang-state; Tilangi, Telgu.

ਤਿਲੁਕਣਾ [tilhəkṇa] *v* skid from a slippery place; slide, slip.

ਤਿੱਲਾ [tilla] See ਤਿਲਾ.

ਤਿੱਲੀ [tilli] *Sk* प्लीहा spleen. See ਲਿੱਫ.

ਤਿਵ [tiv] *adv* similarly, in the same manner, like that. "jiv tum rakhahu tiv hi rahina."—*gāum* 5. "jiv phurmae tiv tiv pahī."—*jāpu*.

ਤਿਵਹ [tivah] *adv* like that, in the same manner, same as that.

ਤਿਵੜੀ [tivṛī] See ਤਿਵੁੜੀ.

ਤਿਵਾਹੀ [tivahi] like that, similarly, likewise, like as. "jyō jāl kāmāl aṭipāt he ghārbari gursikkh tivahi."—*BG*.

ਤਿਵਾਰੀ [tivari], **ਤਿਵਾੜੀ** [tivāṛī] a brahmin caste; Tripathi; Trivedi derived from "one having knowledge of the three veds".

ਤਿਵੇ [tivrē], **ਤਿਵੇ** [tivrē], **ਤਿਵੇ** [tivrē], **ਤਿਵੇ** [tivrē] *adv* accordingly, as like as. "jiv tu cālāhi tivrē cālāh."—*anādu*.

¹See Mahabharat, adṛ parav, a 211.

ਤਿਵੰਜਾ [tīvāja] three more than fifty, fifty-three – 53.

ਤਿੜਣਾ [tīṛṇa], ਤਿੜਨਾ [tīṛṇa] v get torn, crack on drying up. 2 sever relations with a friend due to one's vanity.

ਤਿੜੀ [tīṛi] n threat, intimidation. 2 power, strength. 3 obstacle.

ਤਿੜੰਨਕਲ [tīṛṇkāl] n art of swimming; swimming technique. See ਤਾੜੂ 5.

ਤਿੜੂ [tīṛh] n long shoot of perennial grass, each knot of which has a root.

ਤੀ [ti] Skt स्त्री n woman, lady, female, helpless woman. "grīh ti jūt jan."—*cārītr* 115. 2 wife, female spouse, better half. "pār dhən pār tən pār ti nīda."—*asa* m 5. 3 adj ਵਿ-ਤੁਥ three. See ਨੈਜਰਿਆ and ਇਕੱਤੀ, ਬੱਤੀ ਆਦਿ ਸੰਖੜਾ.

ਤੀ [tī] part from. "vikhe bhog tī nīṛas hoe hən."—*JSBM*. 2 short for ਤੀਨ [tin], three.

ਤੀਆ [tiā] woman. See ਤਿਆ.

ਤੀਆ [tiā] woman. See ਤਿਆ. "ek divās dou tiā."—*cārītr* 3. 2 adj third. "bhāyo khalsa jāg mār tiā."—*GPS*.

ਤੀਆਂ [tiā] n a festival celebrated on the 3rd day of the bright fortnight of lunar month in Sawan. It is particularly celebrated by young women, who gather outside the village and enjoy rides on swings. The name of the festival, 'tiā' derives from the fact that it is celebrated on 3rd day of lunar month and continues for three days. In Sanskrit books its name is "gauri tritiya".

ਤੀਐ [tiē] See ਦੁਐ.

ਤੀਸ [tis] Skt त्रिंशत् adj thirty – 30. "tis bārās kachu dev nā puja."—*asa kabir*. 2 anything representing thirty viz thirty days of a month, thirty fasts etc.

ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ ਪੈਤੀਸ ਨ ਖੀਣਉ [tis iku aru pāji sidhu petis nā khīṇau]—*savēye* m 3 ke. The existence of the Almighty has been realised by thirty characters of Persian

alphabets and thirty-five characters of Gurmukhi script; five parts of music viz vocal, instrumental, melodic, metrical and dancing also lead to the realization of the Almighty, i.e. the existence of the Divine has been realized by speech, writing and singing.

ਤੀਸ ਬਤੀਸ [tis bātis] a denture of thirty or thirty-two teeth. "jese kati tis bātis hē vicī rakhe rāsna mas rātu kerī."—*gaur* m 4.

ਤੀਸ ਬਯਾਮਾਨ [tis byāman] ਤੀਸ-ਬਯਾਮ-ਮਾਨ a measure equivalent to sixty yards. See ਬਯਾਮਾਨ.

ਤੀਸਰ [tisar], ਤੀਸਰਾ [tisra] adj third. 2 This term has also been used for Tretayug, the second era of Hindu mythology. "tisar jugg bhāyo rāghva."—*krisān*. 'Raghav appeared in the Treta era.'

ਤੀਹ [tiḥ] n thirst. 2 thirty. 3 anything connected with number thirty. "tiḥ kārī rakhe pāj kārī sathi."—*sri* m 1. 'had fasts for thirty days and prayed five times a day.'

ਤੀਕ [tik], ਤੀਕਰ [tikar] part up to. "rk kos tik tin gel jāi."—*GPS*.

ਤੀਕਣ [tikṣaṇ] Skt तीक्ष्ण adj sharp. 2 spicy, pungent. 3 clever. 4 n poison, venom. 5 steel, iron. 6 war, battle. 7 death. 8 sea-salt.

ਤੀਕਣਾਬੁ [tikṣaṇāḥu] Skt n sun, whose rays are scorching.

ਤੀਖਣ [tikhaṇ], ਤੀਖਨ [tikhaṇ], ਤੀਖਾ [tikha], ਤੀਖਨ [tikhyān], ਤੀਖਨ [tikhaṇ] See ਤੀਕਣ. "tikhaṇ bān calāi."—*phunhe* m 5. 2 See ਤੀਕਣ 3. "tikhaṇ ghore."—*krisān*. 'fast horses.'

ਤੀਜ [tij] n तृतीया third day of the lunar month. 2 Savan Sudi 3, the third day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Sawan; festival of tiā. See ਤੀਆਂ.

ਤੀਜੜਾ [tijra], ਤੀਜੜੀ [tijri], ਤੀਜੜੇ [tijro], ਤੀਜਾ [tija] adj third. "tijri lav mānī cau bhāia."—*suhi chāt* m 4. "tija pāharu bhāia."—*tukha chāt* m 1. Here the third pāhar (third phase of life) means the stage between fifty and seventy-five years

of age.

ਤੀਜਾ ਦੀਨ [tija din], ਤੀਜਾ ਮਤ [tija mət] *n* Sikh religion, which is different from Hinduism and Islam. "kəlijug vic mənəsx he hīdu musulman. tija din cəlarə muşkal thia əsan." —*məgo*.

ਤੀਤਰ [titər] See ਤਿੱਤਰ.

ਤੀਤਾ [tita] See ਤਿੱਤਾ.

ਤੀਨ [tin] *adj* three. 2 anything representing three e.g. three spheres, three properties, three deities, three fevers, three types of bodily disturbances, three periods etc. See ਤੀਨਿ.

ਤੀਨਉ [tinəu] *adv* all the three, only three.

ਤੀਨ ਅਸਥਾਨ [tin əsthan] heaven, material world, underworld.

ਤੀਨ ਅਗਨਿ [tin əganɪ] See ਤੀਨ ਅਗਨੀਅੰ. "manəhu əganɪ tinəhu tən dhari." —*GPS*.

ਤੀਨ ਆਵਰਤ [tin avrət] See ਆਵਰਤ.

ਤੀਨ ਸਿਰ [tin sir] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਖੋਰਾ [tin khora] See ਖੋਰਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਦੋਖ [tin dokh] See ਤ੍ਰਿਦੋਖ. 2 defects of body, mind and speech.

ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ [tin bar naik šəbəd], ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਪਦ [tin bar naik pəd], ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨ੍ਰਿਪ ਪਦ [tin bar nrīp pəd], ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਪਤਿ ਪਦ [tin bar pəti pəd] "dev šəbəd kəhu adɪ bəkhənəhu. nrīp pəd tin bar pun θanəhu. sətru šəbəd ko bəhur bhəŋɪjje. nam tupək ke səbh ləhi ɪɪje." —*sənəma*. "dev nrīp nrīp sətru." Lord of the deities — Indar; his master — Kashyap; master of Kashyap's people — warrior; his enemy — gun. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਤੀਨਮੁੰਡ [tinmūd] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ and ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁੰਡ. "pəθhyo tinmūd." —*ramav*.

ਤੀਨ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [tin mudra] See ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਲੇਖ [tin lek] excellent, average, poor. 2 virtuous, emotional, sinful. "dərgəhi ghərie line lek." —*dhəna m 1*.

ਤੀਨ ਲੋਕ [tin lok] See ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ and ਲੋਕ.

ਤੀਨਿ [tinɪ] *Sk* ਰੀਧਿ *adj* three. "tinɪ guṇa məhi

biapɪa." —*gəu thɪti m 5*. 2 *adv* all the three, the three. "tinɪ devəru kəɪ tetisa." —*gum 5*. 3 (in) all the three. "tinɪ bhəvəṇ məhi gur gopala." —*oṣkar*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਸਮਾਏ ਏਕ ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਰਥ [tinɪ səmae ek krɪtarəθ] —*prabha ə m 1*. For a grateful person three riches of life are absorbed in one wealth — the liberation of the soul.

ਤੀਨਿ ਸਮਾਏ ਚੌਥੇ ਵਾਸਾ [tinɪ səmae cəthe vasa] —*brīla thɪti m 1*. The fourth stage of the soul is beyond the three faculties. 2 above the three faculties of Maya — the fourth stage of consciousness i.e. the pure soul is sans the three faculties of illusion.

ਤੀਨਿ ਛੰਦੇ ਖੇਲ [tinɪ chəde khel] See ਛੰਦੇ ਖੇਲ.

ਤੀਨਿ ਜਗਤੀ [tinɪ jəgati] meaning — three faculties of Maya. "tinɪ jəgati kəɪt rari." —*bəṣət kabir*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਦੇਵ [tinɪ dev] Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. "tinɪ dev prətəkhi torəhi." —*asa kabir*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਦੋਖੀ [tinɪ dokhi] one having three defects (shortcomings). 2 one having three enemies. "pəc das tinɪ dokhi ek mənə anath." —*keda m 5*. See ਪੰਚ ਦਾਸ.

ਤੀਨਿ ਨਦੀ [tinɪ nədi] three breathing passages in the human body. 1 left nostril, 2 right nostril and 3 central breathing path. 2 Ganga, Jamuna, Sarasvati. "tinɪ nədi təhi trikuṭi məhi." —*gəu kəli var 7*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਨਾਮ ਕੇ ਦਾਸਾ [tinɪ nam ke dasa] See ਬਾਣੀ 1. ਤੀਨੇ [tine], ਤੀਨੇ [tino], ਤੀਨੇ [tino] *adv* all the three. "tine tap nivarəṇhara." —*foḍi m 5*. "tino jug tino diṛe, kəli keval nam ədhar." —*gəu ravidas*. See ਤੀਨ ਲੇਖ.

ਤੀਬਰ [tibər], ਤੀਬ੍ਰ [tibr] *Sk* ਤੀਬ੍ਰ *adj* extreme. 2 sharp, swift. 3 extremely hot. 4 note at high pitch in music. 5 *n* Shiv. 6 iron. 7 riverbank.

ਤੀਮਾਰ [timar] *P* ਟਿ ਅਨ੍ਯਤਾ, worry, sorrow.

ਤੀਮਾਰਦਾਰੀ [timardari] *P* تيمارداری *n* act of getting 'ਤੇਬ੍ਰ [tibr] is only in maddham.

worried; sadness. 2 serving and attending to the patients.

ਤੀਯ [tiy], ਤੀਯਾ [tiya] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, spouse.

ਤੀਰ [tir] *Skt* तीर (*vr* complete, consummate).

2 *n* bank of a river, a place about fifty hands

away from the water-current. "gōga tir ju gharu

kārāhī."—*s kabir*. 3 *adv* near, close. "na lage

jām tir."—*sri ə m I*. 4 *Skt* तीरु praise of Shiv.

"kahu tir kahu nir kahu bedbicar."—*gaur m 5*.

Some are fond of meditating on Shiv, a few

prefer pilgrimage while others like practising

the teaching of the Veds. 5 *P* तिर *n* arrow. *Skt*

तीरिका. "merē mānī prem lāgo hārī tir."—*gōd*

m 4. 6 bullet. "tuphāg kese tir hē."—*ramav*.

7 yard. 8 beam of a balance. 9 beam, wooden

girder. 10 mercury. 11 lightning. 12 grandeur.

13 ploughpin. 14 anger, ire.

ਤੀਰਗਰ [tirgar] *P* तिरगर *n* arrow-maker, artisan, craftsman, artificer.

ਤੀਰਣਾ [tirṇa] See ਅਕਵਾ.

ਤੀਰਥ [tirāth] or ਤੀਰਥੁ [tirāthu] *Skt* तीर्थ *n* that

which can save one from sins; a holy place,

which is visited by people with religious bent

of mind to get rid of their sins; pilgrimage

centre; place of pilgrimage.

All the religions of the world have many

religious places as pilgrimage centres. Some

of the religions have defined these pilgrimage

centres as source of salvation that comes just

by visiting or touching them. According to the

teachings of Sikh religion, it is always noble

to visit places of pilgrimage for getting

religious teaching or acquiring knowledge

about historical events. However the

pilgrimage centres have no direct relationship

with one's salvation.

The Guru has described this world as a

befitting centre of pilgrimage in the following

lines:

"tirāthī navāṇ jau, tirāthu namu hē. tirāthu

sābād bicarū ātārī gīanū hē."—*dhāna m I*

chāt. "tirāth dhārām vicar navāṇ purbaṇṇa."

—*var māla m I*.

The Guru has commented thus upon the most-acknowledged pilgrimage-centres :

"tirāth nhata kīa kārē mān māhī mel

guman."—*sri ə m I*.

"ānek tirāth je jētan kārē, tā ātār kī hāume

kāde nā jāī."—*gūj m 3*.

"tirāthī nāī nā utārāsī mel. kārām dhārām

sābh hāume phēl."—*ram m 5*.

2 religious scripture. 3 remedy, measure.

4 vulva, vagina. 5 mentor; religious or spiritual

guide or preceptor. 6 fire. 7 the Creator. 8 a

particular class of ascetics, whose names are

suffixed with "tirāth". "tirāthan bic jēsīkkh kīn.

tirāth su nam tīn ke prābīn."—*dātt*. See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ

ਸੰਨਾਮੀ. 9 guest, visitor. 10 parents. 11 an official

who is part and parcel of the administration.

There are eighteen tirāths (officials of an

administration) according to principles of

governance: minister, purohit—family priest,

crown prince (eldest), raja, gateman (janitor),

harem's incharge, jail-superintendent, diwan

—revenue-collector (revenue-minister), legal-

adviser, kotwal—chief police officer, officer-

incharge buildings, presiding officer, judicial

magistrate, officer-incharge of fort (garrison-

commander), forest-officer (ranger), border

security officer, commander-in-chief and

diplomatic representative (legate). 12 a

devoted follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who

belonged to Beri sub caste. 13 a scholar and

warrior belonging to Uppal subcaste, who was

a disciple of Guru Hargobind.

ਤੀਰਥਯਾਤਰਾ [tirāthyatra] *n* act of visiting places

of holy importance; pilgrimage.

ਤੀਰਥਰਾਜ [tirāthraj] *n* company of virtuous

persons. 2 the Creator. 3 Amritsar. 4 Prayag

— according to Hinduism.

तीर्थ [tirtha] a Khatri of Sabharwal subcaste, who was a follower of Guru Ram Das. The Guru taught him to speak the truth. 2 a follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who belonged to Chadda subcaste. 3 a soldier of the royal army, who became a follower of Guru Hargobind. 4 See मंद.

तीर्थ [tirāṭhī] in the pilgrimage centre, at the place of pilgrimage. "tirāṭhī navāṇ jau tirāṭhu namu he."—*dhāna chāt m 1*. 2 by visiting a pilgrimage centre, through pilgrimage.

तीर्थ [tirāṭhu] See तीर्थ. 2 *Skt* तीर्थार्थिन् adj keen on emancipation. "ape tirāṭhu tulha prāra, apī tere prābhū ape."—*sor m 4*.

तीर्थकर [tirāṭhākār] *Skt* तीर्थकर one who composes a religious scripture; writer of scriptures; a Jain sage.

The Jains have adopted their twenty-four sages on the analogy of twenty-four incarnations in Hinduism. In the old Utsarpini twenty-four sages have been mentioned as under:

śrinivas, saṅkar, mahāsadhū, vimālpṛabhū, śridhār, suddat, amālpṛabhū, uddhār, āgīr, sāmāṭī, sīdhunāth, kuṣumājī, śivgaṇ, utsah, gyaṇeśvar, pārmēśvar, vimāleśvar, yaśodhār, kṛiṣṇamāṭī, gyaṇamāṭī, śuddhmāṭī, śribhadr, atīkrām and śātī.

In the beginning of the modern Avsarpini, the twenty-four sages described are as follows: riṣabhdev, ajitnath, sēbhavnath, abhinēdānath, sumāṭīnath, pādāmpṛabh, suparśvanath, cādr-pṛabh, puṣpādāt, śītālnath, śreyāsnath, vasupujy svami, vimālnath, anāṭnath, dhārāmānath, śātīnath, kōṭhunath, amārnath, māllīnath, munisuvrāt nath, nāmīnath, nemīnath, parśvanath and mahāvīr svami.

There are different colours and symbols for different sages in Jainism e.g. symbol of riṣabhdeva is an ox (bullock) while of

sēbhavdev is a horse. Similarly lotus, tortoise, rhino etc are symbols reserved for different sages.

The stature and life-span of these sages decrease with the passage of time. The estimates about all the remaining sages can be judged from details of the first and the last deity.

Rishabh, son of Nabhi of Ikshvaku dynasty, was born to Marudevi in Avadh Puri. This sage used to wear saffron coloured clothes and the ox was his symbol. Its height was 500 bās' (bamboo) and he lived for 8,400,400 years. He was 2,000,000 years old when he was enthroned. Rishabh meditated for 100,000 years; that is why he was called a deity.

Mahāvīr was the last, but the most popular deity in Jainism. He is also termed a sage. His statue is of golden colour and the lion is his symbol. His father passed away when he was just twenty-eight years old. He ruled for two years only after his father's demise. He abdicated kingship and devoted himself completely to meditation. At the age of seventy-two years, he got redemption after dispelling all the worldly sorrows. Mahāvīr (Vardhman) lived around 437 BC.

तीर्थमंद [tirāmdaj] See तीर्थमंद.

तीर्थ [tira], **तीर्थ** [tirah] a hilly territory beyond the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Peshawar, which lies between Khyber pass and Khanki valley. This area is dominantly inhabited by Orakzai and Afridi Pathans. Bara river flows through it. Teera's battle of 1897 is well-known in India. 2 *P* adj black. See तीर्थ दि.

तीर्थ दि [tira dī] *P* تیرہ دل evil-hearted. See तीर्थ 2.

¹One bās (vās) is equal to twelve hands (six yards) in length.

ਤੀਰੁ [tīru] See ਤੀਰ. 2 *adv* nearby, close by, by one's side. "nā lāge jam tīru."—*ram a m 1*. 3 *Skt n* Shiv.

ਤੀਰੰਦਾਜ਼ [tīrādaz] *P* تیرانداز *n* archer; one who shoots with bow and arrow.

ਤੀਲ [tīl], ਤੀਲਾ [tīla] *n* poker, skewer, long straw, stem of wheat or barley plant. "jese pol tīl te kīlal ko su phuk nāl khēc let balāk."—*GPS*. 'Children suck water through the capillary (hollow stem) of wheat or barley straw.'

ਤੀਲੀ [tīli] tiny straw, matchstick. 2 an ornament worn by women in the nose.

ਤੀਰੁ [tīru] See ਤੀਰੁ.

ਤੀਰੁਗੰਧਾ [tīvrgādhā] *n* rennet, coagulant. 2 asafetida.

ਤੁ [tu] *part* and, as well as, but. 2 from. "sətigur hāthī kūjī horətu dər khulē nāhī."—*majh a m 3*. 3 *Pron* your, thine. "tu ghər."—*səveye sri mukhvāk m 5*. 4 *Skt part* but. 5 *type*. 6 *quantity* once weighed and then used as measure of weight for other articles (materials).

ਤੁਅ [tuə] *pron* your, thine. "tuə cārən asro, is."—*sar m 5*. 2 to you. "tuə nīrkhat rāhe jīu."—*s kabir*.

ਤੁਆ [tua] *pron* you, thou. "səməstua prādhānā."—*gyan*.

ਤੁਆਨਾ [tuana] *P* تیرانہ *adj* strong, potent, hefty, powerful. Its root is ਤਵਾਨਿਸ਼ਨ, which means to have strength. "mən tuana, tu kudrəti aia."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਤੁਆਮ [tuam] See ਤਮ 4.

ਤੁਇ [tui] See ਤੁਅ.

ਤੁਈ [tui] *pron* you only, only you. "ek tui ek tui."—*var majh m 1*. 2 See ਤੁਈ.

ਤੁਸ [tus] *Skt* ਤੁਸ *n* husk. "jerge mənō pavāk bic tusa."—*krisən*. 2 egg's shell. 3 *Skt* तुष्ट *vr* be satisfied, satisfy. tusnā, tuštī, toš etc are derived from it.

ਤੁਸਹਿ [tusəhi] May you be pleased. See ਤੁਸ 3. "ja tū tusəhi mīhərbān!"—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਤੁਸਟ [tusəṭ], ਤੁਸਟਿ [tusəṭi], ਤੁਸਟੀ [tusṭi] See ਤੁਸ and ਤੁਸ਼ਿ.

ਤੁਸਣਾ [tusnā] *v* be satisfied, be pleased, grow fond of. 2 be contented. See ਤੁਸ 3.

ਤੁਸਾ [tusa], ਤੁਸਾਂ [tusā] *pron* you. "tusa kiukari mīlā prābhū aī?"—*sri m 4*.

ਤੁਸਾਨਲ [tuṣānəl] See ਤੁਖਾਨਲ.

ਤੁਸਾਰ [tusar] *Skt* तुस *n* snow; frozen water particles at very low temperature, raining like snowfall. "dhārni pər an tusar pəryō hē."—*cāḍi 1*. 2 cold, chill. 3 See ਤੁਖਾਰ.

ਤੁਸਾਰਸਰੂ [tusarsəru] *n* enemy of ice – heat, warmth. 2 river, the flow of which makes the snow melt.—*sənāma*. 3 sun.

ਤੁਸਾਰਦ੍ਰਿ [tusaradri] *n* mountain of snow, Himalaya.

ਤੁਸਾਰਾ [tusarā], ਤੁਸਾਰੀ [tusari], ਤੁਸਾਰੀਆ [tusariā] *Pron* your. "seva kəri tusariā."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਤੁਸਿ [tusi], ਤੁਸਿਕੇ [tusike] happily; with full involvement. See ਤੁਸ 3. "guri pure tusi dia."—*sor m 5*. "tusi ape lāiənu chāḍai."—*sri m 5 pepai*. "tek sətiguri diti tusike."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਤੁਸੀ [tusi], ਤੁਸੀਂ [tusi] *pron* thou, you. "tusi bhogəhu bhūcəhu bhai ho."—*sri m 5 pepai*.

ਤੁਸ਼ [tuṣṭ] *Skt* *adj* satiated, happy, satisfied. 2 content. See ਤੁਸ 3.

ਤੁਸ਼ਿ [tuṣṭi] *Skt n* satiation, contentment. 2 happiness. 3 Durga.

ਤੁਸ਼ੀ [tusṭi] See ਤੁਸ਼ਿ. "sərav cāracer-rupa tusṭi."—*GPS*.

ਤੁਹ [tuh] *n* husk. "tuh musələhi chārāia."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. "tuh kuṭāhi mən mukh kārām kārāhi bhai, pālē kīchu nā pāi."—*sor m 3*. 2 *pron* to you.

ਤੁਹਨੂ [tuhnu], ਤੁਹਨੇ [tuhno] *pron* to you. "gavəhi tuhno pəuṇu paṇi besṭəru."—*jəpu*.

ਤੁਹਫਾ [tuhpha] See ਤੋਫਾ.

ਤੁਹਮਤ [tuhmāt] *A* تهمته *n* blame, accusation.

"tuhmæt det tuphan uṭhara."—GPS.

तुहाडा [tuhāḍa], तुहाडी [tuhāḍi], तुहार [tuhar], तुहारु [tuharū], तुहारा [tuhara], तुहारी [tuhari], तुहारीआ [tuharia], तुहाड़ा [tuhāḍa], तुहाड़ी [tuhāḍi], तुहाड़ीआ [tuhāḍiā] *pron* your. "gobīd das tuhar."—ramav. "nam tuharū lināu."—sor m 9. "bhagat tuhara soi."—suhī m 5. "koṭi dokh roga prabhū dṛisṭi tuhari hate."—dev m 5. "nanak saraṅi tuharia."—maru m 1.

तुहिन [tuhin] *Skt* *n* frost; frozen water drops fallen from the sky; mist. 2 moonlight. 3 winter, coldness, cold. 4 *adj* cold.

तुहिनकर [tuhinkar] *n* moon, whose rays are cool.

तुहिनगिरि [tuhingiri], तुहिनचल [tuhinacal], तुहिनद्वि [tuhinadri] *n* mountain of ice, Himalaya.

तुही [tuhī] *pron* only you. "tuhī tuhi tuhi."—akal.

तुक [tuk] *n* foot of a poetic metre. 2 last character of the foot of a poetic metre. 3 *Skt* तुक child, male child. 4 *Skt* तुक skin, derm, bark. "taru tuk ki kṛti kin kupina."—NP.

तुक्ता [tukta] See तुक्तारी.

तुकली [tukli] See आदाम लैटी.

तुकांत [tukāt] *n* end of a line of verse; rhyme; last word of a line of verse. See अनुपास.

तुक्कल [tukkal] *n* large kite; big kite of paper, which is flown in the air with a thick string tied to it.

तुक्का [tukka] *n* fruit of acacia. 2 corn cob, devoid of grains. 3 *P* *ف* kind of an arrow, whose front end is bent in the form of a hook. When this arrow pierces the body, it is difficult to pull it out. "tuphāg tukkan ke mare."—cāṛiṭr 405. "sām sel kṛtāk tukke māhan."—GPS.

तुख [tukh] *Skt* तुख. See तुख 1. "caval karne tukh kau muhli lai."—var ram 2 m 5. "kāṇ bina jese thoṭhar tukha."—gāu m 5.

तुखम [tuxam] *P* *ف* *n* seed. 2 root cause, basic

thing. 3 egg. 4 semen. 5 *Skt* तुक्म sprout.

तुखमरेझी [tuxamrezi] *P* *ف* *n* act of sowing seeds; scattering seeds in a field.

तुखाई [tukhai] *adj* belonging to Tukhor area. 2 *n* mare. See तुखार 1 and 3. "itu harī prabhū jape sa dhān dhān tukhaia."—vāḍ m 4 ghorā. Here mare means mortal body. See तुखार.

तुखगनि [tukhaganī], तुखानल [tukhanal] *n* fire of hay/straw. In Hindu religion, dying or causing the death of sinful persons by burning them into this fire is an accepted practice.

Kumara Bhatt (Bhatt Pad) kept on criticising the very basis of Buddhism, from which he had acquired knowledge. Because of this sinful act, he died by getting burnt in this fire of straw. See शंकर दिग्विजय, सरग 7.

2 short-lived thing, transitory object, any object which exists for a short while; fire of straw. See तुख दी अगनि.

तुखार [tukhar] *Skt* *n* Per Athravved, a country in the north-west of Himalaya. The Chinese traveller Suyantai has also mentioned this country in his travelogue. Horses from Tukhar have been admired in Ramayan and Mahabharat. They were yoked specially to chariots. Tazik¹ horses and Tukhari horses are regarded the best breed in Sanskrit scriptures.

2 *Skt* तुक्खार one who belongs to the country of Tukhar; resident of Tukhar; Tukharian.

3 Tukhar horse. "taji rath tukhar."—var majh m 1. Tazi² (Arabian) horses are used for riding and Tukharian horses are for yoking to chariots. 4 Some writers have used the term Tukhar for a horse, whatsoever may be its species, or the land of its origin. "kite pil ruḍhe kite brīkhhābahān kite uṣṭbahān cārhe bāhu tukhara."—sāloh. Rajsthani poet

¹*Skt* ताजिक means belonging to Persia; Persian.

²The word तजी [tazi] is most probably derived from *Skt* word tajik.

Lachhman Singh writes:

telia tīlākdar turki lākhōri lākkhi,
lāchmānsīgh jatī chāttis tukharo hē.

Poet Muraridan has written in Dingal dictionary as:

“sīdhubhāv kābojsū khurāsān tokhar.”

Guru Ram Das also uses the Tukhai or Tukhari for a mare in Vad-hans Rag. See ਤੁਖਾਰੀ 2. 5 Bhai Santokh Singh and traditional scholars take Tukhar to mean camel. “or tukhar diye hī bharān.”—NP. 6 Skt ਤੁਖਾਰ ice, snow. “mano pāhar kesrīg-hū te dhāni pā an tukhar pāyo hē.”—cādi 1. 7 chill, cold. “pokhī tukharu nā viapāi.”—majh barāhmaha. 8 camphor. 9 adj cold, chilled. See ਤੁਖਾਰੁ.

ਤੁਖਾਰੀ [tukhari] *n* resident of Tukhar country. 2 Tukhar horse. 3 mare. See ਤੁਖਾਰੀ 2. 4 a variation of a major musical metre in which home note is *ṣarāj*, vadi *rīṣabh*, fifth *sāvadi* and medium is *anuvadi*. In it are both *gādhar* and medium. The period of its singing is four *gharīs* (one *gharī*=22.5 minutes) after dawn.

ṣa ra gā ga mā ma pā dha nā.

Some musicians regard Tukhari as *ṣarāv* by forbidding fifth in it. *ṣarāv*, *gādhar*, and *nīṣad* are pure, *rīṣabh* and *dhevāt* are flat; medium is sharp. In such a situation medium is vadi and *ṣarāj* is *sāvadi*.

It is put at place twenty-second in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਤੁਖਾਰੁ [tukharu] See ਤੁਖਾਰ 6, 7. “pokhī tukharu nā viapāi.”—majh barāhmaha.

ਤੁੱਖਾਰ [tukkar] See ਤੁਖਾਰ 2.

ਤੁੱਗ [tūg] Skt ਤੁੱਗ *adj* high. 2 chief. “raṇa rau nā ko rāhe rāgu nā tūgu phākīr.”—oṣkar. ‘neither a beggar nor a chief, not even a faqir.’ See ਚੰਗੁ. 3 *n* coconut tree. 4 mountain. 5 a poetic metre. See ਤੁਰੰਗਮ. 6 a village near Amritsar, where a pious lady left her leperous husband close to dukh bhājni (tree) and went to collect

alms. 7 a Jatt subcaste. 8 P *جی* bag, sack.

ਤੁਗਣਾ [tugṇa] *v* get elevated. 2 progress, get promotion. 3 remain faithful; endure.

ਤੁਗਦਾਰੀ [tugdari] Its popular name in Punjabi is *tālor* or *tuktar*. It is called *hābari* in Arabic. It is as tall as a large size cock. It is white with brownish tinge, and has black stripes on the head with strands of hair hanging over both the ears. Its native territory is the plains of the western hills. It migrates to its native place after spending the winter season in Punjab. Its feed is small calcaneous nodules, green grams, rapeseed plants (mustard) etc. Sometimes it eats crickets, ants, grasshoppers etc. Its wings are very soft which are used to stuff pillows. Its flight is not long, but it can run fast on its feet. This bird does not sit on trees; it lays eggs on the ground and likes deserts (sandy lands) very much. It is hunted with the help of gun, noose, falcon and hawk. Its meat is quite tasty especially when cooked in a saltish dish of rice.

ਤੁੰਗਭਦ੍ਰਾ [tūgbhadra] a river in south India, which rises from Sahya mountain and merges with river Krishna. It is called Tungbhadra as it is due to the merger of two rivers named Tung and Bhadra. Its course is about 200 miles long. Crocodiles are found in abundance in this river. In Ayurvedic lore, its water is regarded as very useful.

ਤੁਗਯਾਨੀ [tugyani] P *تغیانی* flood, overflow.

ਤੁੰਗਰ [tūgar] See ਤਵੰਗਰ.

ਤੁੰਗਲ [tūgāl] *n* ear-rings worn by men; large rings worn by men in their ears.

ਤੁਗਲਕ [tuglak] T *تغلک* chief, head. 2 an Afghan dynasty (a Pathan dynasty), which ruled in Delhi from 1321 to 1412 AD. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਜ.

ਤੁਗਲਕਾਬਾਦ [tuglakabad] a township and a royal fort, situated to the south-west of Delhi, which

was built by Gyassudin Tuglak. This emperor ascended the throne in 1321 AD.

ਤੁੱਗ [tūgu] See ਤੁੱਗ.

ਤੁਘਰ [tughar] your home, your house, i.e. material world. 2 thy holy seat (court). 3 religious congregation.

ਤੁਘਰਿ [tugharī] in thy holy place (court). "opəti pərlə eke nīməkh tugharī."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਤੁਚ [tuc], ਤੁਚਾ [tuca] *Skt* ਤੁਚ *n* husk. 2 skin. "tuca deh kumlani."—*bher m 1*.

ਤੁਚ [tuch], ਤੁਚਮਤ [tuchmat], ਤੁਚ [tucch], ਤੁਚਮਤ [tucchmat] *Skt* ਤੁਚ *adj* vacuous, hollow. 2 mean, base. 3 meagre, inadequate. "həm tuch kəri kəri bərnəthe."—*kəli m 4*. "tuchmat suni suni vəkhaṇəhi."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'speak sparingly.' 4 *n* chaff; straw devoid of grains.

ਤੁਜਕ [tuzək] *T* تۇجك *n* glamour, splendour. 2 glory, grace. 3 law, rules and regulations. 4 administration e.g. "tuzək babri" etc.

ਤੁਜਾਰ [tujar], ਤੁਜਾਰਾ [tujara] *A* تۇجار plural of ਤੁਜਰ, which means a trader. "ikī nirdhān sādā bhaukde, ikna bhare tujara."—*var majh m 1*. 'Some are poor who wander hither and thither in need of money while others have countless servants at their beck and call.' 2 See ਤੁਜਾਰ.

ਤੁਜ [tujh] *pron* to you. "tujh sevi tujh te pəti hor."—*gəu ə m 3*.

ਤੁਜੀ ਤਨੁ [tujhi tənū] your body; your beauty. "sāt tujhi tənū sāgəti prān."—*asa ravidas*.

ਤੁਯੇ [tujhe], ਤੁਯੇ [tujhe] *pron* to you. "tujhe nā lage tata jhola."—*gəu m 5*. 2 in you, within you. "gurmukhi nam dhīai tujhe sāmāia."—*var mālā m 1*. 3 you. "tujhe bina hāu kīt-hi nā lekhe."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਤੁਟ [tuṭ] *Skt* तुट *vr* quarrel. 2 *Skt* तुट *vr* cut, break.

ਤੁਟਾ [tuṭa] *v* break, separate into parts. See ਤੁਟ. "bin guru rog nā tuṭai."—*sri m 3*. "kete khəpi tuṭəhi vekar."—*jəpu*.

ਤੁਟਾ [tuṭa], ਤੁਟੀ [tuṭi] broken, separated. See

ਤੁਟ. "tuṭia sa priti."—*var jet*.

ਤੁਟਿ [tuṭi] *Skt* *n* cardamom. 2 *Skt* ਤੁਟਿ *n* deficiency, loss, shortcoming. 3 omission, fault. 4 doubt, suspicion.

ਤੁਟੀ [tuṭi] See ਤੁਟਿ. 2 broken; fragmented into pieces.

ਤੁਠ [tuṭh] *Skt* तृप्त *adj* happy, pleased. 2 satisfied, content.

ਤੁਠਾ [tuṭha] pleased, kind. "səti guru tuṭha dāse hāri."—*gəu m 4*.

ਤੁਠਾ [tuṭha] See ਤੁਠ and ਤੁਠਾ. "tuṭha sēcāpatīsahu."—*suhi m 5*.

ਤੁਠਿ [tuṭhi] *Skt* तृप्ति *n* satisfaction. 2 happiness. 3 *adv* happily.

ਤੁਡ [tuḍ] *Skt* तुड़ *vr* beat, warn.

ਤੁਡ [tūḍ] *Skt* तुण्ड *n* mouth. 2 beak. 3 sword's tip. 4 Shiv, Mahadev.

ਤੁਡੀ [tūḍi] *Skt* *n* beak. 2 protruding navel, umbilicus.

ਤੁਡੀ [tūḍi] *Skt* तुण्डित *adj* having a beak. 2 having a trunk. 3 having an enlarged navel. 4 *n* Ganesh.

ਤੁਣ [tuṇ] *Skt* तृण and तृण *n* a hilly tree, which can also be seen in plains. Its leaves are like those of Margosa tree. Its height is also the same. Its flowers are used to prepare saffron colour and its wood is used for making furniture *L* Cedrela Toona.

ਤੁਣਕਾ [tuṇakna] *v* pull, stretch with a jerk. 2 See ਤੁਣਕਾ.

ਤੁਣੀ [tuṇi] See ਤੁਣ.

ਤੁਣਾ [tuṇa], ਤੁਣਾ [tuṇa] *adj* lisping; who can not speak clearly. See ਤੁਣਾ.

ਤੁਥ [tuṭh] *Skt* तुथ *vr* hush up; spread. 2 *adj* covered. 3 *n* blue vitrol; copper sulphate. 4 precious stone. 5 fire.

ਤੁਥ ਮੁਥ [tuṭh muṭh] *adj* with covered face. 2 an object having nothing gainful within, but is only ostentatious from without.

ਤੁਢ [tuḍ] *Skt* तुड़ *vr* prick, hurt, cause pain.

ਤੁੰਦ [tūd] *Skt vr* be active, be agile. 2 *n* abdomen, stomach. 3 belly, tummy, pot-belly. 4 *P* *adj* sharp, fierce. *Skt* ਤੁੰਦ. 5 clever. 6 irate.

ਤੁੰਦਰ [tūdər] *P* *n* thunder, thundering sound. "tābāl tūdrā baje."—*surāj*.

ਤੁੰਦਲਾ [tūdla] *adj* pot-bellied. See ਤੁੰਦ 2 and 3.

ਤੁੰਦੀ [tūdi] *Skt n* navel. 2 *P* *adj* swiftness. 3 cleverness. 4 anger, rage. 5 *Skt* ਤੁੰਦਿਨ *adj* pot-bellied. See ਤੁੰਦ 2 and 3.

ਤੁਧ [tudh], ਤੁਧੁ [tudhu] *pron* you, to you, your. "gavānī tudhno pāvānu paṇi besātaru."—*sodaru*. "tudhu jevādu āvāru nā bhalra."—*sri m 5 pepa 1*.

ਤੁਨ [tun] See ਤੁਣ. 2 See ਤੁੱਨ.

ਤੁਨੀਰ [tunir] See ਤੁਣੀਰ.

ਤੁੱਨ [tunn] navel. See ਤੁੰਦੀ 1.

ਤੁੱਨਣਾ [tunn-ṇa] *v* overstuff one's belly. See ਤੁੰਦ 2. 2 push too much of some stuff into something by pressing it.

ਤੁਪ [tup] See ਤੋਪ. 2 See ਤੋਪਾ. 3 *n* hindrance, restriction, blockage. "ghaṭ ghaṭē ruko baṭ baṭē tupo."—*ramav*. 'Block each and every path and quay.'

ਤੁਪਕ [tupək] *P* *n* small gun, rifle, shot gun. 2 gun, musket. "oni tupək taṇī cālai."—*asa m 1*. "tupək tābār āru tir."—*sānāma*. See ਤੁਫੰਗ.

ਤੁਪਖਾਨਾ [tupkhana] artillery. "ḍivḍha cunāt bhāi tupkhana."—*cāritr 332*.

ਤੁਫ [tuf] *P* *part* curse, rebuke, reprimand.

ਤੁਫਾਨ [tuphan] *A* *n* tornado; a circular tide in the ocean. 2 storm accompanied by dense dark clouds; typhoon. 3 quarrel, rowdyism. "tum dis ānik tuphan uṭhavāhī."—*GPS*. 4 calamity, disaster. 5 accusation, blame.

ਤੁਫੇਲ [tufel] *A* *n* poet, resident of Kuffa, who used to dine uninvitedly with one or another on the pretext of squeezing the lemon; parasite; limpet. The meaning "resource" has been derived from his name.

ਤੁਫੰਗ [tufəṅg] *P* *n* cannon. 2 gun. "nam tūphāṅ cin cīt lijē."—*sānāma*.

ਤੁੰਬ [tūb] *Skt* ਤੁੰਬ *n* a musical instrument comprising gourd-shell and gut-cord. 2 bottle gourd.

ਤੁੰਬਣਾ [tūbṇa], ਤੁੰਬਨ [tūbən] *v* card cotton with hand or cotton-carding implement; separate fine fibres from cotton-wool. "nīj hathān te tūbən kārke."—*GPS*.

ਤੁੰਬਰੂ [tūbru] See ਤੁੰਬਰੂ.

ਤੁੰਬਾਰ [tūbar] See ਤੁੰਬਾਰ.

ਤੁੰਬੀ [tūbi] *Skt* ਤੁੰਬੀ *n* musical instrument made of gourd-shell. 2 gourd. 3 belleric myrobalan tree.

ਤੁੰਬਰੂ [tūburu] *Skt* ਤੁੰਬਰੂ *n* a singer in the assembly of Indar. He belonged to the Gandharav caste. He learnt music from Brahma. Vishnu listened to his music with keen interest. He remains with the Sun's chariot during the month of Chetar. According to Adbhut Ramayan, the organs of ragas/raganis deformed on singing by Narad, were restored after musical performances by Tumburu. 2 coriander. 3 leaf of cinnamon.

ਤੁੰਬਰੂਵੀਣਾ [tūburuvīṇa] See ਤੁੰਬਰੂ.

ਤੁਭੇਯੋ [tubheyō], ਤੁਭਯੋ [tubhyō] *pron* to you. "nāmās tubheyō."—*sāloh*.

ਤੁਮ [tum] plural of ਤੂ [tu]. "tum sace hām tum he race."—*sor m 1*.

ਤੁਮ ਸਮਸਰੀ [tum samsarī], ਤੁਮ ਸਰਿ [tum sarī] like you, as you. "tum samsarī āvāru ko nahi."—*asa m 1*. "hām sarī dinu, dāralu nā tum sarī."—*dhāna rāvīdas*.

ਤੁਮਰਿ [tumārī] *pron* to you. 2 your only. "tumārī pāchanū."—*sar m 5*.

ਤੁਮਰੀ [tumhī] *pron* you alone. "tumrī gātī mīṭī tumhī jani."—*sukhmānī*.

ਤੁਮਘਾ [tumgha] *pron* your. "loc purī jānu tumgha."—*suhi m 4*. 'fulfil your disciple's wish.'

ਤੁਮਚੇ [tumce] See ਚੇ 2.

ਤੁਮਣ [tūmāṇ] See ਤੁਮੁਲ. 2 See ਤੁਮਨ 2.

ਤੁਮਣਾ [tūmṇa] See ਤੁਬਣਾ.

ਤੁਮਨ [tumən] *pron* your. "tumən dvar pər sir apən jhukaū."—*chakke*. 2 *P* ۱۰ ten thousand. 3 group, gang. "tumən pəṭhanən ke tise sis jhukavət an."—*cəritr* 221.

ਤੁਮਨਭਾ [tumṇābha], ਤੁਮਨਥਾ [tumṇātha], ਤੁਮਨਭਾ [tumṇābha], ਤੁਮਰਾ [tumra], ਤੁਮਰੇ [tumro] *pron* your. "həm kire kīrəm tumṇāche."—*bāsāt m* 4. "gun kahī nā sake prabhū tumṇāthe."—*kālī m* 4. "jan nanak das tumṇābha."—*prabhā m* 4. "koī nā jāne tumra ēt."—*sukhṇāni*. "tumro hoī su tujhāhī samave."—*bāsāt a m* 1.

ਤੁਮਲ [tumal] See ਤੁਮੁਲ.

ਤੁਮਲੀ [tumrī] See ਤੁਬੀ.

ਤੁਮਾ [tuma] *pron* you, you people. "həma tuma melu."—*var asa*. "I, and you people." 2 *n* colocynth; thorn-apple. "tumi tuma visu əku dhatura nimu phəlu."—*var majh m* 1. See ਤੁਮਾ.

ਤੁਮਾ [tūma] See ਤਿੰਦੁਯਨ. "pekhāḍro ki bhul tūma dīsəmu sohṇa."—*var jet*. It looks beautiful like a muskmelon or a watermelon but is very bitter in taste. As a laxative, it is used in curing flatulent ailments. This word tūma is also used to denote hypocrites and pretenders.

ਤੁਮਾਹੀ [tumahi] *pron* you and only you. "tumara mərmmu tumahi janīa."—*gəu m* 5.

ਤੁਮਾਤੀ [tumati] *pron* your, yours. "səbh khelu tumati."—*var majh m* 1.

ਤੁਮਾਰ [tumar] *pron* your, yours. 2 See ਤੁਮਾਰ.

ਤੁਮਾਰਾ [tumara], ਤੁਮਾਰੇ [tumaro] *pron* your, yours.

ਤੁਮੀ [tūmi] See ਤੁਬੀ. 2 colocynth.

ਤੁਮੁਲ [tumul] *Skt n* din of marching troops. 2 encounter between armies. "is prakar rən tumul bha."—*GPS*. 3 group, band.

ਤੁਮੇਵ [tumev] *pron* yours only. "tumev rup raciā."—*VN*. 2 only you.

ਤੁਮੇ [tume] *pron* to you. 2 you only, only you. "rakhənhar tume jəgdis."—*sar m* 5.

ਤੁਮੇਸ [tumes] ਤੁਮ-ਐਸ. similar to you.

ਤੁਮੁਰਾ [tumhara] See ਤੁਮਾਰਾ.

ਤੁਮੁ [tumar] *Skt adj* inspirer, motivator. 2 violent; killer. 3 mighty. 4 *n* demon, giant.

ਤੁਮੁਰੀ [tumarī] ਤੁਮੁ (demon) ਅਰਿ (enemy); enemy of the demons; deity, god.

ਤੁਯ [tuy] *pron* your, thine. "tādul māgən hē tuy karəj."—*krisən*.

ਤੁਯੇ [tuyē] *pron* you, thou. "subhāt tuyē acut gungyō."—*səhəs m* 5.

ਤੁਯੇ ਧਨੇ [tuyē dhāne] you are sublime! "pəpīlka! simrāṇē tuyē dhāne."—*səhəs m* 5.

ਤੁਰ [tur] *Skt* ਤੁਰ੍ਹ *vr* go early, hurry up, do violence. 2 *Skt adv* immediately, quickly. 3 *adj* fast-moving. 4 *Skt* ਤਰ੍ਹ *n* spindle. 5 shaft or rod on which woven cloth is wrapped by the weaver. 6 In Vedic glossary, the meaning of tur is Yam (god of death) or death.

ਤੁਰਸ਼ [turaṣ] *P* ۱۰ *adj* acrid. 2 angry, irate.

ਤੁਰਸ਼ੀ [turṣi] *P* ۱۰ *n* acerbity. 2 annoyance. 3 See ਤੁਲਸੀ. "as pas ghan tursi ka birva."—*gəu kabir*. See ਬਨਾਰਸ 2.

ਤੁਰਹੀ [turhi] *Skt* ਤੁਰ੍ਹ *n* war-horn, trumpet.

ਤੁਰਕ [turək] *P* ۱۰ *Skt* ਤੁਰ੍ਹਕ *n* resident of Turkistan. 2 This term is also used for 'Muslim' in the Sikh scriptures. "koi kəhe turək, koi kəhe hīdu."—*ram m* 5.

ਤੁਰਕੱਚ [turəkəcch] *adj* Turkish; belonging to Turkistan. "turəkəcch turəg səpəcch bədo."—*kəlki*.

ਤੁਰਕਣੀ [turəkṇi] *n* Muslim woman. 2 woman belonging to Turkistan.

ਤੁਰਕਤਾਜ਼ੀ [turəktāzi] *P* ۱۰ *n* loot and plunder; playing havoc. Earlier, Turks used to rob and kill people. The root of this word is taxtān, meaning to attack and chase. The compound word turəktāzi carries the meaning of playing havoc and killing.

ਤੁਰਕਨੀ [turəkṇi] See ਤੁਰਕਣੀ.

ਤੁਰਕਮਾਨ [turəkman] *P adj* like a Turk. 2 *n* Turkoman, a man belonging to the Turk race.

ਤੁਰਕਮੰਤ੍ਰ [turakmātr] *n* Mohammadan's sacred incantation. "turakmātr kēnī rīde sāmāhī." —*var ram l m l*. See ਕਲਮਾ.

ਤੁਰਕਾਣੀ [turkaṇi] *n* wife of a Turk, a Muslim woman. "īk hīdvaṇi ēvēr turkaṇi." —*asa ē m l*.

ਤੁਰਕਾਨਾ [turkana] *adj* related to the Turks, Turkish. 2 Turk-like. 3 *n* Turkish community, Turkish people. See ਤੁਰਕਮਾਨ.

ਤੁਰਕਿਸਤਾਨ [turkistan] *P* ترکستان *Skt* ਤੁਰਸਕ ਸਥਾਨ, a country between Asia, and Europe. Its eastern part is under China which has an area of 431,800 square miles and a population of 1,200,000. Its western part is under Russia, which has an area of 419,219 square miles and a population of 7,200,000. 2 Many writers have called the Turkish empire Turkistan.

ਤੁਰਕਿਦ [turkid] ਤੁਰਕ-ਇੰਦੁ king of Turks, meaning—Aurangzeb. "turkid uḏīd dīnīd tīne." —*NP*. 'Aurangzeb is like sun for the moon i.e.; he is the strongest of all.'

ਤੁਰਕਿਨੀ [turkini] See ਤੁਰਕਣੀ.

ਤੁਰਕੀ [turki] *n* Turkish, the language of Turkistan. 2 things of Turkistan, things belonging to Turkistan. 3 horse from Turkistan. "taji turki suina rupa." —*gāu m l*.

ਤੁਰਕੂ [turku] *n* Turk. 2 Muslim. "hīdu ānhā, turku kaṇa." —*gōḏ nāmdev*.

ਤੁਰਗ [turag] *Skt n* horse, which moves fast. 2 mind, heart. 3 *adj* swift-moving.

ਤੁਰਗਦਾਨਵ [turagdanav] See ਕੇਸੀ.

ਤੁਰਗੀ [turgi] *Skt n* mare.

ਤੁਰਣ [turaṇ], ਤੁਰਣਾ [turaṇa] *v* go, walk. See ਤੁਰ.

ਤੁਰਤ [turaṭ], ਤੁਰਤੁ [turaṭu] *adv* instantly, at once, immediate. See ਤੁਰ. "tujhu turatu chādau mero kahiomanī." —*bāsāt kabir*.

ਤੁਰਦੇ ਕਹਿ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਮਿਲੈ, ਉਡਤੇ ਕਹਿ ਉਡਤਾ ਜੀਵਤੇ ਕਹਿ ਜੀਵਤਾ ਮਿਲੈ, ਮੁਏ ਕਹਿ ਮੁਆ [turde kau turda mīle, uḏte kau uḏta. jivte kau jivta mīle, mue kau mua] —*var suhi m 2*. This verse means:

like-minded persons have mutual association with each other. Here jivta (the living one) means an enlightened person and ਮੁਆ [mua] (the dead one) stands for the ignorant one.

Some scholars explain it as: flowing water merges with water, flying element gets one with air; vitality (energy) unites with fire, body mingles with earth i.e. all elements of the body get absorbed into their basic essences.

ਤੁਰਪਣਾ [turaṇṇa], ਤੁਰਪਨਾ [turaṇṇa] *v* stitch, sew, make a stitch.

ਤੁਰਫਾ [turfa] *A* ترّف wonder. 2 twinkle of an eye.

ਤੁਰਬਤ [turbat] *A* ترّبت *n* soil, earth; land. 2 grave. "turbat hāmre bādīn ki he lāhōr ke māhī." —*PPP*.

ਤੁਰਮ [turam] *Skt* ਤੁਰਮ *n* trumpet. *E* trump and trumpet.

ਤੁਰਮਚੀ [turamci] he who blows a trumpet; trumpeter. 2 See ਤੁਰਮਤੀ.

ਤੁਰਮਤਾ [turmata], ਤੁਰਮਤਾਈ [turmatai], ਤੁਰਮਤੀ [turmāti] It is a black-coloured, black-eyed preying bird, native of Punjab. Its height is equal to that of a dove. Its head is a bit reddish in colour. The male is named as turmata. The couple, collectively, prey upon small sparrows. Especially it likes preying upon the Indian lark early in the morning. The female lays eggs in its nest made on high trees during the months of Chetar and Vaisakh. Hunters keep it for six months only for hunting small birds.

ਤੁਰਯ [turaṇ] *n* horse.

ਤੁਰਰਾ [tur-ra] *A*, ترّ *n* bunch of gems and pearls etc worn by kings and emperors on their heads. "tur-ra dhāryo āpār subh cira." —*GPS*. 2 It is also plumelike made of silver and golden threads (brocade). 3 plume of the turban.

ਤੁਰਰੀ [tur-ri] *n* trump, trumpet. "tur-ri dāph gān pāṭāhī nīṣana." —*GPS*.

ਤੁਰਲੀਆ [turlia] *adj* fast moving, viscuous, swift walker, active. "pav turlia jobānī bālia."—*asa m 5*. 'with a foot in the stirrup of a trotting horse.'

ਤੁਰਾ [tura] *n* horse. "hār rāgi ture nīṭ palāhī."—*var sor m 4*. 2 *P* ۱۲ *pron* to you. 3 your. "nanāk bugoyād jānu tura."—*tīlāg m 1*. 4 See ਤੁਰਾ.

ਤੁਰਾਸਾਹ [turasah], ਤੁਰਾਖਾੜ [turakhar] *Skt* ਤੁਰਾਸਾਹ and ਤੁਰਾਸਾਟ *n* Indar, who resists the impact of enemies; hence the name Turasah.

ਤੁਰਾਖਾੜ ਪਿਤਣੀ [turakhar pitṇī] *n* possession of Kashyap (father of Turashat [Indar]) i.e. earth.—*sānama*.

ਤੁਰਾਨਾ [turana] See ਤੁਰਾਉਣਾ. "isāhī turavāhu ghalāhu saṭī."—*gōḍ kēbir*.

ਤੁਰਿ [turi] *adv* immediately, quickly. See ਤੁਰ. "nanāk lāgi turi māre jivān nahi taṇu."—*sāva m 1*. 2 having moved. 3 *Skt n* weaver's weaving tube.

ਤੁਰੀ [turi] *Skt n* weaver's brush. "turi narī ki choḍī bata."—*gōḍ kēbir*. 'does not talk about the tools of the weaver.' 2 *Skt* ਤੁਰਗੀ mare. "ik tajānī turi cāgerī."—*dhāna dhāna*. "hārīrāgu turi cāraia."—*vād m 4 ghorā*. 3 fourth stage of consciousness. "guru cele vivāhu turi cāraia."—*BG*. There is ambiguity regarding turi in this verse, it may be a mare or the fourth stage of consciousness. Marriage stands for relationship. 4 See ਤੁਰਮ, ਤੁਰਚੀ and ਤੁਰੀ.

ਤੁਰੀਆ [turiā] See ਤੁਰੀਯ.

ਤੁਰੀਆ [turiā] *Skt* ਤੁਰੀਯਾ *n* fourth stage; state beyond all other states such as trance or sound sleep of consciousness i.e. the stage of self realisation. "tura sukha paia."—*varguj 1 m 3*. "tini brapāhī jagat kōu turia pavē kōi."—*gāu thiti m 5*.

ਤੁਰੀਆਗੁਣ [turiagun], ਤੁਰੀਆਪਦ [turiapad], ਤੁਰੀਆਵਸਥਾ [turiavastha] *n* stage of true

knowledge or self realisation, stage of acquiring true knowledge. See ਤੁਰੀਆ. "tregun māra mohī vīape tāia gun hē gurmukhī lāhī."—*brīla a m 4*. "turiavastha gurmukhī paie sātśabha ki oṭ lāhī."—*asa m 1*.

ਤੁਰੀਯ [turiy] *Skt adj* fourth. 2 the Transcendent One, who is awakened, breathes in dream and sound sleep of consciousness. 3 See ਤੁਰੀਆਪਦ. 4 vocal word, word uttered by mouth, which is the word's fourth stage. See ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ.

ਤੁਰੇ [ture] plural of ਤੁਰਗ; horses. "ture pālāne pōnveg."—*var asa*.

ਤੁਰੇ ਤੁਰੰਗ [ture turāg] *adj* brisk horses, fast moving horses. "ture turāg nācave."—*bher namdev*.

ਤੁਰੇ [ture] *pron* your. "kanh! ture tān chuvāt hī."—*kīrisān*. 2 walks, moves.

ਤੁਰੰਗ [turāg] *Skt* ਤੁਰੰਗ *n* fast moving horse, so named as it moves with a high speed. "koṭī turāg kurāg se kudāt."—*ākal*. 2 mind, heart. 3 blue jay. 4 *P* ۱۲ prison; jail, lockup. 5 sound produced by stretching a bow's string while shooting an arrow.

ਤੁਰੰਗਨੀ [turāgānī], ਤੁਰੰਗਨੀ [turāgānī] *n* cavalry. 2 mare.

ਤੁਰੰਗਪਿਯ [turāgprīy] *Skt n* barley, the favourite feed of horses.

ਤੁਰੰਗਮ [turāgām] *Skt n* horse. 2 mind. See ਤੁਰੰਗ. 3 a poetic metre marked by four feet, each foot comprising two nāgaṇs followed by two guru matras. III, III, S, S.

Example:

sarab sukh lāhe so. nīyām subh gāhe jo....
ਤੁਰੰਜ [turāj] *P* ۱۲ *n* pomelo *L: citrius grandis*. See ਚਕੋਤਰਾ. 2 lemon.

ਤੁਰੰਜਬੀਨ [turājbin] *A* ۱۲ *n* a kind of sugar, which is obtained from medicinal plants called archinops nivea grown in Khurasan. It is named yavas šarkra in Sanskrit. Its latent effect is hot-dry and is laxative according to

the practitioners of Greek system of medicine. However it is cool and moist according to the Ayurved. It relieves cough and helps to dispel excreta from the intestines. It gives relief from chest pain. 2 syrup prepared from lemon juice; lamon squash.

ਤੁਰੰਤ [turēt] *adv* quickly, immediately. See ਤੁਰ.

ਤੁਰੀ [turhi] *n* trumpet.

ਤੁਰਾਰਾ [tur-ra] See ਤੁਰਾਰਾ.

ਤੁਲ [tul] *Skt* तुल *vr* weigh, balance weight, make up. 2 See ਤੁਲਿ. 3 See ਤੁਲੁ.

ਤੁਲਸਾ [tulsā] a disciple of Guru Amar Das, who belonged to Bhalla subcaste. The Guru taught him to shun the vanity of being from an upper class. 2 a follower of Guru Ram Das, belonging to Vohra subcaste; he also served Guru Arjan Dev.

ਤੁਲਸਾਂ [tulsā] maid servant of Bibi Nanki, who achieved spiritual realisation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. She remained in the service of the Guru and listened to his preaching with great devotion during his stay in Sultanpur.

ਤੁਲਸੀ [tulsī] *Skt n* basil, a plant having incomparable qualities; there is no other plant whose qualities can be compared with it. It is a plant having saltish taste like that of artinisia elegans. Its leaves remove phlegm and act as appetizer. Ayurved practitioners use basil for curing many kinds of fevers etc. Basil leaves when taken after boiling with milk and adding sugar just like tea, are beneficial for curing many ailments of stomach and lungs (pulmonary diseases).

Its botanical name is ocimum sacrum while in English it is named as sweet basil.

According to Vaishnav theory, it is regarded sacred and the worship of Shalgram is never complete without Tulsi.

Per anecdote in Brahma Vaivarat Puran,

there lived an intimate female friend of Radha, named Tulsi in Gokul. One day, on seeing Tulsi frolicking (merry making) with Krishan, Radha invoked a curse on her that she would acquire a mortal physique. Thus Tulsi was born as a daughter of raja Dharam Dhvaj, and was married to a demon named Shankhchur, who was also accursed in the sense that nobody could conquer him so long as his wife had no immoral sexual relationship with anyone else. Thus Shankhchur vanquished all the deities and became the master of the three worlds (*viz* hell, earth and heaven).

The deities went to Vishnu and prayed for help. In the guise of Shankhchur, Vishnu had sexual liaison with Tulsi. Tulsi cursed Vishnu to become a stone. Vishnu blessed Tulsi with liberation from this mortal body so as to remain his beloved just like Lakshmi. A river named Gandka will rise from her body and a sweet basil plant will grow out of her hair. Thus due to mutual curse (malediction), Vishnu became Shalgram (in the form of a stone, available in Gandka river) and Tulsi turned into a plant. See ਜਲੰਧਰ.

Most of the Vaishnavs celebrate her marriage with Shalgram with great pomp and show and wear rosary of wooden beads of Tulsi. It is especially worshipped on the last day of the dark fortnight of Kartik (lunar) month (new moon day), since it is regarded as its birth day.

In Sanskrit Tulsi is named as:

viṣṇuvallābha, hṛīpṛīya, vrīda, pavni, vāhupātri, śyama, tridaś mājri, madhavi, amṛita, survāli. "na sucī sājām tulsī mala." —*maru solhe m* 5. 2 a benevolent disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਤੁਲਸੀਦਾਸ.

ਤੁਲਸੀਆ [tulsia] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Dhir subcaste. He also served

Guru Hargobind. 2 a Bhardwaj Brahman, who preached the sacred religion of Guru Nanak after becoming his disciple.

ਤੁਲਸੀਦਾਸ [tulsidas] Tulsidas was born to mother Hulsī and father Atma Ram, resident of Rajpur (district Banda)¹. This great poet was a dedicated devotee of Ramchandar. He has written the celebrated epic Ramayan in Hindi. Historians say that Tulsi Das inculcated devotion for God on the persuasion of his wife Rattanaivali. He breathed his last in Sammat 1680 BK in Kashi. "sēbat solāh sō āsi, āsi gāg ke tir. śraṇṇ śukla saptmi tulsi tājyo sārīr."

ਤੁਲਸੀ ਰਾਮਯਣ [tulsi ramayāṇ] an epic depicting the life story of Ram written by Tulsi Das. Tulsi Das wrote several Ramayans in ਦੋਹਾ [doha], ਕਾਬਿਤ and ਭਾਵਾ poetic metres etc but the most celebrated and the best is Tulsi Ramayan which is written in copāi verse form. Tulsi Das has named it as Ramcharitmanas.

ਤੁਲਹੜਾ [tulahrā], **ਤੁਲਹਾ** [tulha] *n* raft made of ropes and wooden logs used for crossing a river. "na berī na tulahrā."—*sri m 1*. "age kəu kīchu tulha bādhaū."—*sar kabir*.

ਤੁਲਨਾ [tulna] *Sk* *n* similarity, equivalence. 2 comparison. 3 weight, measure.

ਤੁਲਾ [tula] *n* raft made of logs for crossing a river. "kīsi tula de kīhī sarnai."—*NP*. 2 *Sk* balance, hand operated beam balance. "tula dharrī tole sukḥ sagle."—*gāu m 5*. 3 weight; measure. "kəuṇ tərājī kəvaṇu tula?"—*suhī m 1*. 4 alms (in kind) equivalent to one's weight. "tula purākhane."—*gōḍ namdev*. See **ਤੁਲਾਦਾਨ**. 5 seventh zodiac sign, Libra, which is symbolised by a balance. 6 equivalence, similarity. 7 a weight equivalent to four hundred tolas.

¹Tulsi Das was born in Sammat 1589 BK., and the compilation of Sri Ramcharit Manas (Ramayan) was begun on the 9th day of the bright fortnight of Chetar (1st month of Bikrami Sammat) in 1631 BK.

ਤੁਲਾਈ [tulai] *n* padded mattress, light quilt, mattress padded with cotton wool, cushion, pallet. "na jālu leph tulaia."—*vād m 1 ālahni*.

2 act of weighing. 3 wages for weighing.

ਤੁਲਾਹਾ [tulaha] *adj* weighed, measured. 2 equivalent.

ਤੁਲਾਦਾਨ [tuladan] *n* a ritual of giving alms. In this ritual, the person giving alms is made to sit on one pan of a weighing balance and on the other pan, food-stuff, clothes, metals etc of equivalent weight are placed. The astrologers hold that the ritual of giving alms in this manner, is beneficial for removing all obstacles. In spite of his opposition to Hindu-rituals, emperor Aurangzeb used to give this kind of alms. See ਬਰਨੀਅਰ (Bernier) ਦੀ ਯਾਦਾ.

ਤੁਲਾਧਾਰ [tuladhar] *Sk* *n* trader possessing a weighing balance; Hindu shopkeeper; grocer. 2 string to which pans of a balance are tied. 3 zodiac sign: Libra. 4 benevolent merchant, according to Mahabharat.

ਤੁਲਾਧਾਰਿ [tuladharī] *adv* by placing on the pans of a weighing balance. "tuladharī tole sukḥ sagle."—*gāu m 5*. 'All the comforts were weighed by placing on the balance.'

ਤੁਲਾਬੀਜ [tulabij] *Sk* *n* a small red and black seed of abrus precatorius. This seed is used for weighing, hence the name.

ਤੁਲਾਵਾ [tulava] *n* weighman, one who weighs.

ਤੁਲਿ [tulī] *Sk* **ਤੁਲਤ** *adjequivalent*, equal, similar. "kīrī tulī nā hovni."—*jəpu*. "jənu nanəku bhəgatudārī tulī brəhəm."—*səṇṇ sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 *n* weight, measure. "pūn dan ənek kərni nam tulī nā samsare."—*vād chāt m 1*. 'No weight is equivalent to the divine Name.' 3 *Sk* weaver's brush. 4 painter's brush.

ਤੁਲੀ [tuli] a subcaste of Bahujai Khatri. 2 *Sk* weaver's brush.

ਤੁਲੁ [tulu] *n* weighing scale, balance. "ape tulu pəvaṇu."—*sor m 4*. 'He is both a balance and

a measuring weight.' "amulu tulu amulu parvanu."—*jāpu*.

ੳੳ [tulu] *A* ੳੳ growing, germinating, sprouting. 2 rising. 3 rising of the sun.

ੳੳ [tule] weighs. "apɪ tule ape vənjar."—*gəu m 1*. See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [tulāba], ੳੳੳੳ [tulābha] See ੳੳੳੳ ੳੳ and ੳੳੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [tulha] See ੳੳੳੳ.

ੳੳੳ [tuly] *Skt* adjequal, equivalent. 2 similar, alike. 3 *n* a celestial musician.

ੳੳੳੳ [tulyəta] *n* equality, equivalence.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ [tulyəyogɪta] (similar qualities, identical characteristics). It is a figurative expression wherein a single attribute or characteristic is described through several comparable or compared objects.

Example:

gurubani ke paṭh tē nɪtpɾəɪ sɦɪjsubɦaɪ,
tən mən bani ke vɪkɦe bɦɪ nəmɾəta aɪ.
ʃɪɪ guru ʃɪkʃa dɦarke hɦɪɪɾəs lɪno jɦɦɪ,
gʊɾ mɪʃɪ ɦɪu ʃɦɦɪd sɦɦ lagət phɪke tɦɦɪ.
dɦuɦa mɪnɦr ru tal tɦu uce sobɦa det....
kutta cɪtta baz, tɪpət bɦɦ nɦɦɪ kɦɦke.

(b) The second form of this figurative expression is identical treatment with friend and foe.

Example:

sunɪ sɦtna kɪ rɪɪɪ,
cɦɦɦn ɦɦɦ kɦpur lepɦn tɪsu sɦɦ nɦɦɪ pɪɪɪɪ,
bɪʃta mutɾ khodɪ tɪlu tɪlu mɦnɪ nɦ mɦnɪ
bɪpɪɪɪɪ,
kɦɪɪ pɾɦɦsu pɾɦɦɦd pɾɦɦɦo ɦɦɦkɦr bɦnas,
pɦvɪɪɪ ɦɦvɪɪɦɦɪ kɪɪɦn lagɦ mɦnɪ nɦ bɦɦɦo
bɦkɦɦu.

—*maru a m 5*.

hɦɦkɦ ʃɦg jakɦ nɦɦɪ bɦɪ mɪt sɦɦɦn.—*s m 9*.

(c) Unequal behaviour with foe and friend, but both expressed through a single term, is the third form of this figurative expression.

Example:

sɪɪ guru gobɦdsɦgh tɦ me jɦvɦ bɦɦɦɦr,
dasɦ te jɦg vɦɦɦ jo dɦɦa hɦ sar,
dasɦ nɦ sar (mukɦɪɪ) and vɦɪ nɦ sar (loɦa).

(d) Similarity of an object with many objects is the fourth form of this figurative expression.

Example:

kɪɪɪɪ tɪɦɦɦ hɦ nɦɦɦɦ ʃɪɪ gobɦdsɦgh.
pɦvɦk mɦ pɦkɦj mɦ pɦnɦg mɦ pɦɦ mɦ,
cɪtt kɪ kɦla me cɦpla mɦ hɦ tɦɦɦɦɦɦgh
cɦɦɦn mɦ cɦɦɦn mɦ cɦɦ mɦ ɦɦɦ mɦ,
hɦr mɦ hɦɦ mɦ hɦr-ɦɦn mɦ hɦɦɦn mɦ,
ɦɦɦ mɦ hɦɦɦɦɦɦ mɦ hɦɦ mɦ hɦɦɦɦ mɦ,
ʃɦɦ mɦ sudɦa mɦ ʃɦɦsɦgɦr mɦ sɦvɪta mɦ,
sɦɦa mɦ sɦɦɦta mɦ sɦr mɦ sɦɦta mɦ.

—*ɦɦkɦrsɦgɦrsudɦa*.

The similarity or equivalence of glory of the tenth Master with many resplendent objects has been evoked in this verse.

ੳੳ [tuv] See ੳੳ.

ੳੳ [tuva] *prov* because of you, due to you, like you. 2 thou, you. "jɦg tuva pɦɦɦɦɦɦ."—*gɦɦn*.

ੳੳ [tuɾ] a village under police station Sarɦɦɦ, teɦsil Tɦɦ Tɦɦn, dɦɦɦɦ Amɦɦɦɦr, sɦɦɦɦ ten mɦɦ nɦɦ-ɦɦɦ of Tɦɦ Tɦɦn rɦɦɦɦ sɦɦɦn. There is a gɦɦɦɦɦɦ in mɦɦɦɦ of Gɦɦ Angɦ Dev in the vɦɦɦɦ of this vɦɦɦɦ.

Once there occurred a terrible draught and no rainfall took place. All the villagers went to a saint named Dadu (who lived in Khadoor) and requested for rains. He said that there would be no rains so long as Guru Angad Dev stayed in Khadoor. If he left Khadoor, the rain would fall. This message was conveyed to the Guru by the people, who immediately left Khadoor and alone reached this village during the night. The devotees belonging to Chɦɦɦɦ village brought the Guru to their village, where he stayed for a few days, then returned to

Khadoor passing through Bharowal on the request of the penitent people of his own village.

Initially there was a small and insignificant memorial at this place. Now an elegant gurdwara has come up with the untiring efforts of priest Bhai Natha Singh during the last 20-22 years. The daily prayer is held in the gurdwara. Sardar Jagat Singh Nambardar, Sardar Mangal Singh and Sardar Chandan Singh have donated ten vigas of land to the gurdwara. 2 deficiency, loss.

ਕੁਝੀਆਂ [tuʃdɪɑ] *adv* while breaking. "gədhedɪɑ chɪə mah, tuʃdɪɑ hɪkʊ khɪno." —asa *fərid*.

ਕੁ [tu], ਕੁ [tū] *P* ੜ *pron* you. "tu əkal purəkh nahi sɪrɪ kala." —maru *solhe m 1*. "tū uc əthahu əpar əmola." —majh *ə m 5*.

ਕੁਈ [tui] *pron* you only; only you. 2 *n* needle, thorn. 3 sprout emerging from the soil. 4 *P* ੜ you exist.

ਕੁਸ [tus] *A* ڪوس a town in Khurasan, now popularly known as Mash-had. 2 *A* ڪوس a stringed musical instrument in the shape of a peacock. "turhi tus mucəg." —səloh. See ਸਸ.

ਕੁਸਦਾਨ [tusdan] *n* cartridge box; bag for storing cartridges.

ਕੁਸਨ [tusən], ਕੁਸਨੀ [tusni] *Sk* ਕੁਸ਼ਨੀ *adj* silent, quiet. 2 *n* silence, quietness.

ਕੁਸੀ [tusi] *n* resident of Toos (Khurasan); Khurasani. See ਕੁਸ. "həne rusɪ tusi." —kalki.

ਕੁਝ [tuħə] See ਕੁਸ.

ਕੁਹੀ [tuhi], ਕੁਹੇ [tuhe] *pron* only you, you only. "tuhi bən tuhi gau." —gəu *m 5*. "tuhe hi gavna." —var *sor m 4*.

ਕੁਟਸਿ [tuʃəsɪ] will break.

ਕੁਟਨਾ [tuʃna] *v* break, get separated. "tuʃət bar nə lage." —sar *m 5*. "basta tuʃi jhūprɪ." —var *jet*. See ਕੁਟ.

ਕੁਠ [tuʃh], ਕੁਠਾ [tuʃha] See ਕੁਠ and ਕੁਠਾ. "səɪguru

tuʃha səhəju bhəra." —asa *chāt m 5*.

ਕੁਠਿ [tuʃɪ], ਕੁਠੀ [tuʃhi] *pleasure*. See ਕੁਠਿ. 2 being pleased, with pleasure. 3 was pleased.

ਕੁਣ [tuɳ] See ਕੁਣਿ. 2 a poetic metre. See ਚਮਰ. 3 *Sk* ڪوڻ *vr* fill, push in.

ਕੁਣਿ [tuɳɪ], ਕੁਣੀਰ [tuɳɪr] *Sk* *n* that which contains arrows — quiver. See ਕੁਣ 3. "tuɳɪ kase kəɪɪ cap gəhe kər." —ramav.

ਕੁਣੀਰਾਲਾ [tuɳɪrəɪlɑ], ਕੁਣੀਰਾਲੈ [tuɳɪrəɪlɛ] *n* that thing for which a quiver is the store-house, arrow. —sənama.

ਕੁਤ [tut] *Sk* and *P* ڪوٽ *n* a tree, fruit of which is sweet and whose branches are used for making baskets. It sheds off all its leaves during Magh and Phagun. *L* morus alba. Grafted morus alba is also called mulberry.

ਕੁਤ ਸਹਿਬ [tut sahɪb] a holy place in memory of Guru Arjan Dev situated in the locality of Sultan wind to the south of Amritsar. Quite often the Guru used to sit under the mulberry tree. That tree still exists at the same site and is very bulky in diameter. No memorial has been raised at this holy place; there is no priest, that is why this sacred place is not so well known. A simple and kuccha house is there, which is situated one furlong west of the octroi post between Amritsar and Sultan wind. It is two miles away from Amritsar railway station in the south-east direction.

ਕੁਤਿਆ [tutɪya] *P* ڪوٽ and ڪوٽ collyrium. "xake rahaʃ tutɪya ye cəʃme mast." —jɪdagi. 2 blue vitriol, copper sulphate.

ਕੁਤੀ [tuti] *n* mulberry fruit. 2 a wind instrument made of wood. 3 *A* ڪوٽ and ڪوٽ a small-sized parrot having violet neck, green feathers and yellow beak. "suk sarɪka tuti." —səloh.

ਕੁਦਾ [tuda] See ਕੋਦਾ.

ਕੁਧੀ [tudhi] *n* also called ਧੁਤੀ [dhuti]. It is female of besra (falcon like bird of prey) and is taller in size. See ਬੇਸਰਾ.

ਤੁਨ [tun], ਤੁਨੀਰ [tunir] See ਤੁਣ and ਤੁਣੀਰ.

ਤੁਨੀਰਾਲੈ [tunirale] See ਤੁਣੀਰਾਲੈ.

ਤੁਫਾਨ [tuphan] See ਤੁਫਾਨ.

ਤੁਬ [tub] *Skt* तुम्ब *n* a single stringed instrument made of shell gourd. 2 colocinth. See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਨ and ਤੁੰਮਾ. "tub nacatur re."—*maru m 1*. See ਨਚਤੁਰ.

ਤੁੰਬਨਾ [tūbna] See ਤੁੰਬਣਾ and ਤੁੰਮਣਾ. "detən ke tən tul jyō tūbe."—*cāḍi 1*. 'carded like cotton wool.'

ਤੁਬਰ [tubar] *Skt* *n* ox with short curved horns bent downwards; beardless person.

ਤੁੰਬਰ [tūbar] *n* a single stringed instrument made of shell of gut cord. 2 See ਤੁੰਬੁਰ. "narəd tūbar lekər bin."—*kṛisan*. 3 See ਤੁੰਬੁਰਾ.

ਤੁੰਬਰੀ [tūbri], ਤੁੰਬਰਾ [tūbra], ਤੁੰਬਰੀ [tūbri] *Skt* तृष and ਤੁੰਬੀ *n* gourd, colocinth: 2 its fruit. "jīna velī nā tūbri māia ṭhage ṭhagī."—*sava m 3*. 'neither creeper of meditation nor fruit of realisation of knowledge.'

ਤੁਬਾ [tuba] *A* طبا *n* highly fragrant. 2 most sacred. 3 *n* a tree existing in paradise, according to Islamic scriptures; it is ladden with many kinds of fruits and it spreads fragrance far and wide.

ਤੁੰਬਾ [tūba], ਤੁੰਬਿਕਾ [tūbika], ਤੁੰਬੀ [tūbi] a fruit of gourd family that, grows on a creeper. Tumba gourd. *L. asteracantha longifolia*. Many types of stringed instruments are made of gourd shells. It is used as a drum by covering the shell tightly with leather on it. Faqīrs use it as a pitcher for water.

ਤੁੰਮਰੂ [tūmaru] See ਤੁੰਬਰ. 2 fruit. "ak nīm ko tūmaru."—*asa m 5*. 3 *Skt* तृवर *adj* having bitter extract.

ਤੁੰਮਰੀ [tūmri] See ਤੁੰਬਰੀ. "bahārī dhoti tūmri ādar visu nīkor."—*var suhi m 1*.

ਤੁਮਾਰ [tumar] *A* طمار *n* a long tale. 2 misconception, exaggeration. 3 office. 4 long missive.

ਤੁਰ [tur] *pron* your, thy. "soi sabat rāhī sākē

jis pər karūna tur."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* तूर *n* war-horn, trumpet. "jag jas tur bājāi au."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 3 *Skt* तूर *adj* strong, mighty. "ādham udhare tur bhuje."—*akal*. 4 victorious, winner. 5 *n* subcaste of Rajputs. 6 *A* ترك Turk. 7 brave, courageous. 8 طر a mountain in Egypt, also known as Seena (Kohtoor). According to the Bible and Koran, God conversed with Moses at this place. See ਮੁਸਾ.

ਤੁਰਜ [turaj] *P* تراج *n* elder son of emperor Faridun. Turan is famous for his name. The name of Iran became popular after the name of his younger brother Iraj. 2 (foreign) country — Turan. 3 Turk. 4 warrior, hero.

ਤੁਰਣ [turaṇ], ਤੁਰਨ [turaṇ] *Skt* तुरंत *adv* immediately, instantaneously, at once.

ਤੁਰਨਤਾ [turaṇta] *n* immediacy, quickness. "tīn te turaṇta pāhīcāni."—*NP*.

ਤੁਰਾਨ [turaṇ] *P* توران *n* a country to the north-east of Persia. See ਤੁਰਜ.

ਤੁਰੂ [turu] See ਤੁਰ 2. "kurī bājave turu."—*sri m 1*.

ਤੁਲ [tul] *Skt* *n* cottonwool; cotton separated from cottonseeds; silk cotton of calotropis procera tree etc is also called ਤੁਲ [tul]. "lōn tel tulā vivhar."—*NP*. 2 sky. 3 *Skt* तुल *adj* equal, equivalent. "mur nīd ustātī tul."—*brāham*. 4 *A* طول *n* length.

ਤੁਲਾਪ [tulap] cotton-carder; an implement used for carding cotton wool.

ਤੁਲਾ [tula] *n* bundle, pack. "haḍ jāle jese lākri ka tula."—*gōḍ kēbir*. 2 *Skt* cotton.

ਤੁਲੀ [tuli] *Skt* *n* small soft brush used for painting; painter's brush. 2 indigo plant.

ਤੁਲੀ [tuli] chaff separated from grains, especially from wheat and barley. See ਤੁਲਾ *vr*.

ਤੇ [te] *pron* plural of uh (he, she, it); they. "te sadhu hārī melāhu suami."—*bher m 4*. 2 part from. "as ādese te nīhkeval."—*var asa*. 3 short for ਅਤੇ. "āgād guru te āmardas ramdase hoi sāhāi."—*cāḍi 3*. 4 *adv* short for ਉੱਤੇ. "cārē rāthī

gaj ghorī mar bhur te dare."—*cādi* 3. 5 *Skt* from you, by you.

ਭੇਉਣ [teuŋ] *Skt* अन्तेवन *n* pleasure garden attached with a harem; garden for merry-making. 2 *Skt* playing, game, merry-making. 3 a group of maidens gathered for spinning is known by this name in Punjabi. This group is also named as tījān.

ਭੇਉਰ [teur] See ਭੇਵਰ.

ਭੇਉ [teu] *pron* the same. "teu utārī parīpāre ram nam line."—*dhāna kābir*. 2 they also.

ਭੇਇਯਾ [teiya] See ਭੇਈਆ.

ਭੇਈ [tei] *pron* they, those. "bīkhām sagarū tei jān tārē."—*gāu* m 5. 2 See ਭੇਈਸ.

ਭੇਈਆ [teia], ਭੇਈਆ ਤਾਪ [teia tap] *n* Tertian fever, malarial fever recurring every third day. See ਤਾਪ (g). "sukha jvār teia cōthaya."—*cārītr* 405.

ਭੇਈਸ [teis] *Skt* त्रिविंशति *adj* twenty-three – 23.

ਭੇਸਾ [tessa] *P* تيسا *n* adze; carpenter's implement used for carving wood.

ਭੇਹ [teh] *n* thirst. 2 affection, love. "sātigur seve teh."—*oākar*. 3 anger, ire. "jāb rūpū rān kīno ghāno bādhyo kīsān tān teh."—*kīsān*. 4 *pron* he. "teh pāramsukh pāra."—*bavān*. 5 he, that. "teh jān tripāt āghae."—*sāveye sri mukhvāk* m 5. 6 due to him, because of that. "cārān kāmāl bohīth bhāe lāgī sagarū tārīo teh."—*asa* a m 5.

ਭੇਹ [tēh] *pron* he. "an upavān jīvāt mīna bīnū jāl māna tēh."—*jet* m 5.

ਭੇਹਣ [tehān] a subcaste of superior Sarin Khatri; Trehan; Guru Angad Dev belonged to this subcaste.

ਭੇਹਰ [tehār] *n* tripleness. 2 the thrice ploughed land.

ਭੇਹਤ [tehāṭ] *n* your, thine. "ehāṭ tehāṭ chādī tū."—*var sor* m 3. 'forget the difference between mine and thine.' 2 *S* tertian fever. See ਤਾਪ (g).

ਭੇਹਾ [teha] *adj* such, similar to that. "teha hove jehe kārām kāmā."—*asa* m 3.

ਭੇਹਿ [tehi] *pron* to him/her, to that. "parbrāhām ka āt nā tehi."—*sar* a m 5. 2 from that, from him/her.

ਭੇਹੀ [tehi] *adj* similar to that. 2 irate. See ਭੇਹ 3. 3 affectionate, loving. 4 *pron* from that, by that, from him/her. "ānīk jāla je dhovē dehi. melu nā utre sudhū nā tehi."—*gāu* m 5.

ਭੇਹੁ [tehu] See ਭੇਹ.

ਭੇਹੇ [tehe] *adj* plural of ਭੇਹਾ [teha]; similar to those, like those.

ਭੇਹੋ [teho] *adj* like that, same as. "jeha dīṭha me teho kāhīa."—*mājh* m 5.

ਭੇਹੋਜੇਹਾ [tehojeha], ਭੇਹੋਜੇਹੀ [tehojehi] *adj* like that, same as that, similar, alike. "tīs de dīte nanka tehojeha dhārām."—*var* ram / m 3. "tehojehi dehi."—*māla* m 1.

ਭੇਗ [teg] *P* تگ *n* essential quality of steel; skill. 2 sword. "deg teg jāg me dou cālē."—*cōpāi*. See ਦੇਗਭੇਗ. 3 sunlight. 4 *adj* sharp, bright.

ਭੇਗਾਸਾਸਾਈ [teg-azmai] *P* تگ آساي *n* attacking with the sword; fighting with the sword, i.e. war, heroism.

ਭੋਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ [tegbāhadur] See ਭੋਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 2 *adj* courageous and expert in fighting with the sword. "sri guru tegbāhadur nāḍān, tegbāhadur yō sudh pāi."—*GPS*.

ਭੋਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [tegbāhadur sātīguru] the ninth Guru of the Sikhs, who was born on Vaisakh 5 (5th day of the dark fortnight of the lunar month of Vaisakh) Sammat 1678 (April 1, 1621 AD) in Amritsar. His father was Guru Hargobind and mother Mata Nanki. He was married to Mata Gujri on Assu 15, 1689 (BK) in Kartarpur. He showed the right path to innumerable human beings after assuming the seat of Guru Nanak. He reiterated true religion by preaching it in the areas of Malwa, Puadh, Bangar, the East, Bihar, Bengal etc. His

hymns, full of love for the Divine and sense of renunciation, are so touching that they have the potency to soften the hardest minds.

He founded Anandpur town on the bank of Satluj by purchasing land from the rulers of the hilly states. The town became the birth place of the Khalsa.

To eliminate tyranny from India and to safeguard religion, he sacrificed his life on the fifth day of the bright phase of the lunar month of Maghar in 1732 BK (12th Maghar; i.e. November 11, 1675). The tenth Guru has depicted this superb sacrifice in Vachitar Natak as under:

"thikar phor dilis sir prabhupur kīya pāyan, tegbāhadur si kīya kārī nā kinhu an."

The place of his martyrdom known as "Sis Ganj" is situated in the Chandni Chowk of Delhi. The place of cremation of his body is called "Rakab Ganj". He remained the Guru for 10 years 7 months and 18 days and enjoyed a life span of 54 years 7 months and 7 days. "tegbāhadur simrī ghārī nā nidhī ave dharī."—cāḍī 3.

ਭਗਵਾਦਗੁਰਨਾਨਕ (tegbāhadurnāḍan) Guru Gobind Singh.

ਭਗਵਾਦ (tegbād) adj swordman, sword-keeper. "kāha su tegbād gaḍe rāḥī?"—asa 3 m 1.

ਭਗਾ (tega) P ੮ n straight, broad flat sword. 2 dagger.

ਤੇਜ (tej) Skt तिज् vr sharpen, shine. 2 n brightness, light. "ap ap te janīa tej teju sāmāna."—bīla kabir. 'The self is submerged into the Divine.' 3 power, strength, might. 4 fire. "ap tej bar prithmī akasa."—gāu kabir. 5 semen. 6 pulp. 7 ghee. 8 ire. "tirāthī teju nivarī nā nhate."—mala m 1. 9 P ੯ adj sharp. 10 clever.

ਤੇਜਵੀ (tejavī) See ਤੇਜਵਾਨ.

ਤੇਜਸਿੰਘ (tejsingh) nephew of jamadar Khusal Singh (son of Nidha Misar) who enjoyed the

title of raja during the Sikh rule. With the secret motive of weakening the Sikh army', he abetted the Sikhs to fight against the British. He died in 1862.

ਤੇਜਸ਼ੀ (tejāsvī) Skt तेजस्वि adj glorious, famous.

ਤੇਜਣੀ (tejāṇī) adj swift moving, clever. "deh tejāṇī jī ramī upaia ram."—vād m 4 ghorā. 'The mortal frame like a fickle mare.' 3 feminine of ਤਾਜੀ [tazī].

ਤੇਜਧਾਰੀ (tejdharī) See ਤੇਜਸ਼ੀ.

ਤੇਜਨ (tejan) See ਤੇਜਣੀ. 2 Skt n act of causing lustre. 3 bamboo. 4 reed fibre. 5 mustard, charlock.

ਤੇਜਨਤੀ (tejnāṭī) adj glorious. 2 swift, clever. "deh tejnāṭī hārī nāvāḡia."—vād m 4 ghorā.

ਤੇਜਪਤ੍ਰ (tejpāṭr) Skt n a tree of cassia or cinnamom species, having fragrant leaves which are generally used in condiments. Bay-leaf's wood is used for making furniture. Its oil has fragrance. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, bay-leaf is believed to be an effective cure for cough, phlegm, flatulence and distaste. Its effect is moist-hot.

ਤੇਜਬਲ (tejbāl) Skt तेजबल n a thorny shrub; its wood is spicy like black pepper. It is abundantly available in the hills. Many people use it as a wooden brush to clean teeth with and also for making clubs to crush poppy seed etc. Chewing of its bark is beneficial for toothache. It is also called tmār L scindapsus officinalis.

ਤੇਜਭਾਨ (tejbhan), ਤੇਜਭਾਨੁ (tejbhanu) resident of village Basarke, district Amritsar. He had Bhalla lineage. He was father of Guru Amar Das. He was nick-named as Tejo.

ਤੇਜ ਮਲੋ ਮਨ ਸੀਖਨ ਆਏ (tej mālō mən sikhān ae) —cāḍī 1. 'got swift moving technique from

J.D. Cunningham writes in History of the Sikhs that Tej Singh and Lal Singh started the war to destroy the Sikhs, and made the English privy to this secret.

horses of Shumbh and Nishumbh.' i.e. horses are cleverer than the mind.

ਤੇਜਮਾਣ [tejman], ਤੇਜਮਾਨ [tejman] *Skt* adj glorious, dignified. "rīsyō tejmanā."—*VN*. 2 *n* sun.

ਤੇਜਵੰਸ਼ੀ [tejvāṣṭi] *Skt* तेजस्विन् adj glorious, illustrious. "tejān mahī tejvāsi kṛhīhī."—*guj* २ *m* 5.

ਤੇਜਵੰਤ [tejvāt], ਤੇਜਵੰਦ [tejvād] adj glorious, illustrious.

ਤੇਜਸਿੰਘ [tejasīgh] See ਤੇਜਸਿੰਘ.

ਤੇਜਾਬ [tejab] *P* تِجَاب *n* ਤੇਜ-ਅਬ [tez-ab] acrid-water; acid, viz sulphuric or nitric acid etc.

ਤੇਜੀ [teji] *P* تِجِي *n* sense of being pungent; acidity. 2 hurry, haste. 3 sharpness.

ਤੇਜੁ [teju] See ਤੇਜ.

ਤੇਜੇ [tejo] See ਤੇਜਭਾਨੁ.

ਤੇਜੋਤਨਾ [tejotanay], ਤੇਜੋਤਨਾ [tejotana], ਤੇਜੋਤਨੈ [tejotane], ਤੇਜੋਤਨੋ [tejotno] Guru Amar Das, son of Baba Tej Bhanu. "bhālau bhūhal tejotana."—*savēye m* 3 *ke*. "bhālau prāsīdh tejotano."—*savēye m* 3 *ke*.

ਤੇਟਾ [teṭa] *v* warn, admonish. "sātīguru bheṭe jamu nā teṭe."—*prabha m* 5. 'Yam (god of death) does not admonish.' 2 come closer. "hoā sadhu sāgu phīrī dukh nā teṭīa."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਤੇਟਿ [teṭi] *adv* by admonishing. "sārdarān teṭi bārāgan bheṭe."—*cārītr* 2. 'approached the nymph.'

ਤੇਡਾ [teḍa] *adv* that big in size or age.

ਤੇਢ [teṭ] *adv* same as, that much, as much. "jete mara rāg teṭ pāchavīa."—*asa m* 5. "jete prabhū jānāi rāsna teṭ bhānī."—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਤੇਤਾ [teta] *adv* same as, that much, as much. 2 amulet, charm, mystical sketch embedded in a metal. "jāb teta īh kār te līe."—*kṛīṣan*. 3 second era of Hindu mythology. "sātjūgī sātū teta jāgi."—*gāu ravidas*.

ਤੇਤਾਲੀ [tetali] See ਤ੍ਰਿਤਾਲੀ.

ਤੇਤਿਕ [tetik] *adv* that much, as much.

ਤੇਤੀ [teti] *adv* as much. 2 thirty-three, three more than thirty. See ਤੇਤੀਸ.

ਤੇਤੀਸ [tetis] *Skt* त्रयस्त्रिंशत् adj three and thirty, thirty-three—33. 2 thirty-three crore deities (gods). "tītu namī lagī tetis dhīravāhī."—*savēye m* 3 *ke*. See ਤੇਤੀਸਕੋਟਿ and ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕਰੋਤੀ [tetis karoṭi], ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ [tetis koṭi] thirty-three crore deities (gods). "cāurasih sīdh, budh, tetis koṭi, munījān."—*dhāna m* 4. "tetis karoṭi das tumare."—*asa* २ *m* 3. tetis koṭi means thirty-three kinds. In Sanskrit, the deities of thirty-three kinds are as follows: eight vāsus, eleven rudras, twelve adītyas, Indar and Prajapati. In Ramayan two Ashvini Kumars are regarded as deities in place of Indar and Prajapati. See ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਤੇਤੋ [teto] *adv* as much, that much. "khīle bigse teto sog."—*bāsāt* २ *m* 1.

ਤੇਥੋ [tethō] from you, by you (singular). See ਥਉ.

ਤੇਢੂ [tēdu] *Skt* तिन्दुक a kind of ebony tree, diospyros lanceolate. See ਤਿੰਦੁਕ.

ਤੇਨ [ten] *pron* to those, to them. "kāṭi devāu hīārā ten."—*kan m* 4. 'I wish I could offer my heart to them.' 2 due to him/her. 3 he, she, it. "ten kāla āsthābhā saroṅvārā."—*sāhas m* 5. 'He has kept the ocean bound with his skill.'

ਤੇਪਾ [tepa] droplet, drop. *S* ਟੋਪੋ.

ਤੇਮ [tem] *adv* similarly, in the same manner. "mīli tem sītā."—*ramav*. 2 *Skt n* wetness, moisture.

ਤੇਥੈ [teyā] *pron* to those. "nāmāskar teyā."—*VN*.

ਤੇਰ [ter] *n* act of asserting the claim by yourself. "mer ter jāb īnāhī cukai."—*gāu* २ *m* 5. 2 *pron* yours (singular), thine.

ਤੇਰਉ [terau], ਤੇਰਓ [terāo] *pron* yours (singular), thine. "taṇ tākīa terāo."—*bīla chāt m* 1.

ਤੇਰਸ [teras], ਤੇਰਸਿ [terasī] *n* thirteenth day of the lunar phase of month. "terasī terāh āgām

bakhaṇī."—*gau kabir thirti*. See ਤੇਰਹ ਅਗਮ.
 "terasi tarvar samud kanare."—*brīla m l thirti*.
 ਤੇਰਹ [terəh] *adj* thirteen. See ਤੇਰਸਿ.

ਤੇਰਹ ਅਗਮ [terəh əgəm] thirteen sacred books comprising four Veds, six Vedangs (scriptures on different aspects of Veds), Simiriti, Puran and Tantar Shastar.

ਤੇਰਹ ਤਾਲ [terəh tal] See ਅਊਰਿਆ. 2 See ਤੇਰਾਂ ਤਾਲ.

ਤੇਰਹ ਪਦ [terəh pəd] There is a ritual of offering thirteen articles in the name of forefathers in Hindu mythology. These thirteen articles include – umbrella, a pair of shoes, clothes, ring, water container with top handle [kəmāḍdāl], seat, five kitchen-utensils, stick, copper vessel for bathing the idol, cooked food, cash, sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation).

ਤੇਰਹ ਰਤਨ [terəh rətən] If we exclude poison, there are only thirteen precious jewels. In fact poison is not taken as a precious jewel. "terəh rətən akarthē gur-updeṣ rətən dhān paya."—*BG*.

ਤੇਰਹਿ [terəhi] See ਤੇਰਹ.

ਤੇਰਾ [tera] *pron* yours (singular), thine.

ਤੇਰਾਂ [terā] See ਤੇਰਹ.

ਤੇਰਾ ਜੋਰ [tera jor] your strength, your power. This term appears as the heading of many verses in Dasam Granth, which means "whatever I describe is the outcome of your power bestowed on me. On my own I am incapable of anything."

ਤੇਰਾਂ ਤਾਲ [terā tal] a type of musical notation whose rhythm is:

dhatrik dhīna, kīna tīna, dhadha dhīna, dhadha tina, tina, dhadha dhīna.

ਤੇਰਾਂ ਰਤਨ [terā rətən] See ਤੇਰਹ ਰਤਨ.

ਤੇਰਿਆ [teria] *pron* your. "teria sātjāna ki bachāu dhurī."—*basāt m 5*.

ਤੇਰੀ [teri], ਤੇਰੇ [tero] *pron* your (feminine). "jū pīd sēbh teri rasi."—*sukhmāni*. "tero jən hērijas sunat umahīo."—*kan m 5*.

ਤੇਲ [tel] or ਤੇਲੁ [telu] *Skt* ਤੇਲ *n* extract of sesame oil. Initially this product was extracted from tīl (sesame), hence the name ਤੇਲ. Now the extract of rapeseed etc is also termed as ਤੇਲ [tel]. "tel jāle bati thāhrani."—*asa kabir*. 'Breath is oil while age is wick.' "dipaku bādhi dhāro bīnu tel."—*ram kabir*. sense-light of knowledge.

ਤੇਲਕ [telək] *Skt* ਤੇਲਿਕ *n* oilman. "bhrāmāt phīrēt telək ke kapi jīu."—*guj kabir*.

ਤੇਲ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [tel cəṛhauna], ਤੇਲ ਚੋਣਾ [tel coṇa], ਤੇਲ ਪਾਉਣਾ [tel pauna], ਤੇਲ ਲਾਉਣਾ [tel launa] *v* use oil during auspicious ceremonies; pour oil on both sides of the entrance door to welcome a dear one on his arrival home; apply oil on the body of the bride prior to her marriage ceremony. "sābātī saha līkhia mīlī kārī pavāhu telu."—*sohīla*. This tradition is not just an Indian custom, it finds reference in the Bible too. See Samuel ਕਾਂਡ 10 and 16.

ਤੇਲਾ [tela] *n* colour made by mixture of madder and oil. 2 an oily/greasy microbic organism, which ruins crops.

ਤੇਲੀ [teli] See ਤੇਲਕ. "teli ke gharu telu ache."—*toḍī namdev*.

ਤੇਲੀਆ [telia] *adj* smooth and shining like oil. 2 *n* See ਤੇਲਾ 2. 3 horse of reddish-black colour. 4 a type of poison, popularly named as mīṭṭha telia; aconite root. *Skt* ਸ਼ਿੰਗਿਕ.

ਤੇਲੀਆਕੁਮੈਤ [teliakumet] shining reddish brown in colour; oily reddish brown. See ਕੁਮੈਤ.

ਤੇਲੀਆਬੁੱਧ [teliabuddh] *adj* one having subtle intellect; one who has grasp over all subjects, just like oil that spreads all over water.

ਤੇਲੁ [telu] See ਤੇਲ.

ਤੇਲੋਕਸਿੰਘ [teloksīgh], ਤੇਲੋਕਾ [teloka] See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਤੇਲੰਗ [teləg], ਤੇਲੰਗਾ [teləga] See ਤਿਲੰਗ and ਤਿਲੰਗਾ.

ਤੇਵ [tev] *adv* like that, in the same manner, likewise.

ਭੇਡ [tevd], ਭੇਡ [tevd] *adj* as much as, of that age. "jevdu bhav tevdu hoī."-japu. "jevdu apī tevd teri datī."-sodarū.

ਭੇਡ [tevd], ਭੇਡ [tevd] *n* set of three clothes, especially three clothes worn by women viz salwar, kameez and dupatta. 2 *adj* triple, three times, threefold. "dovār koṭ aru tevd khai."-bher kabir. ditch with three facets. 3 See ਭਿੰਨ 1.

ਭੇਡੀ [tevari] a Brahman subcaste. See ਭਿੰਨੀ.

ਭੇਡੀ [tevehi], ਭੇਡੀ [tevehi], ਭੇਡੀ [teveho] same as, similar to. "phalu teveho paic jevehi kar kamaic."-var asa.

ਭੇਡ [te] *v* crack, breach, fissure. 2 part of the body above the knees and below the waist.

ਭੇਡ [te] on the waist, around the waist. "mathe tika teṭi dhoti kakhai."-var asa.

ਭੇ [te] you, thou. "cet cītamānī, tē bhi utarāhī para."-sor m 9. "tē nār kīa puran sunī kina?"-sar pāmanād. 2 his, her. "hārinamu nā simarāhī sadhu sāgi, tē tēni udē kheh."-var bīha m 5. 3 to you (singular), to thee. "jo tē marānī mukia."-s fārid. 4 to him, to her. "je bhav tē deī."-sri m 3. 5 your. "tē sahrī ki bat jī akhe, kahu nanak kīa dije?"-vād m 1. 6 from you. "tē pasahu oī lādigē."-s fārid. 7 *adj* three. "thale vic tē vāstu pāio."-var sor m 3. "gāj sadhe tē tē dhotia."-asa kabir. 8 *n* place, site. "jedār sutak mānīe sabb tē sutak hoī."-var asa. 9 heat, warmth, fire. "cālē tej tēkē."-cādi 2. 10 *suff* from. "mānmukh guṇ tē bahre."-sri m 3. 11 of. "sāda rīk tē rēg rāhāhī."-var vād m 3. 12 part up to, till. "jo jug tē kārhe tēpsa."-sāveye 33. 13 and, as well as. "āvaru duja kīu sevīe jēmē tē mārījar."-var guj 1 m 3. "bhāga tē sāsarīa jorū kādē nā aīa."-var majh m 1. 14 See ਭਨ.

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Poh; the month having eighth lunar asterism on its full moon night.

ਭੇਸ਼ [tesau], ਭੇਸ਼ [tesa], ਭੇਸ਼ [tesa], ਭੇਸ਼ [teso], ਭੇਸ਼ੇਸ਼ [tesojesa] *adj* similar, like that, similar to that. "jesi mē ave khasam ki bānī tesā kārī gīan ve lalo!"-tīlōg m 1. "tesā āmūrī tēsi bīkh khaṭī."-sukhmani. "tesojesa kadhīe, jesi kar kāmāi."-suhī m 1.

ਭੇਸ਼ [teku] *pron* to you (singular), to thee. "Ihu mānu teku dēvsa."-suhī m 5.

ਭੇਸ਼ [tejas] *Skt n* shining object. 2 fickle horse.

3 the Creator as light. 4 ultree arrogance, which is responsible for inciting the eleven sensory organs and five senses. 5 a person feeling haughty in dreams. 6 ghee, clarified butter. 7 bravery, strength. 8 *adj* pertaining to glory, glorious.

ਭੇਸ਼ [teḍa], ਭੇਸ਼ [tēḍa], ਭੇਸ਼ [teḍi], ਭੇਸ਼ [tēḍi] *pron* your (singular, masculine), your (singular, feminine). "je tudh bhavē sahrība, tu mē, hāu tēḍa."-asa 3 m 1. "teḍi bādāsī mē kor nā dīṭha."-var ram 2 m 5.

ਭੇਸ਼ [teṇ] *pron* to those, to them. "tv bāl prapāt bāno su teṇ."-gyan.

ਭੇਸ਼ [teṇirāl] *quiver*. See ਭੇਸ਼ੀਰਾਲ.

ਭੇਸ਼ੀਰ [teṇirāl], ਭੇਸ਼ੀਰ [tēṇirāl] *Skt* तैत्तिरीय *n* a section of Krishan Yajur Ved, written by sage Tittiri. 2 See ਭੇਸ਼.

ਭੇਸ਼ [teṇ] due to him/her/that. 2 to him. "kāho sākāl bīdhī teṇ."-ākal. 3 *n* strength, force. "teṇ kār jorhī."-kalki. 'They mount the arrow on the bowstring with force.' 4 See ਭੇਸ਼.

ਭੇਸ਼ [tenat] See ਭੇਸ਼ੀਰ.

ਭੇਸ਼ [temur] *T*, *ḥ* a ruler of Samarkand, who belonged to the Mughal dynasty; also known as Timerlang. He was born on April 9, 1336 in Kus. Turgai was his father while his mother was Takina Begum. When he invaded India, young and inexperienced Nasiruddin Mehmood was the emperor of Delhi. There

was disunity among officials of his empire. This led to Taimur's easy victory over Delhi on December 17, 1398. Apart from committing plunder and arson in the city to the maximum extent, he massacred about one lakh people. He took away many boys and girls as slaves to his country causing bloodshed in Meerut, Haridwar, Jammu etc. He died in Samarkand on February 28, 1405. 2 son of Ahmed Shah Doorani, who was appointed subedar of Lahore by his father after defeating Adina Beg in 1755. After a fierce battle with the Sikhs in 1756, he fled away leaving Lahore in the hands of his adversaries. Thus the capital of Punjab was captured by the Sikhs for the first time. Taimur Shah ascended the throne of Kabul in 1772. He died on May 17, 1793.

ਤੈਮੂਰਲੰਗ [temurlāṅg] Taimur, who was lame; Timurlang. See ਤੈਮੂਰ.

ਤੈਯਾਰ [teyar], ਤੈਯਾਰੀ [teyari] See ਤਯਾਰ and ਤਯਾਰੀ.

ਤੈਰਨਾ [terna] v swim. See ਤਰਣ.

ਤੈਰਾਕ [terak] adj swimmer; expert in the art of swimming.

ਤੈਲ [tel] See ਤੇਲ.

ਤੈਲੰਗ [telāṅg], ਤੈਲੰਗਾ [telāṅga] See ਤਿਲੰਗ and ਤਿਲੰਗਾ.

ਤੇ [to] part then. See ਤਉ. 2 P ਤ pron your (singular), your (plural). "to tən tyagət hi sun re jərh!"—*səveye* 33. "yak ərəj guphtəm pest to."—*trilāṅg* m 1.

ਤੋਅ [toə] Skt ਤੋਅ n water. "pavək toə əsadh ghorə."—*sahas* m 5. See ਪਾਵਕ ਤੋਅ.

ਤੋਅਮ [toəm] A تَم v taste, relish meals.

ਤੋਆ [toa] water. See ਤੋਅ. "toa akhe hau bəhu bīdhi hacha."—*var mālā* m 1.

ਤੋਇ [toi] water. See ਤੋਅ. "təti toi nə pəlvə."—*s fərid*. See ਪਲਵੇ. "toīəhu ənu kəmadu kəpāhā, toīəhu trībhəvənu gəna."—*var mālā* m 1. 'Universe is supposed to have evolved from water.' 2 pron to thee, to you (singular), to yourself. "so ghəru rakhu vəḍai toi."

—*sohrlā*.

ਤੋਇਦ [toīd], ਤੋਇਧਿ [toīdhi] n that which provides water – cloud; that which contains water – ocean.

ਤੋਸ [tos] Skt ਤੋਸ n violence, killing. 2 killer, murderer. 3 Skt ਤੋਸ contentment, satisfaction. 4 pleasure. See ਤੁਸ 3.

ਤੋਸਹ [tosəh] See ਤੋਸਾ.

ਤੋਸ਼ਕ [toşək] T توشک n carpet, floor. 2 mattress.

ਤੋਸ਼ਕ ਖਾਨਹ [toşək xanəh] P توشکخانه n room, where carpets and clothes are stored.

ਤੋਸ਼ਕਚੀ [toşəkci] n servant, assigned the care of beddings; servant for laying beds; dresser. "toşəkci tahi səme vəstrə səbē kər lin."—*gurusobha*.

ਤੋਸਣ [toşəṅ] n pleasing. See ਤੁਸ 3.

ਤੋਸਦਾਨ [tosdan] P توشدان n bag containing food material. See ਤੁਸਦਾਨ.

ਤੋਸ਼ਲ [toşəl] a mighty wrestler of Kans, who was a companion of Chanur and Mushtik. See ਚੰਦੂਰ and ਮੁਸ਼ਟ.

ਤੋਸਾ [tosa] P توش n travelling expenditure. 2 cash and food carried during travelling. "əmrītnam tosa nəhi pəro."—*toḍi* m 5. "həri ka nam uhā sṅgī tosa."—*sukhmāni*.

ਤੋਸੇਖਾਨਾ [tosekhana] P n storehouse for food, provisions. 2 See ਤੋਸ਼ਕ ਖਾਨਹ. 3 a storeroom for keeping ornaments and valuables is also called toshekhana.

ਤੋਸੈ [toso] like you, similar to you (singular). "toso nə data, nə moso bhīkharī."—*BG*.

ਤੋਹ [toh] pron to you (singular). 2 you, thee. "əvaru nə dise sərəb toh."—*bəst* m 1. 3 See ਤੁਹ.

ਤੋਹਮਤ [tohmət] See ਤੁਹਮਤ.

ਤੋਹਾਰ [tohar], ਤੋਹਾਰਾ [tohara], ਤੋਹਾਰੇ [toharo] See ਤੁਹਾਰ and ਤੁਹਾਰਉ.

ਤੋਹਿ [tohi] pron to you (singular). 2 your, yours. "tohi cəən mānu lago."—*gəu kabir*. 3 you are. "tere jīa, jīa ka tohi."—*sri* m 1.

ਤੋਹੀ [tohi] *pron* to you, to thee. "tuh binu kavenu rijhave tohi."—*gau m 5*. 2 between you and (me). "tohi mohi ɔ̄təru kesa."—*sri rāṇidas*.

ਤੋਕ [tok] *Skt n* progeny, offspring.

ਤੋਕਕ [tokək] *Skt n* a pied cuckoo, rainbird. "tokək kekɪ jɪ bhək ənek."—*NP*. 2 blue jay.

ਤੋਕਮ [tokəm] *Skt* ਤੋਕਮ *n* cloud. 2 green colour. 3 sprout of barley etc. 4 ear wax.

ਤੋਖ [tokh] See ਤੋਸ 3-4.

ਤੋਖਣ [tokhən] *Skt* ਤੋਖਣ *n* act of pleasing. 2 contentment, satisfaction.

ਤੋਖਤ [tokhət] *Skt* ਤੋਖਿਤ *adj* pleased. "bhāgti tokhət dinkɪpala."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਤੋਖਤਾ [tokhta] *n* happiness, pleasure. 2 contentment. "bhāe prāsən tokhta dhərke."—*GPS*.

ਤੋਖਿਓ [tokhio], ਤੋਖਿਆ [tokhia] pleased. "nana jhuthi lai mən tokhio."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਤੋਖਿਤ [tokhit] See ਤੋਖਤ.

ਤੋਖਾਰ [tokhar] *Dg n* horse. See ਤੁਖਾਰ.

ਤੋਖੀਲੇ [tokhile] was pleased. "səli bisəli anɪ tokhile həri."—*dhana trilocan*. See ਸਲਿਬਿਸਲਿ.

ਤੋਟ [toṭ] See ਤੋਟਿ.

ਤੋਟਕ [toṭək] *Skt adj* quarrelsome. 2 a famous disciple of Shankaracharya. He wrote a book entitled Totak in totak metre. 3 harsh speech, harsh wording. 4 a poetic metre also named as asta, kṛika and tarək, marked by four feet, each foot comprising four sṅgāṇs: 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S.

jɪh rag nə rup nə rekh rukhā,
jɪh tap nə sap nə sok sukhā,
jɪh rog nə sog nə bhog bhuyā,
jɪh khed nə bhed nə ched chuyā.

—*akal*.

ਤੋਟਾ [toṭa], ਤੋਟਿ [toṭi] *Skt* ਤੋਟਿ *n* omission, error. 2 doubt. 3 loss, deficiency. "jiu laha toṭa tɪve."—*asa ə m 1*. "kəthna kəthi nə ave toṭi."—*jəpu*.

ਤੋਟਕ [toṭhək] *Skt* ਤੋਟਕ *n* harsh wording. "kər kər toṭhək bəɾəl cəlaya."—*BG*.

ਤੋਣ [toṇ], ਤੋਣਿ [toṇi] *n* river, which carries water. "səssəssroṇā. tətətoṇā."—*ramav*. 'There flowed a stream of blood.'

ਤੋਤ [tot] See ਤੋਤਾ. "gənɪka udhri həri kəhe tot."—*basāt ə m 5*.

ਤੋਤਲਾ [totla], ਤੋਤਲਾ [totla] *adj* lisping, stammering. "bolē bacən toṭre mɪthe."—*NP*. "mɪdu vəcən toṭle mukh kəhāt."—*GPS*. 2 *n* 'goddess Kali, who while drunk can't speak clearly. "totla sitla sākɪni."—*parəs*.

ਤੋਤਾ [tota] *P* توتہ *n* parrot, a common green coloured bird having a red beak. Parrots of varying sizes and colours are found in various countries. "durməti dekh dɪalu huɪ hətthəhu us no dɪttus tota."—*BG*. 2 trigger of a matchlock or musket of a gun; forceps used for putting burning wick into the matchlock of a gun. "tora ubhar tote jərət."—*GPS*. 3 a devotee from Mehta subcaste, who was a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru imparted him the teaching of Gurbani. He was chief of warriors in Guru Hargobind's army and sacrificed his life fighting bravely in the battle of Amritsar.

ਤੋਤਾਚਸਮ [totacəsm] *P* توتہ چسم *n* fickle-minded person; selfish man.

ਤੋਦਾ [toda] *P* تودہ *n* heap, large accumulated mass. 2 raised boundary line between the fields. 3 target wall made for archery, in which dry and soft soil is filled; soil-bag.

ਤੋਪ [top] *T* توپ *n* cannon; artillery weapon in which an explosive is used for firing the shell at a large distance. 2 army, armed forces.

ਤੋਪਹਿ [topəhi] *pron* before you, near you. 2 *adv* than you. "topəhi dugni məjuri dehəu."—*sor namdev*.

ਤੋਪਕੀ [topki] See ਤੋਪੀ.

ਤੋਪਖਾਨਾ [topkhana] *n* store-house for guns. 2 artillery.

ਤੋਪੀ [topci] *n* cannoneer, gunner.

ਤੋਪਣਾ [topṇa] *v* stitch. 2 mend. "ar nəhi jɪh

topau."—*sor ravidas*. 3 *C* see, watch.

ਤੋਪਾ [topa] *n* stitch.

ਤੋਫਾ [topha] *A* ۴ *n* present, gift.

ਤੋਬਰਾ [tobra] *P* ۴ *n* horse's feedbag. *Skt* टोबर.

ਤੋਬਰੀ [tōbri] *n* water container made of gourd shell. "aṭhsaṭh tirāṭh mājān kārē tōbri."—*BGK*.

2 a hollow horn or cone used for sucking blood; cupping glass. "jēse jōk tōbri lāgaiāt rogī tēn."—*BGK*.

ਤੋਬਾ [toba] *A* ۴ *n* solemn vow to refrain from evil deeds; vow to refrain from misdeeds in future by expressing repentance. "toba pukare jū pavē ājab."—*nāsīhāt*.

ਤੋਮ [tom] *T* ۴ *n* part, portion. 2 subdivision of a district. 3 *Skt* तम group, community. 4 fire-ritual. 5 appreciation, admiration. 6 forehead.

ਤੋਮਰ [tomar] *Skt* *n* spear, lance. 2 a poetic metre. marked by four feet, each foot having sagan, jagān, jagān. ॥१॥, ॥२॥, ॥३॥.

Example:

aklāk rup apar,
sabh lok sok udhar,
kalīkal karm bīhin,
sabh karm dharm prabin.

—*akal*.

(b) Some scholars hold tomār as a poetic metre based on matras i.e. each foot having twelve matras, with guru laghu at the end.

Example:

mānī prītī darsan piās,¹
gobīd purān as,...
prabhū tudh bīna nahi² hor,
mānī prītī cād cakor....—*bīla* *m* 5.

(c) There is one more variation of tomār in Krishan-avtar. In the first two feet there is a variation of mukātamānī metre i.e. first pause

¹for the fluency of the verse we pronounce it as [ਪਾਸ] pyas.

²ਨਹੀ [nahī]'s [i] should be read as f [ɪ].

at the twelfth matra, second after next thirteen matras ending with guru laghu and the last two feet are of hārigītīka metre; viz:

romhārakh tūtō jehā, sou aīo tēhī dār,
hālī māḍīra pit tho, kāvī syam tahi thōr,
so ay thadh bhāyo jehā jār, tahi sir nē
nīvaykē,

bālbhadr kop kaman lekār, māīo tīh dhaykē.

3 a subcaste of Rajputs, which is mentioned in Prithiraj Rayse written by poet Chand. Some scholars regard this subcaste as Tugar. Rulers belonging to this subcaste held power in Delhi for a long time.

ਤੋਯ [toy] *Skt* *n* water. "nāh chījāṭī tārēg toynāh."—*sāhās* *m* 5.

ਤੋਯਨ [toyaj] *Skt* *n* lotus grown in water. 2 tree. 3 grass.

ਤੋਯਦ [toyad] *Skt* *n* one that supplies water; cloud. 2 fragrant grass used medicinally, cyperus juncifolius. 3 ghee, clarified butter. 4 adj offering water in the name of ancestors.

ਤੋਯਦਰ [toydhār], ਤੋਯਧਿ [toyadhī], ਤੋਯਨਿਧਿ [toynīdhī] *Skt* *n* container of water, reservoir of water — ocean.

ਤੋਰ [tor] *pron* your (singular), your (plural). "pāg lagāu tor."—*bāsāt* *m* 1. 2 See ਤੋਰਨਾ (ਤੋਰਨਾ).

3 *n* gait, movement. "mīl sadhsāgātī hārī tor."—*māla* *m* 4 *partal*. 4 possessiveness. "tāj mor tor."—*bāsāt* *m* 1. 5 See ਤੋਰੁ.

ਤੋਰਕੀ [torkī] *n* Turkey; Turkish language. "arbi torkī pārsī ho."—*akal*. 2 a disease; typhoid fever. See ਤੋਰਾ (i).

ਤੋਰਣ [torāṇ], ਤੋਰਨ [torān] *Skt* तोरण *n* Shiv. 2 neck, cervix. 3 main entrance of a house or a town. 4 floral gate made for welcome on auspicious occasion. 5 floral garland suspended at doors for decoration. "dār pār torāṇ sūdār bādhat."—*NP*.

ਤੋਰਨਾ [torṇā] *v* break, pluck, separate. "āgrānī ādhulē bhramī bhramī phul toravē."—*māla* *m*

4. 2 make one go; send.

ਤੋਰਾ [tora] *pron* your, thine. "sādhna jən tora." -*bīla sādhna*. 2 control, administration. "apno tora karāhi bīsal."-GPS. 3 thick wick used to ignite a gun's matchlock. "tāhi ko tak jhukayo tora."-GPS. 4 broke. See ਤੋਰਨਾ. 5 See ਤੋੜਾ.

ਤੋਰਦਾਰ [toradar] See ਤੋੜਦਾਰ. 2 *adj* damaging, ruinous. "gurun ke vāṣ celi ai hāsram sēda, guni se udar, toradar tarvar ko."-52 *Poets*. 'one who kills who commits atrocity.'

ਤੋਰਵੇ [toravē] gets broken. See ਤੋਰਨਾ.

ਤੋਰਿ [torī] by breaking. "bādhān torī ramliv lai."-sar m 5. "tūm siu torī kavān siu jorāhi?"-sor ravidās.

ਤੋਰੀ [torī] *pron* your (singular-feminine). "binvati nanak oṭ prabhū torī."-asa m 5. 2 See ਤੋਰਨਾ (ਤੋੜਨਾ). "torī nā tuṭe chori nā chuṭe." -*bīla m 5*. "guri pure hāume bhītī torī."-māla m 4. 3 *n* a kind of creeper vegetable; luffa acutangule. It is used for making a vegetable dish. It is flatulent and causes anorexia (loss of appetite).

ਤੋਰੀਆ [toria] a type of mustard seed and plant, which is both a summer and winter crop; rape seed. Its leaves are used for preparing saag, but its seeds are crushed for extracting oil.

ਤੋਰੁ [toru] See ਤੋਰ. 2 *P*, *n* fear. "jām jagatī nā lage toru."-ratanmala bāno.

ਤੋਰੇ [toro] *pron* your. 2 break (imperative). See ਤੋਰਨਾ. "ahā toro mukh joro."-kan m 5. 3 *adj* broken down, forsaken. "let he pec māno ahi toro."-krīśān.

ਤੋਲ [tol] *Sk* *n* a weight equal to 96 rattis, one tola. 2 *Sk* ਤੋਲ weighting balance, scale. 3 weight, unit of weight. In Sharangdhar the units of weight are as follows:

30 atoms (pramaṇu) make one trāsreṇu i.e. (vāṣi).

6 trāsreṇus make one mricī.

6 mricīs are equal to one rai.

3 rais are equal to one sārṣap.

8 sārṣaps make one jō (yāv).

4 jōs make one gūja (ratti).

6 gūjas are equal to one maṣa maṣas is also named as ਹੇਮ [hem] and "dhanyak".

Some people hold these weights as follows:

8 xaxax	=	1 rai.
4 rais	=	1 rice grain.
8 rice grains	=	1 ratti
8 rattis	=	1 maṣa
11 maṣas	=	1 tola
2 tolas	=	1 sarsahi
2 sarsahis	=	1 addh pa
2 addh pas	=	1 pa
4 paus	=	1 ser
5 sers	=	1 pāseri
2 pāseris	=	1 dhārī
2 dhārīs	=	1 dhon (ardhman)
2 dhons	=	1 mān
5 māns	=	1 bhar

Bhai Gurdas writes:

ek mān aṭh khāḍ khāḍ khāḍ pāc ṭuk,
ṭuk ṭuk caru pharī phar dori phar he.
tahu te paise ṇ paise ek pāc ṭāk,
ṭāk ṭāk mase car anīk prakar he.
masa ek aṭh ratti ratti aṭh cavār ki,
haṭ haṭ kenu kenu tol tuladhar he.
pur pur pur rahe sākāl sāsar vikhe,
vās ave keso jāko eto vistar he.

-BGK.

In this stanza "mān" has two meanings—mind and one mound (mān) i.e. forty seers. Eight khāḍs (sections)—eight units of five seers each (pāseri), five ṭuks (parts)—five seers, four pharīs (slices)—four quarter-seers (ਪਾਈਆ [paiya]), likewise are measures of addh pa (half quarter), sarsahi, ṭāk, masa, ratti, rice etc.

Currently, the following units of weight are in use:

8 rice grains	=	1 ratti
8 rattis	=	1 maṣa
12 maṣas	=	1 tola
5 tolas	=	1 chaṭāk
4 chaṭāks	=	1 pav (ਪਾਈਆ [paia])
16 chaṭāks	=	1 ser
40 sers	=	1 mān

ਤੋਲਕ [tolak] *n* weighing man. 2 *Skt* weight equal to one tola.

ਤੋਲਣਾ [tolṇa] *v* weigh; find weight with a balance.

ਤੋਲਨ [tolan] See ਤੋਲਣਾ.

ਤੋਲਾ [tola] *n* weighing man. 2 *Skt* ਤੋਲ and ਤੋਲਕ weight equal to twelve maṣas. *P* ੨੭ "khinu tola khinu masa."—*bāsāt m 1*. 'waxing and waning with feeling of joy and sorrow.'

ਤੋਲਾਇਆ [tolāia] got (something) weighed. 2 *n* weighing man.

ਤੋਲਾਹਾ [tolaha] *adj* weighing man. 2 by weight. "sabhī tirāth varat jagī pūn toulaha. hārī hārī nam nā pujāhī pujaha."—*jet m 4*.

ਤੋਲਿ [tolī] by weighing. "tolī nā tolīe."—*gāu kabir*.

ਤੋਲੀ [toli] *adj* weighing man. 2 (you) weigh; I weigh. "ghaṭ hī bhitarī so sahu toli."—*suhi m 1*. 3 *n* cannoneer, who aims at a target by adjusting the cannon.

ਤੋਲੁ [tolu] See ਤੋਲ. 2 weight, standard weight. "sacu tarājī tolu."—*sri ā m 1*.

ਤੋੜ [tor] *n* needle thrust in yarn's skein while re-rolling it into a bigger honk. 2 *S* end, limit. 3 intoxication's vanishing effect; hangover. 4 See ਤੋੜਨਾ.

ਤੋੜਨਾ [torṇa] (*Skt* तुड़ *vr* break, torment). *v* break, separate, disunite.

ਤੋੜ ਨਿਬਾਹੁਣਾ [tor nībahuṇa] *v* stand by one till the last (death).

ਤੋੜ ਪਹੁਚਾਉਣਾ [tor pahucauṇa] *v* help one reach his destination.

ਤੋੜਾ [torā] *n* money bag. 2 ornament for wearing round the neck. 3 deficiency, scarcity. 4 wick used to ignite a gun's matchlock. "kālā pe jāre mor torē dhukhāte."—*GPS*.

ਤੋੜਾਉਣਾ [torāuṇa] *v* get broken. See ਤੋਰਾਵੈ and ਤੋੜਨਾ.

ਤੋੜਾ ਝਾੜਨਾ [torā jhāṇa] *v* ignite spark on the wick of gunpowder put in a matchlock. 2 provoke, instigate. "sīghān upar torā jhāṇa."—*PPP*.

ਤੋੜਦਾਰ [toradar] *n* gun that is fired by igniting the wick; musket. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਤੋੜਿ [torī] breaking. "torī bādhān mukat kare."—*maru m 4*. 2 imperative of torṇa. "nanak kārīa sū torī."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਤੋੜੀਆ [torīa] See ਤੋਰੀਆ.

ਤੋੜੇਦਾਰ [torēdar] See ਤੋੜਦਾਰ.

ਤੋ [to] then. See ਤਉ.

ਤੋਅਮ [toam] *A* ੨੧ *n* twins.

ਤੋਸੀਫ [tsiph] *A* ੨੨ *n* eulogy, appreciation, praise.

ਤੋਹੀਦ [tohid] *A* ੨੩ *n* monotheism, faith in one God. 2 monism, unitarianism.

ਤੋਹਿਨ [tohin] *A* ੨੪ *n* sense of laziness. 2 insult, indignity, disrespect.

ਤੋਕ [tok] See ਤਉਕ.

ਤੋਕਣਾ [tokṇa] sprinkle water. See ਤਉਕਣਾ.

ਤੋਕੀਰ [tokir] *A* ੨੫ *n* sense of dignity; regard; respect.

ਤੋਖਲਾ [tokhla] *n* apprehension, worry, trepidation. *A* ੨੬.

ਤੋਨ [ton] See ਤਉਨ. 2 his, her, of that. "pāthe sune mān me gūne pure kamna ton."—*GPS*.

ਤੋਫੀਕ [tofik] *A* ੨੭ *n* sense of being capable; capability; competence.

ਤੋਰ [tor] *A* ੨੮ *n* manner, mode. "guru ko tor her bīdhī or."—*GPS*. 2 state, condition.

ਤੋਰਾਤ [torat], ਤੋਰੇਤ [toret] *A* ੨੯ *n* religious scripture of the Jews, as revealed to them by Moses; first five books (Pentateuch) of the

Old Testament. See ਮੁਸਾ.
 ਤੋਲ [tol] See ਤਹਿਲ.
 ਤੋਲਾ [tolā] See ਤਹਿਲਾ.
 ਤੋਲਾ [tola] *n* earthen cooking vessel with a wide mouth, pitcher. 2 utensil used for measuring the weight of food grains etc.
 ਤੋਲੀਆ [tolia] *E* towel *n* wash cloth, handkerchief for cleaning the body; large scarf, garment to cover body's lower part.
 ਤੋੜਾ [torā], ਤੋੜੀ [tori] See ਤਹਿੜਾ and ਤਹਿੜੀ.
 ਤੋ [tā] *pron* to him, to her.
 ਤੋਕ [tāk] *Sk* ਤੜ੍ਹ *n* fear, terror. 2 bereavement; grief on separation. 3 stone cutter.
 ਤੋਗ [tāg] *Sk* ਤੜ੍ਹ *vr* tremble, stumble down. 2 *P* ۞ *n* belt for tightening a horse's saddle. "tāg ēc tēb kinās tyari."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* narrow, contracted. 4 stretched. 5 distressed, shocked. "vīṇu nāve kuṛiāru əukha tāgīe."—*m* 1 *var* māla.
 ਤੋਗ ਕਸਣਾ [tāg kāsṇa] See ਤੋਗ ਲੈਣਾ.
 ਤੋਗਨਾ [tāgna] *n* harassment, trouble. "pāc dut tājī tāgna."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 *P* ۞ difficulty, trouble. 3 impiety, impurity.
 ਤੋਗਲੈਣਾ [tāgleṇa] *v* further tighten horse's saddle-belt. "prābhu kuc kār, le ghorān ke tāg."—*GV* 10.
 ਤੋਗੀ [tāgi] *P* ۞ *n* sense of being cramped; narrowness. 2 poverty, indigency. 3 adversity, trouble.
 ਤੋਗੀਐ [tāgiē] *get* harassed, getting in trouble, being harassed. See ਤੋਗ 5.
 ਤੋਗੁਲੀ [tāguli] *n* ਤੁਝ-ਅੰਗੁਲੀ; a multipronged agricultural implement used for lifting thorny bushes from the field. It is also used to winnow threshed crop on the threshing floor. Initially this implement with three prongs was in use, but now-a-days multi-pronged implements are available. "le kīrsan māno tāguli khāl danān jyō nābh bic uḍai."—*krisan*.
 ਤੋਜਣ [tājṇ] *S* wrapping. 2 rolling up yarn etc.

3 See ਤੋਵਣ.

ਤੋਜੋਰ [tājor] *Sk* ਤੁਝਪੁਰ a famous city of Madras presidency. It is also named Tanjapur. It is so called because it was founded by a demon called Tanjan. Tanjor is a station of South Indian Railway at a distance of 218 miles from Madras.
 ਤੋਵਣ [tājṇ] See ਤੋਜਣ. 2 a group of girls gathered for spinning. See ਤੋਹਿਣ and ਤੋਵਣ.
 ਤੋਡ [tād] *Sk* ਤਾਡ *vr* beat, warn.
 ਤੋਡਲ [tādul] *Sk* ਤਾਡੁਲ *n* rice.
 ਤੋਤ [tāt] string. See ਤੋਤੁ. 2 See ਤੋਤੁ. 3 See ਤੋਤੁ.
 "tāt kau pāramtātū mīlā."—*prābha m* 1.
 ਤੋਤਮੋਤ [tātmōt] See ਤੋਤੁ and ਮੋਤੁ.
 ਤੋਤਰੀ [tātri] See ਤੋਤੁ.
 ਤੋਤਲਾ [tāṭla] *n* one who has Veena (a string instrument) in her hands—goddess Sarasvati.
 ਤੋਤੀ [tāti] *Sk* ਤੱਤੀ *n* wire, string. "thiru bhāi tātī tūṭasi nāhi ānhād kfguri bājī."—*gāu kēbir*. 2 cord, rope. 3 *Sk* ਤੋਤੀ Indian lute/lyre. "jīu nāṭua tātū vājāe tātī."—*bīla m* 4. 4 ਤੋਤੀਨ *adj* practitioner of magical incantations. 5 player of a stringed instrument.
 ਤੋਤੁ [tātu] *Sk* ਤੱਤੁ *n* thread, cord. "chochi nāli tātū nāhi nīkṣe."—*gāu kēbir*. Here tātū means vital air. 2 fish-net. See ਜਲਤੋਤੁ. 3 string, wire. "tuṭi tātū rābāb kī."—*oākar*. Here rābāb means body and tātū means vital air. 4 octopus. 5 progeny, offspring. 6 nerves. 7 *Sk* ਤੋਤੁ element. "tātē kau pāram tātū mīlā."—*sor m* 1. 8 individual soul. "ape tātū pāramtātū sēbh ape."—*var bīha m* 4. 'He is the individual soul himself as well as the Ultimate One.'
 9 See ਤੋਤੁ. "tātū mātū pākḥāḍu nā koi."—*maru solhe m* 1. "hārī hārī tātū mātū gurī dīna."—*asa m* 5.
 ਤੋਤੁਕੀਟ [tātukīṭ] *Sk* *n* spider. 2 silkworm, which produces silk from its body.
 ਤੋਤੁਮੋਤੁ [tātmōtū] See ਤੋਤੁ and ਮੋਤੁ. "tātū mātū pākḥāḍ nā jāṇa."—*suhi chāt m* 1.
 ਤੋਤੁਵਾਪ [tātuvap], ਤੋਤੁਵਾਧ [tātuvay] *Sk* *n* weaver.

2 silkworm and spider etc.

ਤੰਦੁ [tātr] *Skt* तन्त्र *vr* expand, rear a family. 2 *n* cloth, clothes. 3 rearing family. 4 theory. 5 medicine. 6 reason, cause. 7 effort, endeavour. 8 state. 9 administration. 10 army. 11 group. 12 bliss. 13 home. 14 wealth. 15 dynasty, lineage. 16 vow, pledge. 17 magical incantation, charm, spell. "jātr mātr nā tāt jako adīpurākh apar."—*akal*. 18 subjection, control. "nāmo ek tātre nāmo ek tātre."—*akal*. 19 diplomacy. 20 scripture.

ਤੰਦੁਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [tātrasastrā] *Skt* तन्त्र शास्त्र *n* a scripture which describes the power of magical incantations and their texts. The worship of the illusionary world is predominant in this scripture. This scripture is regarded as the creation of Shiv. Many books are available on this subject in Sanskrit.

ਤੰਦੁ [tātra] See ਤੰਦੁ.

ਤੰਦੁਲਿਕਾ [tātralika] *adj* class of magical science; system of magical science. "kī mātṛavli he, kī tātralika che."—*datt*.

ਤੰਦੁ [tātri], ਤੰਦੁ [tātri] *n* practitioner of magical science. 2 *Skt* तन्त्री nerve. 3 string of a musical instrument. 4 cord. 5 stringed musical instrument e.g. sitar, veena etc. 6 *adj* lazy, idle. 7 subordinate.

ਤੰਬ [tāth] *n* element, extract, fact.

ਤੰਦ [tād] *Skt* तन्द *vr* slacken, get loose. 2 *n* See ਤੰਤੁ and ਤੰਤਿ. 3 twisted cord made of the guts of a goat, sheep etc.

ਤੰਦਈਆ [tādaia] poisonous dark or brown insect belonging to the wasp species. Some scholars name it as dāteya (a biting insect). "bhīrāṭ tādaie brīd phīrāte."—*GPS*.

ਤੰਦ ਮਰੋਤਨਾ [tād mārōna] *v* tune a musical instrument by tightening or loosening its string with the help of a hook. 2 tie a knot to the thread around a tree or human body by reciting a specific magical text and for exercising

charm through incantation of magical spell. "lakh tād mārōṇi."—*BG*.

ਤੰਦੁਲ [tādul] rice. See ਤੰਦੁਲ. "leke tādul cabbiron."—*BG*.

ਤੰਦੁਆ [tādua] *n* an aquatic animal which entraps other creatures with its arms; octopus. Its maximum length including the arms is up to fourteen feet. See ਤੰਦੁਆ. 2 Some authors regard the crocodile also as octopus, which is erroneous.

ਤੰਦੁਰ [tādur] See ਤੰਦੁਰ. 2 See ਤੰਦੁਰ. "baje tādur."—*ramav*. 3 *P* ੨੨੨ thunder.

ਤੰਦੁ [tādra] *Skt* तन्द्रा *n* laziness, idleness. 2 state of drowsiness; state of numbness; lack of sleep. See ਤੰਦੁ.

ਤੰਦੁ [tādri] *n* laziness, idleness. See ਤੰਦੁ. "cāle bārbari ārmāni chād tādri."—*kalki*. 2 dizziness. 3 *adj* drowsy, sleepy. 4 lazy, idle.

ਤੰਨ [tān] See ਤੰਨ. "sei tān phūṭṇi jina sāi visre."—*var gāu* 2 *m* 5. 2 *pron* their. "khaku loṛeda tānikhe."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. '(I) ask for their patronage.' 3 compound of ਤੰ and ਨ. ਤੰਨ not he/she, not that.

ਤੰਨਿ [tāni] in the body, on the body. "tāni jārai apne."—*sava* *m* 5. 2 See ਤੰਨ 2.

ਤੰਨੁ [tānu] body, mortal frame. See ਤੰਨ. "mānu tānu nirmālu dekh darsan."—*suhi chāt* *m* 5. "rātu bīnu tānu nā hoī."—*var ram* 1 *m* 3.

ਤੰਪਾ [tāpa] *Dg* *n* cow. See ਤੰਬਾ 3.

ਤੰਬਾ [tāba] *P* ੨੨੨ *n* pair of trousers, trousers, loose salwar. 2 leather-trousers. 3 *Skt* तम्बा gravid cow.

ਤੰਬਾਕੂ [tābaku] See ਤੰਬਾਕੂ.

ਤੰਬੀ [tābi] short trousers. See ਤੰਬਾ.



ਤੰਬੀਹ [tābih] *A* ੨੨੨ *n* act of making one aware; advice. 2 reprimand, punishment.

ਤੰਬੁਰ [tābur] See ਤੰਬੁਰ.

ਤੰਬੁ [tābu] *n* tent. "tābu pālāgh nivar."—*var majh* *m* 1.

ਤੰਬੁ ਸਾਹਿਬ [tābu sahib] a gurdwara in Nankiana,

where Guru Nanak Dev took rest under a wild tree after doing honest business. 2 a place on the bank of a pond in Mukatsar, district Ferozepur, where the Sikhs camped. They spread their clothes on a large number of bushes in order to give an impression to the enemy that a huge army was camping there. See ਮੁਕਤਸਰ. 3 See ਫਗਵਾ.

ਤੰਬੂਰ [tābur] *P*  and  *n* tambourine, small drum.

ਤੰਬੂਰਾ [tābura] *Skt* तम्बुरा *n* musical instrument, with strings; Veena (a string-instrument) introduced by a celestial musician Tumburu, which has four strings. This instrument is made by fixing a stick in a gourd's shell. Musicians sing in harmony with the tune produced by it. See ਸਾਜ਼.

ਤੰਬੂਲ [tābul] See ਤਬੋਲ and ਤਮੋਲ.

ਤੰਬੇਸਰ [tābesar] See ਤਮੇਸਰ. "kam krodh aru moh tridokhu... sātīguru vacan tābesar puri."—*NP*. 'The Guru's utterance is like a cure for the cerebral disease.'

ਤੰਬੋਰਣ [tāberaṇ] *Dg* *n* elephant.

ਤੰਬੋਰ [tābor], ਤੰਬੋਲ [tābol], ਤੰਬੋਲਾ [tābola] See ਤਬੋਲ and ਤਮੋਲ. "mukh kharo tābor."—*gāu kabir*. "ihu tābola kharī."—*asa m 5*.

ਤੰਬੋਲੀ [tāboli] *Skt* तम्बूलिन् *n* one who sells betel leaves and rolls them into bidis. "kāha su pan tāboli hama."—*asa a m 1*. "citi citvau jese pan tāboli."—*hila m 5*.

ਤਯਕੁ [tyakt] See ਤਿਆਕਤ.

ਤਯਜ [tyaj] *Skt* त्यज् *vr* give up, renounce.

ਤਯਜਨ [tyajan] See ਤਯਣਾ.

ਤਯਗ [tyag] See ਤਿਆਗ.

ਤਯਗਪਤ੍ਰ [tyagpatr] decree or document of divorce.

ਤਯਾਗੀ [tyagi] See ਤਿਆਗੀ.

ਤਯਾਜ [tyajy] See ਤਿਆਗਿਤ.

ਤਯੋ [tyō] See ਤਿਉਂ.

ਤਯੋਹਾਰ [tyohar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ.

ਤ੍ਰ [tr] short for ਤ੍ਰਯ; three. 2 when used as suffix it carries the meaning of place, situation e.g. *tatr, paratr*.

ਤ੍ਰਯੁਦਸੀ [trāyudasi] See ਤ੍ਰਯੋਦਸੀ. "trāyudasi tinī tap sāsar."—*gāu m 5 thiti*.

ਤ੍ਰਇ [trai] *Skt* त्रय *adj* three. 2 third.

ਤ੍ਰਈ [trai] *Skt* त्रयी *n* group of three, collection of three. "darsan nīmakh tap trai mocan."—*sar namdev*. 'three sufferings: grief, violence, disease.' 2 Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. 3 three Veds: Rig, Yajur, Saam. 4 goddess Durga. 5 a woman having husband, son and daughter.

ਤ੍ਰਸ [tras] *Skt* त्रस् *vr* be afraid, fear, flee, snatch, stop, prohibit. 2 forest, wood.

ਤ੍ਰਸਤ [traset] *Skt* त्रस्त *adj* afraid, frightened. "nā trastā nā grastā."—*akāl*.

ਤ੍ਰਸਨ [trasan] *v* be afraid. "pikhatīh kalmāl trasan."—*savaye m 2 ke*. See ਤ੍ਰਸਨੁ. 2 *n* fear, terror.

ਤ੍ਰਸਨੁ [trastnu] *Skt* त्रस्तु *adj* cowardly, timid.

ਤ੍ਰਸਰੇਣੁ [trastrenu] *Skt* *n* moving particle; infinitesimal particle, which, from a wind's eye (aperture) in a house etc, appears wandering in the sunrays; six atoms i.e. a *trastrenu* is a combination of three *dvyāṇuks*. (A *dvyāṇuk* has two atoms).

ਤ੍ਰਸਿਤ [trastit] See ਤ੍ਰਸਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਹਕ [trahak] *Dg* *n* beat of a drum.

ਤ੍ਰਕੁਲਾ [trakula] See ਤਕੁਲਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਕਣਾ [trakkaṇa] rot, go stale, decay.

ਤ੍ਰਖਿ [trakhi] *Skt* तृषित *adj* thirsty. "ham kau drisatī parē trakhi dāinī."—*gōd kabir*. 'We see a blood-thirsty witch.'

ਤ੍ਰਟ [trat] *Dg* *n* thirst. See ਤ੍ਰਿਟਿ.

ਤ੍ਰਠਣਾ [trathṇa] *v* run fast, go hastily, go at a quick pace. "ghar ghar nū trathē."—*BG*.

ਤ੍ਰਪਣ [trapāṇ] *Po* jump, leap.

ਤ੍ਰਪਾ [trapā] *Skt* त्रप्य *vr* feel ashamed, frighten. 2 *n* modesty, shyness. 3 fame, glory. 4 prostitute, dancing girl.

ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿਣਾ [trəpauṇa] *v* frighten; alert and make a horse jump by striking him with a whip. See ਤ੍ਰਾਪਣ and ਤ੍ਰਾਪ. "taji trəpayā."—*VN*. See ਤ੍ਰਾਪਿਣਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਾਮਟ [trəmaṭ] *Dg n* large kettledrum.

ਤ੍ਰਾਮਕ [trəməṭk] See ਤਮਕ. "teḡ trəməṭkayā."—*cāḍi* 2.

ਤ੍ਰਾਯ [trəy] See ਤ੍ਰਾਇ.

ਤ੍ਰਾਯੀ [trəyi] See ਤ੍ਰਾਈ.

ਤ੍ਰਾਯੋ [trəyo] third. 2 three. "trəyo baṇ le bam paṇō cəlae."—*VN*.

ਤ੍ਰਾਯੋਦਸ਼ [trəyodəṣ] three more than ten; three plus ten; thirteen; 13.

ਤ੍ਰਾਯੋਦਸ਼ੀ [trəyodəṣi] *Skt n* thirteenth day of the lunar phase.

ਤ੍ਰਾਯੰਬਕ [trəyāṇbək] *Skt* त्र्यम्बक *n* one who has three eyes, three-eyed Shiv. 2 a Shiv temple and a town of the same name on the bank of river Godawari in district Nasik of Bombay, situated at a distance of twenty miles in the south-west direction. A huge Kumbh fair is held here after every twelve years. See ਕੁੰਭ 10.

ਤ੍ਰਾਯੰਬਕਾ [trəyāṇbka] *Skt* त्र्यम्बिका *n* (female) having three eyes — goddess Durga; moon, sun and fire are thought to be the three eyes of goddess Durga.

ਤ੍ਰਾ [tra] *Skt vr* protect, bring up. 2 *adj* protecting, guarding.

ਤ੍ਰਾਸ [tras] *Skt n* fear, terror. See ਤ੍ਰਸ. "tras mīṭe jəmpāṭh ki."—*bavān*. 2 agony, distress, suffering.

ਤ੍ਰਾਸਹਰਤਾ [tras-həṭta], ਤ੍ਰਾਸਹਰਾ [tras-həra] *adj* who relieves fear; who destroys one's fear. "nam jən ki tras-həra."—*ram chāt m* 5.

ਤ੍ਰਾਸਕ [trasək], ਤ੍ਰਾਸਕਰ [traskər] *adj* frightening, intimidating.

ਤ੍ਰਾਸਤ [trasət] See ਤ੍ਰਸਤ. 2 causing fear, frightening. "jyō təkər ko trasət berī."—*NP*.

ਤ੍ਰਾਸਨ [trasən] *Skt n* frightening, terrorising.

ਤ੍ਰਾਸੁ [trasu] See ਤ੍ਰਾਸ.

ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ [trahi] *Skt part* save, protect, give shelter.

"trahi trahi kəri sərni ae."—*māla m* 5. 2 in Punjabi the word trahi also means to reprimand or rebuke, "us nū trahi ke pəre kita". See ਤਾਹਣਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਾਘ [trāgh], ਤ੍ਰਾਘਿ [traghī] See ਤਾਘ. "agaha kū traghī."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 'tried hard to go ahead, i.e. exert more for progressing further.' "sur kanhər ki sunbe kəhu traghī."—*kṛtsān*. 'There was intense desire to listen to Krishan's flute playing.'

ਤ੍ਰਾਛਣ [trachən] *Dg n* hewing/shaping, smoothening.

ਤ੍ਰਾਟਕ [traṭək] See ਖਟਕਰਮ.

ਤ੍ਰਾਣ [traṇ] *Skt n* defence, protection, safety. "traṇ kərē nīj dasən ki."—*GPS*. 2 armour, coat of mail.

ਤ੍ਰਾਤ [trat] *adj* which has been protected; safe.

ਤ੍ਰਾਤਾ [trata] *Skt* त्राता *n* protector, saviour. "so kino surbhi ko trata."—*NP*. 'herdsman of cows.'

ਤ੍ਰਾਮਾਲ [tramal] *Dg* large kettledrum.

ਤ੍ਰਾਵਤੀ [travṛi] See ਤਰਾਉਤੀ and ਸ਼ਰਾਬੁੱਦੀਨ.

ਤ੍ਰਿ [tri] *Skt adj* three. 2 *v* ਤ੍ਰਿ swim, float.

ਤ੍ਰਿਅ [triə] *Skt* त्रय three. "triə əsthan tin triə khēḍa."—*bher ə kabir*. 'three spheres of the universe, three characteristics of the mind, three categories of human beings: high, medium and low.' 2 woman, lady. "pətria rup nā pekhe netr."—*sukhmāni*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਅਜਿਤ [triəjit] *adj* subjugated by a woman. "jəgu triajit kaməṇī hitkari."—*asa ə m* 1.

ਤ੍ਰਿਆ [triə] woman, lady.

ਤ੍ਰਿਅੰਬਕ [triāṇbək] Shiv. See ਤ੍ਰਾਯੰਬਕ. "tuhi triāṇbək kasipur māṇī."—*GPS*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸ [tris] See ਤ੍ਰਿਖ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਕਾਰ [triskar] See ਤਿਰਸਕਾਰ. "hve tāko triskar visala."—*NP*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [triskrit] See ਤਿਰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਟ [trisət] See ਤਿਸਟ. "sət kə dokhi nā trisṭe koī."—*sukhmāni*. "təu nanək trisṭəsi

deha."—*maru m 1. 2 Sk* तृष्ट *adj* thirsty.

त्रिंशत् [triṣaṭ] *Sk* तीस. thirty; 30.

त्रिंशति [triṣaṭi] *Sk* count of thirty.

त्रिसन् [trisaṇ] See त्रिसन्. "hau hau karat na trisaṇ bujhe."—*biha chāt m 5.*

त्रिसन्क [trisaṇk] *adj* thirsty. *P* त्रिसन्क. 2 desirous, greedy. "trisaṇk jimi ihu kese dhavē."—*GPS.*

त्रिसन् [trisa] *Sk* तृष्णा *n* thirst. "trisa bhukh sabbh nasi."—*ram m 5. 2* intense desire to achieve. "trisa birle hi ki bujhi he."—*gāu m 5. 3 adj* ambitious, greedy. "trisa pākhi phasia."—*sri m 5.*

त्रिसा [trisa] See त्रिषा.

त्रिषिख [triṣikh], त्रिसिरा [trisirā] *Sk* त्रिशिरस् *adj* three-headed, triple-headed. 2 *n* per Ramavtar, son of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman in the battle of Lanka. He is also named as Trimund by some historians. 3 a demon, who is mentioned in Mahabharat. He was commander-in-chief of Khar. He lived in Dandak (forest). 4 god of riches, Kuber.

त्रिसीस [trisis] See त्रिसिरा. 2, *Dg* trident.

त्रिसुल [trisul] a trident (prongs). It is a favourite weapon of Lord Shiv.

त्रिसुली [trisuli] Shiv, the holder of the trident; Mahadev.

त्रिषङ्कु [triṣaṅku], त्रिसङ्कु [trisāṅku] *Sk* त्रिशङ्कु In Ramayan, a ruler of the solar dynasty, who wished to perform a fire-ritual through sage Vashishat with the motive of going to heaven alongwith his mortal frame but Vashishat did not agree with him. Sage Vishvamittar performed the fire-ritual with this motive and sent Trishanku alive to heaven. When the later reached close to paradise, he was sent back towards the mortal world. Trishanku cried in distress. Vishvamittar made him stay there with the power of his meditation, Trishanku is still hanging in space with face downward.

2 According to Harivansh, Satyavrat, son of Trayarun, abducted a married woman and kept her as his wife. His father cursed him to become a cāḍal. Thus Satyavrat began to live in the company of cāḍals. At one time, Satyavrat slaughtered the cow of Vashisht and served its meat to his sons and also ate it himself. Vashisht cursed him, "First you annoyed your father, second you killed my cow and third you served its meat to my sons and ate it yourself too; thus because of these three unpardonable misdeeds, you will be called a Trishanku". Once Satyavrat rescued Vishvamittar and his wife from a serious crisis, who, in turn, was very pleased. He reformed him and put him on his father's royal seat. This Trishanku (Satyavrat) married Sapatraratha, daughter of the king of Kakya dynasty who gave birth to a noble and charitable child Harish Chandar. 3 wild cat, male cat. 4 moth, winged-insect. 5 pied cuckoo, rain bird. 6 glow worm.

त्रिसंयज्ञ [trisādhya] See त्रिकल संयज्ञ.

त्रिह [trih] *adj* three. "triha guna te rāhe nīrara."—*maru solhe m 5. 2 n* longing, thirst.

त्रिहदस [trihdās] See त्रिहदस.

त्रिहवल [trihaval] See त्रिहवल.

त्रिहु [trihu] *adj* three. "trihu guṇ te prābhu bhīn."—*sukhmāni*. "trihu guṇa vici sāhiju nā paie."—*sri a m 3. 2* longing, thirst.

त्रिहुदस [trihudās] *Sk* त्रिदश thirteen; 13. "trihudās mal rakhe jo nanak mokh mukati so pave."—*guj a m 1*. 'one who guards his innerself from three thieving inclinations and ten sensualities.' 2 *Sk* त्रिदश *n* a god, who relieves us from three types of sufferings; god; deity; spiritual wealth.

त्रिहुदस मल [trihudās mal] See त्रिहुदस 2.

त्रिक [trik] *Sk* *n* group of three. 2 waist, loins, lumber region, back. 3 mixture of three medicinal fruits viz haraṇ, baheṇa, aulā.

चिबट [trikaṭu] *Skt* *n* a mixture of three acrid materials, viz dry ginger, black pepper and māghapippli-piperaceous plant. See चिबटा.

चिबल [trikāl] *Skt* *n* a word of three matras. 2 dhagāṇ, combination of three matras. See गट 8. 3 See चिबल.

चिबल [trikāḍ] *Skt* त्रिकाण्ड *n* three contexts. "vedān kaha trikāḍ vādhan. karam upasān alāṅgyan."—*GrS*. 2 a glossary of scripture having three sections; dictionary of the Veds. 3 Amarkosh is also named as trikāḍ as it has three sections.

चिबल [trikam] *adj* popular in three spheres of the universe; favourite of world's three spheres. "tribhāgi trikame."—*japv*.

चिबल [trikal] *past*, present and future. 2 morning, noon and evening; dawn, noon, dusk.

चिबल संध्या [trikal sādhyā], चिबल संध्या [trikal sādhyā] *n* traditional way of worship performed three times a day; any ritual performed according to religious tradition at the juncture of two periods of time. In Hindu mythology, these three worships are performed in the morning, at noon and in the evening. "sādhyā karam trikāl kare."—*bher m 1*.

चिबल [trikalāḡ], चिबलज्ञ [trikalāgy], चिबलदर्शी [trikaldarśi] *Skt* त्रिकालज्ञ and त्रिकालदर्शिन *n* one having knowledge of past, present and future.

चिबटा [trikuṭa] *Skt* चिबट *n* mixture of three acrid things, i.e. dry ginger, black pepper and māghapippali (piperaceous plant). Per Ayurved its use is beneficial for digestive system.

चिबुटी [trikuṭi] frown; scowl; three frowns on the forehead. "mathe trikuṭi drisāṭi karur."—*asa m 5*. 2 entangled knot (bondage) of three states of mind. "gur milī chuṭki trikuṭi re."—*dev m 5*. 3 worshipping of three gods. "brāhma bisānu māhes tre murāṭi..

gurupārsadi trikuṭi chuṭe."—*ram a m 3*.

4 Trinity, triad—God, the holy spirit and Jesus — the son of God. 5 *Skt* चिबुटचु middle of the two eyebrows.

चिबुट [trikuṭ] *Skt* *n* mountain having three peaks, on which Lanka city is poised. 2 hill, on which Jaisalmer is situated. 3 according to Vaman Puran, mountain-son of Sumer. 4 in Yog, one of the six nerve-centres in the middle of eye-brows. 5 samosa.

चिबुट [trikuṇ] *Skt* *adj* having three corners; three cornered; triangular (with three vertices); triangle. 2 vagina; genital organ of the female.

चिबल [trikkāl] *adj* triple, three times. "trikkāl sāḡal sāra da."—*māgo*. 2 *n* matrk combination dhagāṇ, comprising three matras. See चिबल 2. 3 See चिबल 6.

चिब [trikh] *Skt* *n* cucumber; oblong fruit of a creeper—a kind of cucumber. 2 *Skt* *vr* feel thirsty, long for. 3 *n* thirst.

चिब [trikha] *adj* piercing, sharp. 2 *Skt* तृषा *n* thirst. See चिब 2. "trikha nā utre sāṭi nā ave."—*mājh m 5*. 3 burning desire, intense desire.

चिबडी [trikhāi] *adj* thirsty, desirous. "te nār trisān trikhāi."—*sor m 5*.

चिबल [trikhārāt] *Skt* तृषार्त *adj* suffering due to thirst; uneasy due to thirst.

चिबल [trikhavāt] *adj* thirsty; this word is plural of चिबल. "trikhavāt jāl pivāt thādha."—*mājh m 5*.

चिब [trig] *Skt* तिर्यक and तिर्यग *adj* moving obliquely; unable to walk straight. 2 who walks aslant. "nārpāl nrīpāl kēral trigā."—*ākal*.

चिबट [trigāt] *Skt* त्रिगत *n* earlier name of Jalandhar and Kangra region. "trigāt des esvār

¹It means the holy Ghost. In the sacred scriptures of Islam and Christianity, it is the name of the angel, who conveyed the message of God to Miriam that she would become pregnant.

hū ayo."-*cārītr* 52. 2 resident of Trigat region. 3 See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤਾ [trigta] a poetic metre. It is a form of Akva and Ajba i.e. each foot is SSS, S. (māṅṅ followed by a guru) The only difference is that one character is repeated three times in a line. This metre is used to disseminate martial spirit during war.

Example:

təttə tīrə. bəbbə bīrə.

dhəddhə dhalā. jəjjə jvalā..

-*ramav.*

2 This verse is also read as "tət tīrə - bəb bīrə". In such a situation, characteristics of each foot are sāṅṅ (llS) and guru (S). In the books of prosody, it is also named as Devi and Ramaa.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ [trigəd] *Skṛ* त्रिगणत *adj* moving obliquely, having non-linear motion; creeping and crawling; snake, frog etc, who cannot stand erect. "pəsu pākhi trigəd jonī te mādā."-*gəu m* 5. 2 three types of sufferings-(adhī, vīradhī and upadhī).

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ ਜੋਨਿ [trigəd jonī] See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ [trigəṛət] See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ [trigun] *adj* three-fold. 2 having three qualities. 3 *n* Sankhya Shastar which explains three qualities of nature. 4 See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤਾਤਮਕ [trigunātmak] *adj* having three qualities; marked by three states of mind such as piety passion and evil.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤਾਤੀਤ [trigunātit], ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਨਾਤੀਤ [trigun-ətit] *adj* beyond the three states of mind. "kāhū trigun-ətit ho."-*akal.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਕ [trijak], ਤ੍ਰਿਜਗ [trijag] *Skṛ* त्रिजक *adj* oblique, slanted, unable to move straight while in standing position. See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਟ [trijāt] having three strands of matted hair; Shiv.

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਟਾ [trijāta], ਤ੍ਰਿਜਟੀ [trijāṭī] ਤ੍ਰਿਜਟਾ sister of

Vibhishan, who had three strands of matted hair on her head. She stayed with Sita in Ashok Vatika and provided her help of all kinds. "təb kəhe bəṅ trijāṭī bulaī."-*ramav.* In many scriptures, Trijata is referred to as a maid in Ravan's palace. 2 bīl tree (aegle marmelos) is also called Trijata as it has a set of three leaves, symbolising the trinity or triad of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv². 3 In Sanskrit scriptures, Shiv is also named as Trijati.

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਤ [trijāt] *Dg n* sword. 2 dagger.

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਾਮਾ [trijama] night. See ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾਮਾ. "ghaṭī ek do jam trijama bīti hoti."-*NP.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਯਣ [trijāṇ] *n* group of women gathered for spinning. See ਤੇਯਣ, ਤੰਯਣ and ਤੰਯਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਟਿ [triṭi] *Skṛ* तृट् *n* thirst. 2 intense desire. "triṭi kam ghāneri."-*NP.* "jāi rīde triṭi hve jāhā."-*NP.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੀਠ [triḍiṭh] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭੀਠ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣ [triṇ] *Skṛ* तृण *vr* eat grass, graze. 2 *n* grass, straw. "triṇ sāmanī kəchu sāṅṅī nā jāve."-*sukhmānī*. 3 *adj* small, little, meagre, slight. "tūdhū lep nā ləḡe triṇ."-*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 4 insignificant, low. "triṇā tē merā."-*sahās m* 5. 'Sumer (mountain) to the insignificant.' ਤ੍ਰਿਣਅਰਿ [triṇ əri] *n* enemy of grass - deer. -*sānama.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [triṇəri əri] *n* enemy of grass - deer; its enemy - lion.-*sānama.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [triṇ-əri əri əri] *n* enemy of grass - deer; its enemy - lion; enemy of lion - gun.-*sānama.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਹਾ [triṇha] *n* destroyer of grass - deer. -*sānama.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਹਾਰਿਧੁ [triṇharipu] See ਤ੍ਰਿਣਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਕਾ [triṇka] See ਤਿਨਕਾ. 2 a poetic metre having onomatopoeic sound of triṇ triṇ etc. See ਤ੍ਰਿਣ ਤਿਣ.

¹See ਰਾਮਾਯਣ, ਸੁੰਦਰ ਕਾਂਡ. a 27-30.

²See ਗਣਨਭੋਰਵੀ ਰੰਗ.

ਕਿੱਟ ਕੀ ਅਗਨਿ [triṇ ki aḡani] fire of straw, meaning – a short-lived thing. “triṇ ki aḡani meḡh ki chaia gobid bhājan binu haṛ ka jalū.” – *ṭodi m 5. 2* See ਤੁਖਾਨਲ.

ਕਿੱਟਚਰ [triṇcar] *n* animal, grass-eater. – *sānama*.
ਕਿੱਟਚਰ ਪਤਿ [triṇcar pəti] lord of animals – lion. – *sānama*.

ਕਿੱਟਚਰ ਪਤਿ ਅਰਿ [triṇcar pəti əri] gun, the killer of lion. – *sānama*.

ਕਿੱਟਜਲੋਕਾ ਨਯਾਯ [triṇjaloka nyay] leech just holding a straw is an illustration generally found in many books. It means that the leech after taking hold of the next straw leaves the previous one, similarly the individual soul after entering the next body leaves the previous one.

ਕਿੱਟ ਟਿਣ [triṇ ṇiṇ] It is a variation of poetic Akra, Anka, Shashivadna metres i.e. four feet with each foot comprising one nāḡaṇ i.e. ॥ and one yāḡaṇ i.e. 155. The name is derived from sounds produced during the war as well as from the text beginning with triṇ ṇiṇ.

Example:

triṇ ṇiṇ tirē. briṇ ṇiṇ birē.

ḡhrāṇ ṇāṇ ḡhalē. jraṇ ṇāṇ jvalē..

– *ramav*.

ਕਿੱਟ ਤੋਤਨਾ [triṇ torna] See ਤਿਨਕਾ ਤੋਤਨਾ.

ਕਿੱਟਚਰਜ [triṇraj] *Skt* ਰੂਪਾਜ *n* date. 2 coconut tree. 3 toddy palm tree.

ਕਿੱਟਰਿਪੁ ਨਾਟਿਕ ਰਿਪੁ [triṇripu-nāṭik ripu] *n* enemy of grass – deer; its lord – lion; its enemy – gun. – *sānama*.

ਕਿੱਟਾਲਾ [triṇalāy], ਕਿੱਟਾਲੇ [triṇalē] *n* strawhouse, cottage; thatched hut.

ਕਿੱਟਾਵਰਤ [triṇavarət], ਕਿੱਟਾਵਤ [triṇavrat] *Skt* ਰੂਪਾਵਰਤ *n* whirlwind, cyclone, rotating wind produced by a column of air in which the dry stalks of grass move rapidly in an upward spiral course. 2 according to Bhagwat, a demon, who was a servant of Kans. He wanted to kidnap Krishan in the guise of a whirlwind,

but was killed by Krishan. “triṇavarət so kahyo jahu tako trikhe.” – *krīṣan*.

ਕਿੱਟਾਪ [triṇap] See ਤਾਪ ਤੁਯ.

ਕਿੱਟਾਲੀ [triṇali] forty-three, 43.

ਕਿੱਟਿਯ [triṇiy] *Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯ *adj* third. 2 *n* second era of Hindu mythology. “sət duapur triṇiy kəliyug.” – *akal*.

ਕਿੱਟੀਆ [triṇiā] *Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯ *adj* third. “triṇiā bivastha sice mai.” – *ram m 5*. ‘accumulates wealth in the third stage of life.’

ਕਿੱਟੀਆ [triṇiā] *n* second era of Hindu mythology. “triṇi māhi kiṇu bhāia dūṭṛa.” – *ram m 5*. 2 *adv* thrice. “triṇi ae sursəri.” – *tukha chāt m 4. 3* *Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯਾ *n* third day of the lunar phase. “triṇi treguṇ bikhephāl.” – *gəu m 5 thiti*.

ਕਿੱਟੀਯਾ [triṇiāy] See ਕਿੱਟੀਆ 3.

ਕਿੱਟਸ [triṇas] *Skt* ਤਿਦਸ਼ *n* god curing three types of ailments; deity. 2 individual soul. 3 paradise, heaven. 4 *adj* thirty, 30.

ਕਿੱਟਸਪਤਿ [triṇaspati] *n* Indar – lord of gods.
ਕਿੱਟਸਾਲਾ [triṇasalāy] *n* abode of gods – heaven. “triṇasalāy ki jənu krāti həri.” – *datt*. ‘as if the glamour of paradise has been stolen.’

ਕਿੱਟਸੇਸ [triṇases], ਕਿੱਟਸੇਸੁਰ [triṇasesvər] *n* lord of gods, chief of gods – Indar. “triṇases lin bulai.” – *gəjraj*. “bəl guṇ birəj me jənuḡ, triṇasesvər ke bhāi” – *cəritr 77*.

ਕਿੱਟਿਵ [triṇiv] *Skt* *n* paradise, heaven. 2 sky. 3 comfort, bliss.

ਕਿੱਟਿਵੇਸ [triṇiveṣ] *n* lord of paradise, lord of heaven – Indar.

ਕਿੱਟੀਠ [triṇiṭh] *n* three-eyed; far-sighted; Shiv. 2 scholar. See ਤਿਨਯਨ.

ਕਿੱਟੋਖ [triṇokh] ਤਿਦੋਖ *n* disorder of three elements, viz psora, syphilis and sycosis; variation of these elements from the original state. 2 cerebritis.

ਕਿੱਟੋਡ [triṇōḡ] *Skt* ਤਿਦਙਡ *n* ascetic's stick. This is so named as it is made of three things – stick, four fingers wide piece of cloth and rope

made of a black cow's hair. The piece of cloth is tied to the end of the stick with this rope.

2 See ਤ੍ਰਿਦੰਡੀ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਦੰਡੀ [tridāṇḍi] *Skt* त्रिदण्डिन n ascetic, monk keeping a stick with him. See ਤ੍ਰਿਦੰਡ. 2 a saint having control over mind, speech and deed. Mannu writes:

वाग् दण्डोऽथ मनो दण्डः काय दण्डस्तथैवच।
यस्यैते निहता बुद्धौ त्रिदण्डीति स उच्यते॥

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾ [tridha] *Skt* adv in three different ways. 2 adj of three types.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨ [trin] See ਤ੍ਰਿਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨਯਨ [trinyan] *Skt* n Shiv, having three eyes – moon, sun and fire are his three eyes. 2 scholar, whose third eye is knowledge.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨਾਰਿ [trinari] n ਤ੍ਰਿਣ-ਅਰਿ enemy of grass – deer. –sānāma. 2 enemy of grass – fire. “uṭhē ik bar trinari bhābhuke.” –cārītr 96.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨਾਲਯ [trinalay], ਤ੍ਰਿਨਾਲੇ [trinale] n thatched hut, house of straw, hut, hermit's cottage. “nādi tir ik rācyo trinale.” –cārītr 240.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨੇਤ੍ਰ [trinetṛ], ਤ੍ਰਿਨੈਨ [trinēn] See ਤ੍ਰਿਨਯਨ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪ [trip] n drop, droplet. 2 *Skt* तृप् vr satiate, satisfy, please.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ [tripat] *Skt* तृप्त adj satisfied, content. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪ 2. 2 happy, pleased.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਤ [triptat] get satisfied, be content.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ [tripta] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਇਯ [triptaiṇu] n sense of being satiated; satisfaction. “nam rāsaiṇu mānu triptaiṇu.” –majh m 5. 2 adj providing satisfaction, satiating.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸ [triptas] n satisfaction, satiety. “jo pive tis hi triptas.” –sar m 5. 2 adj ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ-ਆਸ immediate gratification.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸਿਆ [triptasīa] satisfied, satiated. “pi āmrītu triptasīa.” –bīla m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸੀ [triptasi] will be satisfied, will be satiated. “catrik jēl piē triptasi.” –sar m 4 pāṭal.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸੁਤ [triptasut] son of Mata Tripta – Guru Nanak Dev.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਗਾ [triptaga] got satisfied, got satiated. “jīn pia so triptaga.” –sor m 1.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਤ [triptat] achieved satisfaction. “bhāe sur triptat.” –sāloh. 2 ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ-ਅਤਿ, fully content.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਤਨਯ [tripta tānāy] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸੁਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਨਾ [triptana], ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਨੀ [triptani] got satisfied, got satiated. “rāsna hārī hārī bhojān triptani.” –kan m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਪਤਿ [tripta pātī] Baba Kalu ji.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ [tripta mata] wife of Baba Kalu ji and mother of Guru Nanak Dev. She breathed her last in Kartarpur in 1579. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that she expired in Talwandi. See ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਉੱਤਰਾਧ 6. See ਚਾਹਲ 2.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਰੇ [triptare] gets satisfied, gets satiated. “jīh bhojānu kīno te triptare.” –kan m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ [tripatī] *Skt* तृप्ति n sense of satiety. “tripatī bhāi sēcū bhojān khāia.” –dhāna m 5. 2 contentment. 3 pleasure, happiness. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪ 2.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ ਅਘਾਈ [tripatī aghai] *Skt* आघाण तृप्ति n sense of satiety, sense of satisfaction to the fullest extent; full satisfaction. “se jān tripatī aghai.” –sor m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤੀਵਨਾ [triptivna] get satiated, be satisfied. “sātōkh sēdā triptivna.” –maru m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥ [tripath] n three paths – deed, meditation, knowledge. 2 See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥਗਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥਗਾ [tripathga], ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥਗਾਮਿਨੀ [tripathgaminī] *Skt* n Ganges flowing through three courses. There is a legend that rising from the matted hair of Shiv, Ganga flowed in three different currents (courses) viz Bhagirathi on the earth, Mandakini in the sky, Bhogwati under the earth (underworld).

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਦ [tripad] *Skt* n a three-legged small table. E tripod. 2 See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਦਾ. 3 Vishnu, who scaled the whole universe in just three steps in the

guise of a dwarf. See वामन.

त्रिपदा [tripda], **त्रिपदी** [tripdi] *n* Gayatri who has three feet. The poetic metre anuṣṭubh having three feet with each foot comprising eight characters.

त्रिपल [tripal] *Sk* तृपल *adj* restless. 2 desirous.

त्रिपल [tripalu] *n* restlessness. 2 desire, lust. See **त्रिपल**. "tari lagi tripalu pālīc."—*gāu kabir*. 3 See **त्रिपटी**.

त्रिपट्टिका [tripaṭṭika] *v* cause one to walk on three feet (legs). In the olden days horse riders used to make their horses dance on three legs. This practice is still in vogue in Rajasthan. "baji ko tripar bhayo age."—*GPS*. 2 make it hop, cause it jump. See **त्रिपट्टिका**.

त्रिपथी [tripaṭhi] *Sk* त्रिपाथि *n* one having knowledge of three Ved, Trivedi. 2 a particular subcaste of Brahmins, who have knowledge of the three Ved.

त्रिपाल [tripal] *n* tent of three sheets. 2 *E* tarpaulin, mat made waterproof with tar or otherwise. 3 See **त्रिपाल**.

त्रिपिण्ड [tripiṇḍa] *Sk* *n* paradise, abode of gods.

त्रिपिटक [tripiṭak] *n* supreme holy scripture of Buddhism, which has three chapters. These three chapters are Sutar Pitak, Vinay Pitak and Abidharm Pitak. The holy scriptures of Buddhism are kept in the form of loose sheets in small boxes. Three chapters are kept in three different boxes, hence the name tripiṭak.

त्रिपुट [tripuṭ] *n* three covers, three curtains. 2 secret of mind's three faculties. 3 arrow. 4 lock, padlock.

त्रिपुटी [tripuṭi] set of three objects e.g. knower, knowledge, knowledgeable; meditator, meditation, worth-mediating on visionary, visual, vision etc. "tripuṭi banirahit he tade."—*GPS*.

त्रिपुंड [tripūḍ], **त्रिपुंड** [tripūḍr] *Sk* त्रिपुण्ड्र *n* equal to the size of three segments of sugarcane; transverse mark applied by the Shaivites on their foreheads. See **त्रिपुण्ड्र** and **आडा टीका**.

त्रिपुर [tripur] *Sk* *n* three towns, three cities. 2 according to Mahabharat, three dwelling places built by demon May for three sons (Tarkaksh, Kamalaksh, Vidyunamali) of demon Taark. One of these places was made of gold and located in the heaven, second of silver set in the space while the third one was made of iron built on the earth. Their territory spread to about 100 yojans each. When the demons of these three cities became troublesome to the deities, Shiv destroyed all the three cities alongwith the three demon-brothers with a single shot of an arrow. "tripurē ik det baḍhyo tripurā."—*rudr*. 3 a name of Vanasur.

त्रिपुरा [tripurghna], **त्रिपुरदहन** [tripurdahan], **त्रिपुरातक** [tripurātak] *n* Shiv – the destroyer of three cities (dwelling places of three demon-brothers). See **त्रिपुर**.

त्रिपुरातक अरि [tripurātak ari] *n* the destroyer of three cities – Shiv; his enemy – Kam. —*śanama*.

त्रिपुरारि [tripurari] *n* enemy of three-cities – Shiv. See **त्रिपुर**.

त्रिपुरारि अरि [tripurari ari] See **त्रिपुरातक अरि**. —*śanama*.

त्रिपुड [tripyate] get satiated, get satisfied. "pivatsēt nā tripyate."—*śahās m 5*.

त्रिफल [triphal], **त्रिफला** [triphala] *n* three fruits, combination of three medicated fruits. viz chebulic myrobalan, belleric myrobalan and emblica officinalis – Indian gooseberry. According to Ayurved, it is an appetizer, as also a blood-purifier and improves eye-sight as well as is antipyretic.

त्रिबन्ध [tribandh] See **त्रिबन्ध**.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਰਗ [tribarag] See ਤ੍ਰਿਵਰਗ. "namstā tribarge."—*japu*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਲਿ [tribali], **ਤ੍ਰਿਬਲੀ** [tribali] *n* three wrinkles, three furrows on the abdomen, regarded as mark of beauty on the body because neither fat nor slim persons have it. 2 according to the science of music a two-sided drum which is long and has its sides covered with a stretched sheet of leather. 3 *adj* having three-times more power; three-fold power.

"ek bali ke jor tē jag me bāce nā kor,
tūv tribali ke jor tē kese bācho hor?"

Here tribali is an equivocation.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਧ [tribadh] *adj* destroyer of three types of sufferings; eradicator of three types of sufferings.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧ [tribidh] *adj* of three types, of three kinds.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ [tribidhi] See ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਕਰਮ [tribidhikaram] physical, vocal, mental actions. 2 pious, medium, sinful deeds. "tribidhi karam kamaie."—*sri m l*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਜੋਗ [tribidhiyog] pious, normal, mean. 2 religious, emotional, evil characteristics. 3 *hathiyog*—a type of yoga involving austerities, *karamyog*—a type of yoga that lays stress on honesty, and *sahajyog*—sincere performance of one's duties, a kind of yoga involving concentration and meditation. "tribidhi loga tribidhi yoga."—*ram a m l*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਬੰਧਨ [tribidhibandhan] bondage of three characteristics. 2 bondage of accumulated, destined, self-practised actions. "tribidhi bandhan tutahi gursabdi."—*majh a m 3*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਮਨਸਾ [tribidhimansa], **ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਮਾਇਆ** [tribidhimaya] three states of mind viz pious, emotional, evil, and transcendental world of illusion. "tribidhi mansa tribidhi maya."—*majh a m 3*. 2 See ਆਤਮਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਲੋਗ [tribidhihog] See ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਲੋਗ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬੇਣੀ [tribeni], **ਤ੍ਰਿਬੇਨੀ** [tribeni], **ਤ੍ਰਿਬੇਨੀ** [tribeni] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਵੇਣੀ *n* confluence of three streams; confluence of three rivers; juncture of three rivers—Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati at Parayag is specifically named as Sangam. "tāb hi jat tribeni bhāe. pūndan dīn karat bitāe."—*VN*. 2 a village in district Hoogli of Bengal, which is regarded a holy place by the Hindus. It is the meeting place of three rivers (Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati). 3 third stream i.e. Sarasvati river. "dāt gāga, jāmuna tēn syam, su lohu bāhyo tih mahi tribeni."—*cādi l*. 4 In yog, the juncture of three breathing passages viz left nostril *ira*, right nostril *piṅga* and cerebrospinal *suṣmāna* nerve. "sāci pāialī gāgānsar bhāe. jat tribeni mājjān karē."—*ratanmala*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣ [tribhavan] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਵਨ *n* three spheres—heaven, earth and underworld. "tribhavan tarānhar suami."—*gāu m l*. "tribhavan māhip."—*japu*. 2 the Creator incarnate in universe. "jau tribhavan tēn mahi samava."—*gāu bavan kabir*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣਨਾਥ [tribhavanānath] *n* the Creator, the ultimate One. 2 Shiv, Mahadev. "anik patāk hāta tribhavanānath ri."—*dhāna trilocan*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਨ [tribhavan] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭਾਵਲੀ [tribhavlī] *n* equality/equivalence of three parts; three identical parts; equal amount of ghee, wheat flour and sugar for preparing sacred consecrated pudding (*kārah prasāda*). See ਤਿਹਾਵਲ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗਤ [tribhugāt] *adj* sufferer and enjoyer of the three spheres. 2 delightful or painful in three spheres. See ਭੁਕਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਵਨ [tribhuvan] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ [tribhāgi] having three twists, curved at three places. This is a specific quality of Krishan, because he used to stand gracefully

with twisted abdomen, waist and neck while playing the flute. 2 having three-fold qualities of nature, pious, passionate and evil in essence. "tribhāgi anāge."—*japu*. 3 a particular idol of trinity. See ਭੈਰਵੀ. 4 a poetic metre, having four feet, each foot with thirty-two matras, first pause on the tenth, second and third each on the next eighth the fourth pause on the last sixth. Each foot must have three alliterations. If the fourth alliteration also occurs at the end of the line, the metre becomes all the more elegant.

Example:

khagkhād bīhādā, khaldal khādā,
atīrān mādā, bārbādā,
bhujād ākhādā, tej prācādā,
jotī amādā, bhanuprābhā,
sukh sātā kārā, durmatī dārā,
kīlvīkh hārā, asī sārā.
je je jagkarā, srisī ubarā,
mām prātiparā, je tegā.—*VN*.

Poets have found the use of sāgā (115) and yagā (155) at the end in Tribhāgi as very charming. See both these illustrations:

(b) tribhāgi ending with sāgā (115)

atī mudīt kālī, kīlāt kālī,
arī dīs hālī, cāmāk cālī,
bāhu khālbhālī mace, pālār nace,
rāṇchīrī jace, rākat rālī,
dāgmāg bhu kāpe, rāj nābh jhāpe,
rīpu kār sāpe, rudīt khālī,
nīrkhat sur lājē, diggāj bhājē,
jāb dāl sājē, sīgh bālī.

—*sikkhiprābhakār*.

(c) tribhāgi ending with yagā (155)

pīth kāmāth kārākke, bīkhābh bhārākke,
bhujāg mārkke jīh nāgi,
nādī nadd uchālē, udādhī dāhālē,
pābb suhālē, bāhu rāgi,
mud yoganī bādāhe, bharāv cādāhe,

nīj gān kādāhe, sīv bhāgi,
rān dūdābhī bājē, rīpudāl dājīhē,
sīgh su gājē, jāb jāgi.

—*sikkhiprābhakār*.

(d) If all the four pauses are after eight matras each, the poetic metre is named as "sōdār".

Example:

vir vīsala, gāhī asī dhāla,
rup kārāla, rān kō cālā,
rīpu mān hālā, hve bhīhālā,
jān pī hālā, gīr dārāhālā...

ਵਿਭੰਗੀ ਚੀਰਘ [tribhāgi dirāgh] It is not a separate type of tribhāgi poetic metre, but is simply a lengthy hymn having twenty tribhāgi stanzas written at one place. See ਅਕਾਲ ਉਸਤਤਿ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ 211.¹

(b) Many poets have also named the syllabic tribhāgi as dirāgh tribhāgi. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot having six nāgā (111), two sāgā (115), one bhāgā (111), one māgā (155) and then one sāgā (115) with guru (5) at the end. making a total of thirty-four matras. Hence we have 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 115, 111, 155, 115, 5.

Example:

sād gurumātī dhār kār anmātī pārhar,
tāj devāhu rītī dukhdai he gurubhai,
kālukh rāhīt huī jānām sāphāl tēb,
jāb mān me bās he sī guru ai ātsāhai...

ਤ੍ਰਿਮਨ [trīman] *adj* worthy of worship as trinity. "trīman dev."—*japu*. worth worshipping as Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. 2 worth worshipping in three periods (past, present and future); worth worshipping in three spheres (heaven, earth and under earth).

ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁਕਤ [trīmukāt] *adj* above all the three qualities. "trīmukāt bībhūtī hē."—*japu*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁਖ [trīmūkh] See ਤੀਨ ਮੁਖ and ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁਰਤਿ [trīmuraṭi] *Sk* त्रिमूर्ति *n* triad. According to details of these Tribhāgi metres, see the footnote of ਅਪਰਚਿਨ.

to the Veds – fire, air and sun. 2 In the Purans – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv. 3 In the Bible – God, the holy Ghost, Jesus. 4 In Sikhism – The Creator with the three faculties.

वृज [triya] *n* woman, lady.

वृज्य [triyak] See त्रिज्य, त्रिज्य and त्रिज्य.

वृजा [triya] woman, lady. "man karyo man bic triya." – *krisan*.

वृजापारथ [triyaaparath] Arjun's wife – Dropadi. – *sanama*.

वृजामा [triyama] what comprises three quarters. Actually the night is spread over three quarters (one quarter = 3 hours) after deducting the period of dusk and dawn, hence it is named as triyama (i.e. having three quarters). See त्रिजामा.

वृज्यबक [triyabak] See त्र्यंबक.

वृजलेह [triloh] *Sk* three metals – gold, silver and copper.

वृजलोक [trilok] *n* three spheres of the universe. viz heaven, earth and netherworld. 2 pious, medium and mean people. 3 fair, wheatish and black in complexion.

वृजलेचन [trilocan] *n* Shiv, with three eyes. 2 a devotee, whose hymns are included in Guru Granth Sahib. The holyman, Vaishya by caste, was a resident of Baarsi (district Sholapur). He was born in Sammat 1325. "trilocan guru milir bhai sudh." – *basat a m 5*. His name is also written as Tilochan. See त्रिलोकन 2. 3 scholar, a learned person, who has a third eye symbolising knowledge.

वृजवरग [trivarag] *Sk* त्रिवर्ग *n* group of three; combination of three. 2 mixture of three fruits. 3 mixture of three acrid things, piperaceous plant. 4 Gayatri having three parts. 5 three qualities of Maya – virtue, passion and evil. 6 Per Manu – wealth, religion and passion. "namastā trivarage." – *japu*.

¹See त्रिवृटी 4, as also the footnote.

वृजली [trivli] See त्रिजली.

वृजिषुप [trivishup] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 Tibet.

वृजिषुम [trivikram] *Sk* *n* micro incarnation of Vishnu (Vaman), who scaled the whole of universe in three steps only. 2 In Rig Ved, the sun is named as trivikram who covers the whole of the universe in three steps viz rising, being in the zenith (noon) and setting. 3 legendary Sanskrit poet who composed the tale of Damayanti, queen of Nall, the king.

वृजिध [trividh] See त्रिध.

वृजिध समीर [trividh samir], त्रिध पवन [trividh pavan] three types of wind. "sit mād sugādh calio sarab than saman." – *maru a m 5*. "sitā sugādh mād bhukhan prabhājanī ko." – *saruktavli*.

वृजिटी [triveni] See त्रिजिटी.

वृजिदी [trivedi] scholar of three Veds, scholar of Rig, Yajur and Saam Ved. 2 a particular subcaste of Brahmans, owing origin to knowledge of three Veds.

वृज [tri] *n* long branch of creeping grass. See त्रि.

वृजक [trika] It is another name for Akva and Shashivadna poetic metres. As Trinka is formed by the imitation of sound, so is this metre. with each foot comprising nagan (III), yagan (ISS).

Example:

tri ri ri tirō. bri ri ri birō.

dhri ri ri dholō. bri ri ri bolō.

– *kalki*.

वृ [tri] See त्रि. 2 See त्रि.

वृजा [tria], त्रिजा [tria] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, better-half. "tāb ih tria uh kātu kahava." – *gāu kabir bavān*.

वृजाली [triale] *n* त्रिजाल, female quarters. "peth peth gae triale." – *paras*.

वृज [triya], त्रिजा [triya] See त्रिजा and त्रिजा.

वृट [trut] *Sk* त्रुट *vr* clip, chop, break, remove doubt.

ਤੁਟਿ [truṭi] *Skt* *n* deficiency, shortage. 2 error, mistake. 3 breaking one's promise; not keeping one's word. 4 doubt, suspicion. 5 period of four moments; time-interval of four moments. 6 cardamom. 7 turbulent infinitesimal particle.

ਤ੍ਰੇਸਠ [tresəṭh], ਤ੍ਰੇਹਠ [trehəṭh] sixty-three, 63.

ਤ੍ਰੇਹਣ [trehun] See ਤ੍ਰੇਹਣ.

ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾ [treta] *Skt* *n* a group of three fires. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 2 the second aeon. "treta īk kāl kinī durt."—*ram m 4*. according to the Purans, religion had three feet in the second aeon. See ਯੁਗ.

ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾਂਤਕ [tretātāk] the author of *Sastarnammala* has wrongly written ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾਂਤਕ for ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾਂਤਕ. See ਸਨਮਾ 395; water, the destroyer of earth. 2 terminator of the second aeon — (ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾ [treta]); the third aeon dvapar.

ਤ੍ਰੇ [tre] *adj* three. "tre guṇ bhəram bhulāi."—*sri ə m 3*. "jalu tarəṅg əgni pəvne phunī tre mīlī jəgətu upāra."—*prabha ə m 1*. See ਜਲਤਰੰਗ. 2 mind, speech and body. 3 mind, eyes and skin. "mai māgət tre lobhavāhi."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਤ੍ਰੇਅ [treə] *adj* three.

ਤ੍ਰੇਅਸ [treəs] See ਪੈਅਸ.

ਤ੍ਰੇਸਤ [tresət] *adj* three and seven i.e. ten. "tresət əgul vai kəhie."—*srdhgosəṭi*. In yog, exhalation is up to ten fingers away from the nostril. 2 three centuries, three hundred, 300.

ਤ੍ਰੇ ਸੇ ਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ [tre se səṭhi tirəṭh] 360 days of the year spent in meditation. "tirəṭh parse trese səṭhi."—*ratanmala bāno*.

ਤ੍ਰੇਕਾਲਦਰਸੀ [trekaldərsi] See ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲਦਰਸੀ. "kṛipasīdhu kaltredərsi."—*həjare 10*.

ਤ੍ਰੇਗੁਣ [treguṇ] See ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣ. 2 three qualities of Maya (illusionary world) virtue, passion, and evil. "tre guṇ sabb tere tū ape karta."—*sor m 3*. 3 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ underlying essence of the three faculties; following the three faculties. "samvedu rigu jujəru əthərbənu. brāhme mukhi māra he treguṇ."—*maru solhe m 1*.

"treguṇ baṇi brāhm jəjala."—*gau ə m 3*. Thus is written in *Bhagwat Gita*:

"ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣਯੋ ਵਿਥਯਾ ਵੇਦਾ, ਨਿਸ਼੍ਚੈਗੁਣਯੋ ਭਗਵਤੁੰਨ."

—*ə 2, § 45*.

ਤ੍ਰੇਗੁਣ ਬਾਣੀ [treguṇ baṇi] See ਤ੍ਰੇਗੁਣ.

ਤ੍ਰੇਗੁਣੀਆ [treguṇia] *adj* having three faculties.

ਤ੍ਰੇਗੁਣਤ [treguṇy] See ਤ੍ਰੇਗੁਣ. 3.

ਤ੍ਰੇਗੁਨ [tregun] See ਤ੍ਰੇਗੁਣ. "tre guṇ mai mohīai, kəhəu bedən kahī!"—*māla m 5*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਣ [tren] *n* ਤ੍ਰਿ-ਨਯਨ three-eyed Shiv. 2 scholar, as he has the third eye of knowledge. "tum kəho jəthaməṭi tren tāt."—*əkal*. 'Take it as the doctrine of learned persons.' 3 of all the three.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਪੱਖ [tre pəkkh] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੱਖ.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਪਤ੍ਰਕ [tre pətrək] *Dg* that which has three leaves, — forest tree (*butea frondosa*). 2 Bil tree (*aegle marmelos*).

ਤ੍ਰੈਪਾਲ [trepal] sustainer of the universe—the Divine. 2 that which has three lines—Gayatri; having three parts. "trepal tīhal bīcarā."—*var asa*.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਬੁਖਣੀ [tre bhukhni], ਤ੍ਰੈ ਭੁਛਣੀ [tre bhuchni] having three ornaments. "prat sāmē tre bhuchni pəvən cəlat sukhkar."—*gurusikhya prabhakar*. 'Coolness, fragrance and steadiness are three ornaments (characteristic) of the wind'. See ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧ ਸਮੀਰ.

ਤ੍ਰੈਭੰਗੀ [trebhāgi] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ. 2 a single idol of three gods; God. "setābār pitābār kache baghābār kəṭi saje. traylocən drīg aṣṭ du netər trebhāgi bəpu chaje."—*səloh*. White clothes of Brahma, yellow of Vishnu and lion-skin of Shiv; three eyes of Shiv, eight of Brahma and two of Vishnu.

ਤ੍ਰੈਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [tremudra] *n* three symbols of the Khalsa; symbols made mandatory by Guru Gobind Singh for the Sikhs to wear. "tre muda kəcch kes kīrpanā."—*səloh*. "kəcch kes kəṛəd su guru tīn mudra yəhi pas te nā dur kəro sādā əḡ səḡ dhar."—*GPS*.

ੜੈ ਲੋਇਣੀ [trɛ loɪɳi] three-eyed Shiv. 2 scholar, learned person. 3 messenger of death keeping an eye on the three spheres of universe. "trɛ jəm johəɳ loɪɳi."—m / bāno. 'Messengers of death who are watching the universe.'

ੜੈਲੋਕ [trɛlok] See ਤ੍ਰੈਲੋਕ.

ੜੈ ਲੋਭਾਵਹਿ [trɛ lobhavəhi] See ਤ੍ਰੈ 3.

ਤ੍ਰੋਣਕ [troɳək] *Skt* adj piercer, cutter, breaker.

ਤ੍ਰੋਣ [troɳ] quiver. See ਤ੍ਰੋਣਿ. "kase sāstrā troṇē. guru janu droṇē."—kalki.

ਤ੍ਰੋਤਿ [troɳi] See ਤੋਤਨਾ and ਤ੍ਰੋਟ. "thəga niḥum toɳi."—var maru 2 m 5. 2 after breaking.

ਤ੍ਰੋਕਣਾ [trokṇa] See ਤਉਕਣਾ.

ਤ੍ਰੋਦਸੀ [troɳdasi] See ਤ੍ਰੋਯੋਦਸੀ.

ਤ੍ਰੋਯਕ [trōybak] See ਤ੍ਰੋਯਕ.

ਤ੍ਰੋਯਕਾ [trōybaka], ਤ੍ਰੋਯਕਿਕਾ [trōybakika] *Skt* त्र्यम्बिका *n* goddess Durga who has three eyes; moon, sun and fire are her three eyes.

ਤ੍ਰ [tv] *Skt* pron your (singular) your (plural).

"tvā sārəb nam kəthə kavən."—japu. 2 त्व part separate, different, other, another. 3 adj one.

4 ਤ੍ਰ [tv] used as a suffix, it is indicative of an

abstract noun e.g. ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ਤ੍ਵ (manhood), ਦਾਸਤ੍ਵ (slavery).

ਤ੍ਰਸ਼ਾ [tvəʃta] *Skt* त्रष्टा *n* Vishavkarma, chief engineer of the deities. 2 Shiv. 3 carpenter.

ਤ੍ਰਕ [tvək], ਤ੍ਰਗ [tvəg], ਤ੍ਰਚ [tvəc], ਤ੍ਰਚਾ [tvəca] *Skt* त्वच् *vr* cover, wrap. 2 *Skt* त्वक् *n* skin bark, peel. 3 dermis, skin. 4 sensory organ of touch, which is inherent in the skin.

ਤ੍ਰਦੀਯ [tvədiy] *Skt* प्रदाय your, yours.

ਤ੍ਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [tv prasad] your grace. See ਤਵਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ.

ਤ੍ਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [tv prasadɪ] with your grace. See ਤਵ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਤ੍ਰਰ [tvər] *Skt* त्वर *vr* make haste, go quickly.

ਤ੍ਰਰਣ [tvərən] *Skt* haste.

ਤ੍ਰਰਾ [tvəra] *Skt* *n* quickness. 2 quickly, hastily.

ਤ੍ਰਰਿਤ [tvərit] *Skt* adj quick, clever. 2 adv quickly, hurriedly.

ਤ੍ਰਰਿਤਗਤਿ [tvəritgati] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਗਤਿ ਦਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਰੂਪ.

ਤ੍ਰਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [tvadriʃ] *Skt* त्वादृश adj looking like you.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [tvriʃ] *vr* shine, illuminate. 2 *n* light. 3 glory.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿਤ [tvriʃit] adj shining, illuminating.

ਤ੍ਰਿ [tvə] *Skt* प्र you.

ਬ [thættha] twenty-second character of Punjabi script pronounced with the help of teeth. 2 *Skt* *n* fear, terror. 3 Mars. 4 defence, security, protection. 5 mountain. 6 food, diet. ਬਹਿ [thəu] *part* than, from. "Idar jeha jodha me thəu bhəjjia."—*cādi* 3. "mən thəu lekha mēgi."—*m* 1 *bāno*.

ਬਈ [thəi] *n* pile. 2 *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* established, firm. "thai hamaro dhəni sēda che."—*sāloh*.

ਬਹ [thəh] *n* place, spot. 2 pile, stack, layer.

ਬਹਰਨਾ [thəharna] *v* stumble, stagger, vibrate. "cānki ghəni kripāne nēgi. thəhrət hathən sroṇət rēgi."—*GPS*.

ਬਹਿ [thəhi] See ਬਹ. 2 *layer*.

ਬਹਿਰਨਾ [thəharna] See ਬਹਰਨਾ.

ਬਹੁ [thəhu] *n* secret. 2 state. 3 thought. 4 extent. ਬਕਣਾ [thəkna], ਬਕਨਾ [thəkna] (*Skt* स्थग *vr* cover, stay) *v* ਬਕਨਾ *cover*, cover with cloth. 2 get tired, cease to work.

ਬਕਾਊ [thəkau], ਬਕਾਓ [thəkaŋ], ਬਕਾਨ [thəkan], ਬਕਾਵਟ [thəkaṽt] *n* tiredness, fatigue.

ਬਕਿ [thəki] *adv* on being tired, on being exhausted. "thəki pərio prabhudārbar."—*brla* ੨ *m* 5. See ਬਕਣਾ.

ਬਕਿਤ [thəkit] *adj* tired, exhausted.

ਬਕਿਪਾਹਿ [thəkipahi] get tired. "lede thəkipahi."—*jəpu*.

ਬਕੇਵਾ [thəkeṽ] See ਬਕਾਵਟ.

ਬਟ [thəṭ] *n* a musical measure, arrangement of notes. 2 site, place.

ਬਟਣ [thəṭaṇ] *n* composing, playing a musical measure, installation. "thəṭaṇhare thəṭaṭa hi thəṭia."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5.

ਬਟਣਹਾਰਾ [thəṭaṇhara], ਬਟਣਹਾਰੂ [thəṭaṇharu] *adj* composer. 2 *n* one who creates; the Creator.

ਬਟਨ [thəṭaṇ] See ਬਟਣ.

ਬਟਿਆ [thəṭia] composed, created. See ਬਟਣ.

ਬਟੀ [thəṭi] composed, created. 2 established, installed. "jini kiti tīne thəṭie."—*var ram* 3.

ਬਟੂਆ [thəṭua] *adj* who creates or composes. 2 *n* ostentation, display. "anik bhāt thəṭaṭi kārī thəṭua."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m* 5. "bhekh kārāṭi khīṭha bəhu thəṭua."—*ram* ੨ *m* 1.

ਬਣ [thəṇ] *Skt* स्तन *n* teat, nipple.

ਬਣੀ [thəṇi] due to the breast, from the breast. "mūdh nā gārəbu thəṇi."—*sāva m* 1. See ਬਣ. 2 in the teats, in the breast. "dudha thəṇi nā avai."—*suhi fərid*.

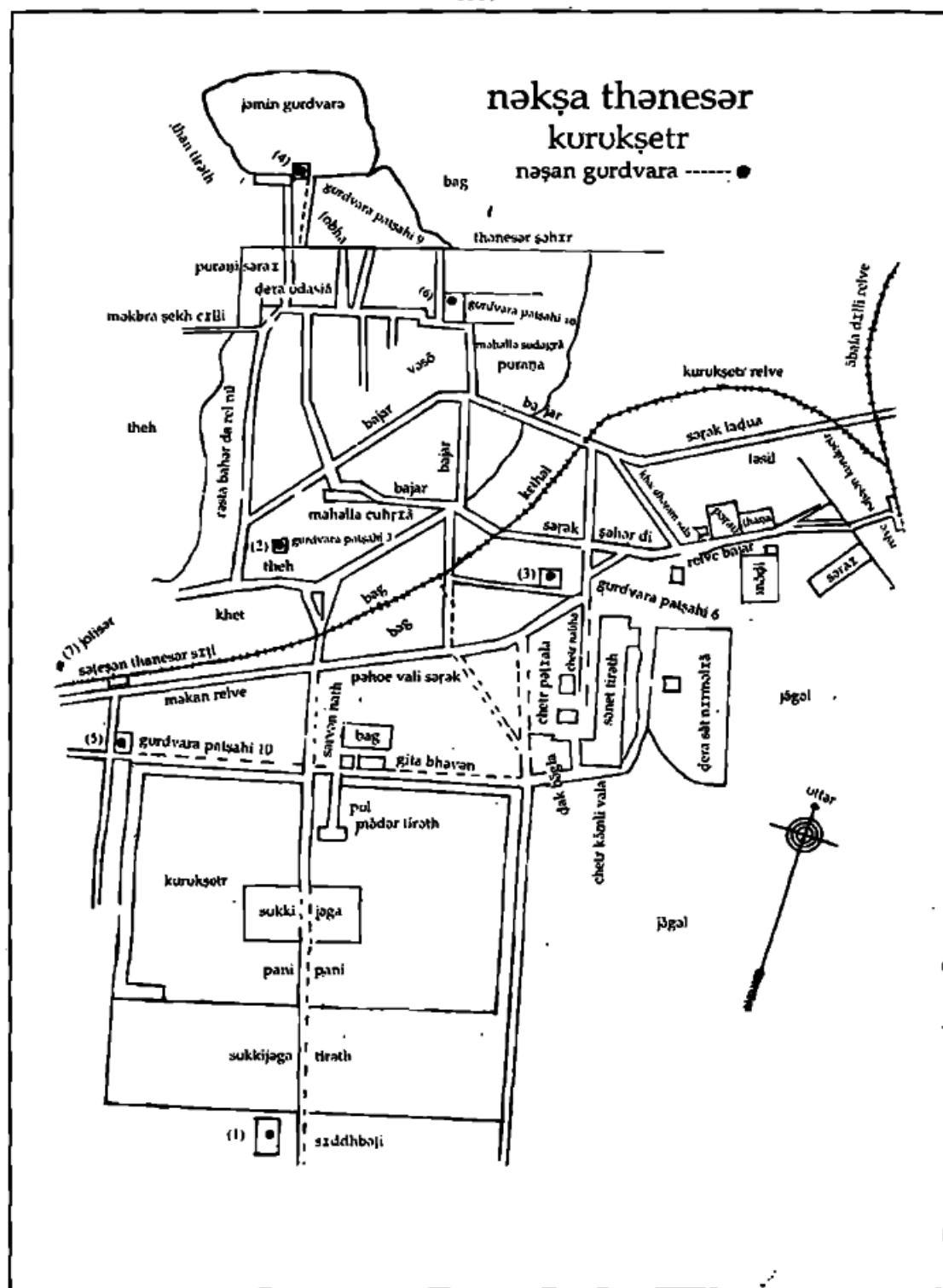
ਬਥਾ [thətha] character ਬ. "thətha, thir kou nahi."—*bavān*. 2 pronunciation of ਬ.

ਬਨ [thən] See ਬਣ. "thən cokhta makhənu ghuṭla."—*gūṭd namdev*.

ਬਨਾਏ [thənae] at different places. "than thənae sārəb sēmae."—*kan m* 5.

ਬਨੇਸਰ [thənesar], ਬਨੇਸਰ [thənesur] *Skt* Being a place of Shiv, this pilgrimmage centre and the town have come to known as Thanesar. It falls under the jurisdiction of the famous pilgrimmage centre of Kurukshetar in district Karnal, an important pilgrim centre of Hindus. It was plundered savagely by Mahmood Gaznvi in Sammat 1069 and by Ahmed Shah Durani in Sammat 1812. S. Bhanga Singh established Thanesar as his capital in Sammat 1820.

Following gurdwaras are situated in Thanesar: 1. a gurdwara named Siddhbati in memory of



Guru Nanak Dev is situated near Kurukshetar's holy tank to the south of the town. The true Master preached righteousness to the people gathered in Kurukshetar on the occasion of the eclipse. The hymn "masu masu kəɾɪ murəkhu jhəgəɾəhɪ." was uttered by the Guru at this place. The gurdwara was built by Bhai Uday Singh, the ruler of Kaithal. A residential complex has also been built adjacent to the shrine. The gurdwara is situated at a distance of one mile to the south of Thanesar city railway station.

2. The sacred place of Guru Amar Das is close to the city and is situated to the west of Mohalla Khakroban. The building is small and has no priest to look after. It is situated at a distance of half a mile to the north of Thanesar City railway station. Guru Har Rai also visited this place.

3. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is situated by the Sanet (Senayat) Pond on Pehowa Road at a distance of two furlongs from the city in the south east direction. Residential houses have also been built near the holy shrine. This holy place was built by the devotees in Sammat 1966. A woman looking after the gurdwara gets one mound of flour per month from the Patiala state.

4. A gurdwara relating to Guru Tegbahadur stands on the bank of Thantirath near the tomb of Sheikhchilli to the north west of the city. 50 vigas of land is attached with the shrine.

5. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated to the north-west corner of Kurukshetar Pond, three quarters of a mile away in south west direction from the city. A shrine and residential houses have been constructed there. There is no permanent priest. This place is half a mile away from the mound of Karan (the battle place of Karan

and Arjun).¹

6. The second gurdwara relating to Guru Gobind Singh stands in Mohalla Saudagaran of the city. Responding to the devotional attachment of a female disciple, the true Master visited this place. A small shrine has been raised. An annual revenue of rupees 300 comes to the gurdwara from the village Khanpur in tehsil Ropar of district Ambala. It was dedicated to the gurdwara by Singhpuria misl.

7. Jotisar. The third and the tenth Masters visited this holy place. See ਜੋਤੀਸਰ.

ਬਨੰਤਰ [thənātər] *Skt* बानंतर *n* the interior of a site, sanctum sanctorum. "than thənātərɪ apɪ."—*sri m I*.

ਬਨੰਤਰਿ [thənātərɪ] in the sanctum sanctorum. See ਬਨੰਤਰ.

ਬਪਕਣਾ [thəpəkṇa] *v* pat. 2 utter encouraging words.

ਬਪਣਾ [thəpṇa] See ਬਪਨਾ.

ਬੱਪੜ [thəppəɾ] *n* slap, smack, cuff. The word is onomatopoeiac.

ਬਪਯਉ [thəpyəu] installed, set up. "ramdas soḍhi thɪɾ thəpyəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਬਮ [thəm] See ਬੰਮ.

ਬਰ [thər] *n* site, place, land. 2 layer, surface.

3 den of a lion; hiding place of the Singhs.

4 flock, grove. "jəhā mɪɾɪgrajən ke thər dhaiət hē."—*hōsram*.

ਬਰਹਰ [thərhər], **ਬਰਹਰੀ** [thərhəri] *n* shiver, vibration. 2 fear, apprehension. "thərhər kəpe bala jiu."—*suhi kəbir*.

ਬਰਕਣਾ [thəɾəkṇa] *v* tremble, waiver.

ਬਰਥਰ [thəɾthər] See ਬਰਹਰ. "thəɾthər kəpe jīəɾa."—*oḍkar*.

ਬਰਬੰਨਾ [thəɾthəllā] *n* earth's tremor, earthquake.

¹It is called Mound of Karan because the battle between Karan and Arjun was fought at this place in which Karan was killed.

2 turmoil, upheaval.

ਬਰਮਾਮੀਟਰ [thərmamīṭər] *E* Thermometer. *G* thermo (heat) meter (measurement). *n* a device used to measure the temperature. It contains mercury. Mercury expands on heating while it contracts on cooling. The thermometer is calibrated between the zero and the boiling point of water. See its details in ਜਨਰਲਿ and ਜਪਾਨ.

The temperatures of the body and the weather are measured with a thermometer. The common terms used in temperature measurements are as follows:

Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Normal, Sub-normal.

ਬਰਾ [thara] See ਬਰਾ.

ਬਰਿਯਾ [thariya] *Pu n* flat tray or platter. "thariya dāi udāi."—*cārītr* 225.

ਬਰੀ [thari] *n* small platform. "vāk bhitī rāc kinas thari."—*GPS*.

ਬਲ [thāl] *Sk* ਬਲ *n* place, spot, site. 2 desert, land devoid of water, arid land. 3 *Dg* sand dune. "bhañc thāl sirī sārū vāh."—*suhi m* 1. 'A sea flows over the top of the dune.' 4 150 miles long and 50 miles wide area in the Sindh Sagar doab (between Sindh and Chenab rivers).

ਬਲਚਰ [thālcar] *n* creatures living on land.

ਬਲਨ [thālən] See ਜਲਨ.

ਬਲਿ [thālī] at place. See ਬਾਨਕ. 2 of the land. "tisu bhañc ta thālī sirī sārīa."—*bher m* 5.

ਬਲੀ [thālī] *n* place, site, spot. 2 desert, arid land. "thālī karē əsgah."—*var majh m* 1. 3 *Dg* area dotted with sand dunes; sandy region of Marwarh.

ਬਲੀ [thālī] in the deserts. See ਬਲੀ 2.

ਬੋਲਾ [thalla] *n* base, bottom, lowest layer, lower portion.

ਬਰਾ [thara] *n* platform.

ਬਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [tharasahib] *n* a platform graced by the true Master by sitting on it when preaching.

Of special mention is the platform on the bank of Amrit-Sarovar towards Guru Ka Bagh side from where Guru Arjan Dev used to supervise the construction work of Harimandir Sahib and also deliver sermons. 2 place visited by Guru Tegbahadur near Akal Bunga. 3 a platform on the bank of Ramsar; seated on it, Guru Arjan Dev uttered Sukhmani. 4 a place in Khadoor Sahib where Guru Amar Das was ceremonially installed as the Guru. 5 a platform in Guru Ka Bagh in Amritsar from where Guru Arjan Dev used to deliver sermons to the devotees in the evening. 6 a place near the upper story room of Mohan ji in Goindwal where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn "mohān tere uce mādār." 7 See ਸਖੀ ਸਰਵਰ 2. ...

ਬਰੀ [thari] *n* small platform. "thari bānavo rucir prākare."—*GPS*.

ਬਰਾ [tharha], **ਬਰੀ** [tharhi] See ਬਰਾ and ਬਰੀ.

ਬਾ [tha] the past tense of ਹੋ; was. "hāj kabe hāu jāi tha."—*s kabir*.

ਬਾ [thā], **ਬਾਉ** [thau] *n* place, spot, site. "səgəl rog ka binstā thau."—*gəu m* 5. 2 stationary place; earth. "cād surāj dūi phirde rākhiāh nīhcal hove thau."—*var majh m* 1. 'If we stop the revolution of the sun and the moon and bring the earth to a standstill.'

ਬਾਉ ਕੁਥਾਉ [thau kuthau] *n* knowledge about a place as to whether it is good or bad, proper or improper for a given purpose. "thau kuthau nā jānni sādā citāvāhī vikar."—*var sar m* 3.

ਬਾਇ [thai] *n* abode, dwelling place. "sacā nīrēkar nījthai."—*sri m* 1. 2 *adv* in return, in lieu of. "kūne heṭh jālaie balāñ sādē thai."—*s farid*. 3 at the proper place.

ਬਾਇਪੈਣਾ [thaipeṇa] *v* be accepted. "səhje gavīa thāipəve."—*sri m* 4.

ਬਾਈ [thai] at places, in places. "rāvīa srāb thai."—*bīla m* 5. 2 *adj* permanent, stable.

ਬਾਹ [thah] *n* stratum of sea or river, extent of

depth. "ticaru thah na pavai."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 2 measure of depth. 3 limit, extent.

ਬਾਕ [thak] *S* sitting place. 2 land revenue. 3 See ਬਕਟਾ.

ਬਾਕਸਿ [thakasi] gets tired (m); gets tired (f). "ek na thakasi mara."—*suhi kabir*. See ਬਕਟਾ.


ਬਾਕਾ [thaka] got tired. "thaka teju udia man pākhi."—*sri beru*.

ਬਾਕਿ [thaki] getting tired.

ਬਾਕੀ [thaki] tired (f). 2 postponed, inert, immobile. "bhayo prem thaki."—*NP*.

ਬਾਕੇ [thake] exhausted, tired. "pāri pāri pādīt moni thake."—*asa chāt* m 3.

ਬਾਂਗ [thāg] *Mn* dwelling place, place. 2 bottom, extent. 3 search, exploration.

ਬਾਂਗੀ [thāgi], ਬਾਂਘੀ [thāghi] *adj* who estimates the extent; who has knowledge about a particular situation. See ਬਾਂਗ. "nigusaē bahigāe thāghi nahi koī."—*s kabir*. 2 *P*  firm-footed; which stays on firm footing. 3 helper, supporter. 4 sleuth, detective, spy.

ਬਾਟ [thaṭ] *n* musical composition, arrangement of notes. 2 concept, idea. "mukāt bhāe binse bhrām thaṭ."—*gāu* m 5. "ekē hārī thaṭ."—*kan* m 4 *pātal*. See *E* thought.

ਬਾਟਨ [thaṭan] *n* idea of composing music; playing of a musical composition. 2 deliberating upon a subject. "anik bhatī thaṭāhī kārī thaṭua."—*savēye sri mukhvak* m 5. "bed purān pāre sunī thaṭa."—*gāu* a m 1. "sac ka pētha thaṭro."—*foḍi* m 5. "ape sabbh bidhī thaṭī."—*sor* m 5.

ਬਾਟੁ [thaṭu] See ਬਾਟ. "jēdāhu ape thaṭu kia bāhī karte."—*var biha* m 4.

ਬਾਣਾ [thana], ਬਾਣੇ [thano] place, location, site, dwelling place. 2 police station; a large police post headed by a thanedar.

ਬਾਣੀ [thani] *n* wealth, capital. "thani pai hārī ko nam."—*gāu* m 5. 2 accumulated wealth. 3 bag.

ਬਾਂਦੇ [thāde] a village in district and tehsil

Amritsar. A gurdwara named Chubacha Sahib in memory of Guru Arjan Dev stands here.

ਬਾਨ [than] *n* place, site. "than pavitra man pavitra."—*sar* m 5. 2 a roll of newly-spun unused cloth.

ਬਾਨਸਟ [thansat] *Skt* *स्थानस्थ* *adj* fixed at a place. 2 *n* priest of a holy place; head priest. "thansat jag bhārisat hoe dubta iv jagu."—*dhana* m 1. 3 holy place, sacred place.

ਬਾਨਕ [thanak] *Skt* *स्थान* *n* place, site. 2 town, habitation. 3 *Dg* house, home. "thore thālī thanak arābhē."—*gāu kabir bavan*.

ਬਾਨਤੀਰਥ [thantirath] *n* pilgrimage centre, sacred place. 2 *Skt* *स्थान* *a* sacred place relating to Shiv in Kurukshetar. See ਬਨੇਸਰ. "gurgian saca thantirath."—*dhana chāt* m 1. "The knowledge of the true One is the real pilgrimage."

ਬਾਨਭਰਿਸਟ [thanbharisat], ਬਾਨਭਰਸਤੁ [thanbhrasatu], ਬਾਨਭ੍ਰਿਸਟ [thanbhrisat] *Skt* *स्थानਭ੍ਰਸਤੁ* *adj* fallen; apostate; degraded from one's status. "sāt ke dukhānī thanbhrasatu hoī."—*sukhmani*. "sakat thanbharisat phirahi."—*gāu* a m 5.

ਬਾਨਾ [thana] See ਬਾਣਾ.

ਬਾਨਾਨਾ [thanana] *Skt* *स्थानिन्* *adj* dweller, resident. "jo jān gārī dhārī jās thakur tasu prabhū hē thanana."—*gāu kabir*.

ਬਾਨਿ [thani] at the proper place. "nithave kau tum thanī bethavāhu."—*bher* m 5.

ਬਾਨਿਹਾ [thaniha] *n* place of stay; place of origin. "pāro peḍ thanīha."—*asa* m 5. 2 dwelling place, abode. See ਬਾਂ and ਨਿਹਾਨ.

ਬਾਨੀ [thani] *adj* owner of a place; occupant of a place.

ਬਾਨੇ [thane] *pron* your (singular) your (plural). See ਲਾਭ.

ਬਾਨੇਸਰ [thanesar] See ਬਨੇਸਰ.

ਬਾਨੇਦਾਰ [thanedar] *n* head of a police station; chief of a police station; police employee. See ਬਾਣਾ 2.

ਬਾਨੰਤਰ [thanətar] *Skt* *ਫਾਨੰਤਰ* *n* another place, alternate place.

ਬਾਨੰਤਰਿ [thanətarɪ] at another place, at an alternative place.

ਬਾਨਿਰ [thanɪr] *n* place, location. 2 at places, in places. "bhāgvan rāmṇā sərbatr thanɪyā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਬਾਪ [thap] See ਬਾਪਨ. 2 full stroke on one-sided or two-sided drum. "lāgat dholak thap he."—*səloh*. 3 slap, smack. 4 situation, tradition. "thapyo sabbhe jīh thap."—*jāpu*. 5 act of striking gently; patting a child with affection. See ਬਾਪਿ 2.

ਬਾਪਨ [thapən] *Skt* *ਫਾਪਨ* *n* installing; sense of installation. "thapīa nājai kita nā hor."—*jāpu*. 2 installing a person on a seat of authority. "jālādhi bādhi dhru thapīo ho."—*sor namdev*.

ਬਾਪਯੈ [thapye] *adj* worth installing, worth honouring. "kī sərbatr thapye."—*jāpu*.

ਬਾਪਰ [thapər] *n* slap, smack. "thapər sō sou marḍaryo."—*krisən*. See ਬਾਪੜਨਾ. 2 a subcaste of Bunjarian Khatris.

ਬਾਪੜਨਾ [thapəna] to pat. See ਬਾਪ 5.

ਬਾਪਿ [thapɪ] by installing, by establishing. 2 by patting gently with affection. "balak rakhe apne kārī thapɪ."—*bəsāt m 5*.

ਬਾਪਿ ਉਥਾਪਿ [thapɪ uthapɪ] by establishing and de-establishing. "tu dekhāhī thapɪ uthapɪ."—*suhi ə m 1*.

ਬਾਪਿਐ [thapɪe] See ਬਾਪਯੈ.

ਬਾਪੀ [thapi] See ਬਾਪਨ. 2 *n* patting; patting on the back gently with affection. "gār thapi diti kēḍi jiu."—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. 3 heavy flat club to crush soil and lime.

ਬਾਭ [thabh] *n* column, pillar. "bin hi thabhāh mēdir thābhe."—*gāu kabir bavan*.

ਬਾਮ [tham] *n* place, spot, site. 2 stopping, blocking. "anik chidr bohith ke chujkāt tham nājahi kare."—*toḍi m 5*. 'could not be blocked.'

ਬਾਮਨਾ [thamna] *v* stop, block, support. "jiu mēdār kəu thame thāmānu."—*sukhmanī*.

ਬਾਰ [thar] See ਬਾਲ. "tatchin puryo thar prasād."—*GPS*.

ਬਾਰਉ [tharəu], ਬਾਰਾ [thara] *pron* your (singular), yours (singular).

ਬਾਰੀ [thari] *n* a flat plate; platter. 2 *pron* your (singular-female). "mānsa pure thari."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਬਾਰੇ [thare] *pron* your (plural). "bure bhāle hām thare."—*sor m 5*.

ਬਾਰੋ [tharo] *pron* your, yours.

ਬਾਲ [thal] *Skt* *ਫਾਲ* *n* pot, vessel, utensil. 2 a wide and flat vessel. "thal vici tīnī vēstu paio, sātusātokhu vicaro."—*mūdāvṇi m 5*. Here ਬਾਲ [thal] stands for Guru Granth Sahib. 3 place, site, spot. "simāri simāri jivāhī tere dasa, bān jāl purān thal ka."—*maru solhe m 5*. O! Creator of vegetation, ocean etc.

ਬਾਲੀ [thali] a small flat plate. 2 *Skt* *ਫਾਲੀ* cooking kettle, cooking pot. 3 earthen cooking pot.

ਬਾਵ [thav] *n* holy place; sacred place. "āsākh nav āsākh thav."—*jāpu*.

ਬਾਵਹੁ [thavəhu] *part* from. "sābh tujh—hi thavəhu mēgde."—*dhana m 4*. 2 from a place. "kīdu thavəhu hām ae?"—*gāu m 1*.

ਬਾਵਰ [thavar] *Skt* *ਫਾਵਰ* *adj* stationary, immovable. "thavar jēgām kiḥ bīdhata."—*NP*. 2 *n* planet Saturn is so called, because of its slow movement. 3 Saturday. "thavar thīru kār rakhe soɪ."—*gāu kabir var 7*. 4 hill, mountain. 5 tree.

ਬਾਵਰੀ [thavri] *Skt* *ਫਾਵਰਿ* *adj* powerful, mighty. "prābhū mera thīr thavri, hor ave jāve."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 honourable. 3 firm, strong.

ਬਿਓ [thio] was; happened. "pāchanu virlo thio."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. See ਬਿਆਣੁ.

ਬਿਆਣੁ [thiənu] *S* *v* be. "sāca so thīai."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਬਿਆਉਣਾ [thiəuṇa] *v* achieve, find, get.

ਬਿਏ [thie] happened, existed. See ਬਿਅਣੁ.

ਬਿਗਲੀ [thigli] *Skt* ਸਥਗਨ cover, lid, cover-cloth.

2 patch of cloth used to cover a split. "taga kərīke lai thigli."—*ram* m 5.

ਬਿਤ [thit], ਬਿਤਾ [thita] *Skt* ਸਿਥਤ adj stable, immovable, stationary. "dūḍh vāṇai thia thita."—*var ram* 2 m 5. "The quest has ended and the mind has become stable."

ਬਿਤਿ [thiti] *n* ਸਿਥਤਿ stability, poise, calmness. "thiti pai cuke bhrām gāvan."—*sukhmāni*. 2 metathesis of tithi is thiti, with the same meaning. "thiti varu nā jogi jāne."—*jəpu*. See ਜੋਗੀ 4.

ਬਿਤੀ [thiti] date. See ਬਿਤਿ 2. "thiti var sabbhi sabbadi suhae."—*bila* m 3 var 7. 2 a specific composition in Guru Granth Sahib, which is according to the lunar phases. See ਰਾਗ ਗਉੜੀ and ਬਿਲਵਲ.

ਬਿਤੀ [thiti] plural of tithi. See ਗਉੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਬਿਤੀ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀ ਕੀ.

ਬਿਧਾ [thidha] adj oily, greasy. 2 *n* ghee. 3 oil.

ਬਿਧਾਈ [thidhai] *n* oiliness, greasiness. "əhəbūdhi māni puri thidhai." *sadhadhuri* kəri sudh mājai."—*gəu* m 5.

ਬਿਥਣਾ [thibṇa] *v* stumble; tremble. 2 slide, slip.

ਬਿਥਕ [thimək] *onom* *n* sound of ਬਿਥ ਬਿਥ. "thimək thimək būde je pərhi."—*GPS*. 2 leaking roof, dripping roof.

ਬਿਰ [thir] adj stable, immovable, stationary. "thir thir cit thirhā."—*asa* m 5. 2 firm, strong. 3 certain.

ਬਿਰਕਣਾ [thirəkṇa], ਬਿਰਕਨਾ [thirəkna] *v* stagger, stumble, shake, slip.

ਬਿਰਚਿਤ [thiricit] having a steady mind, having an unwavering mind.

ਬਿਰਤਾ [thirta] *n* firmness, stability, steadfastness. "thirta si sāsar mahi lakh."—*NP*.

ਬਿਰਥਾਨ [thirthan] *n* fixed place; permanent

abode; self-realisation; spiritual knowledge; spiritual quietude. 2 holy congregation.

ਬਿਰਥਾਨਿ [thirthanī] at a stage of self-realisation; in the final stage of spiritual quietude. "ghəru dərū thapī thirthanī suhāv."—*bila* m 1 thiti.

ਬਿਰਥਾਵ [thirthav] See ਬਿਰਥਾਨ.

ਬਿਰਥਾਵਰੀ [thirthavri] See ਥਾਵਰੀ. 2 having permanent abode.

ਬਿਰਾ [thira] adj stable, immovable. "nəhi thira rəhai."—*gəu kəbir bāvan*. 2 *n* earth. See ਅਰਲਾ.²

ਬਿਰੁ [thiru] See ਬਿਰ. "thiru sātən sohagu."—*asa chāt* m 5.

ਬਿਰਕਨਾ [thirəkna] See ਬਿਰਕਨਾ.

ਬੀ [thi] *v* past tense of ਹੋ; was. 2 state of being. "tin hi jesi thirha."—*oākar*. was being. "jo guṇvātī thirhe."—*vəḍ* m 1. 3 part from. "mithia moh māgan thirāia."—*suhī chāt* m 5. 4 adj stable, existing. "me jug car ləge nəhi thihō."—*cəritr* 112.

ਬੀਉ [thiu] *S* imperative form of verb ਬੀਅਣੁ; be, become. "thiu sātən ki reṇu."—*var maru* 2 m 5. "thiu reṇu jini prəbhu dhīāia."—*suhī chāt* m 5.

ਬੀਓ [thio] happened, became. See ਬੀਉ. "əpio pio gətu thio bhəma."—*jet* m 5.

ਬੀਓਸਿ [thiosī], ਬੀਓਮਿ [thiom], ਬੀਓਮਿ [thiomī] happened, occurred. See ਬੀਓ. "hərio thiosī."—*var maru* 2 m 5. "əju phəridə kujra se koha thiomī."—*s fərid*. *S* ਬੀਓਮਿ.

ਬੀਅਣੁ [thiəṇu] *S* *v* be.

ਬੀਅਨਿ [thianī] *S* may be.

ਬੀਆ [thia] became. "səbhu nanək supən thia."—*sri* m 5.

ਬੀਆਉ [thiaū] may become. "mu thiaū sej."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਬੀਐ [thie] become; happen.

¹Some authors interpret and pronounce this word as bīdhai which is totally incorrect.

²Sanskrit scholars regard earth as acal (immovable, stationary).

ਬੀਠਿ [thi-i] on becoming. "tin jəru veri nanka, jɪ buðhe thi-i mārənɪ."—*var suhi m 1*.

ਬੀਠੀ [thiəi] will happen, will become. "locā nā səlahɪ jo mārɪ khaku thi-i."—*suhi ə m 3*.

ਬੀਠੇ [thie] became, happened. "sai thie kripal."—*sri chət m 5*.

ਬੀਸੀ [thisi] will become, will happen. "jo təu bhavə soi thisi."—*sopurəkhv*.

ਬੀਜੀ [thije] does become, does happen. "binu guru gɪan tɪpətɪ nahi thije."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਬੀਣ [thin], ਬੀਣਾ [thina] *S* be. See ਬੀਅਣ.

ਬੀਤ [thit] *adj* fixed, immovable. 2 See ਬੀਤਿ.

ਬੀਤਿ [thitɪ] *n* position, pause, rest. "utsah ritɪ kər vəse pur thitɪ kər."—*GPS*. 2 day according to lunar phases; date. "səgli thitɪ pasɪ dərɪrakhi."—*bher m 5*. 'put aside all the dates.'

ਬੀਤੇ [thite] settled, sat. "gɪɪh priy thite sət thae."—*dev m 5*.

ਬੀਠੇ [thido] *S* will be. 2 may be. 3 does become, does happen.

ਬੀਧਾ [thidha] *adj* greasy, oily. 2 with affection. "teri bhagətɪ kərə jənu thidha."—*sor kəbir*.

ਬੀਮਨ [thimən] *n* existence. See ਬੀਅਣ and ਬੀਵਨ. 2 *Skt* stability, firmness. 3 installation.

ਬੀਰ [thir] *adj* stable, permanent, immovable. "tənu mənə səbhə sitəlu, paɪa sukhə thir."—*brla m 5*.

ਬੀਰਾ [thira] *adj* stable, immovable, everlasting.

ਬੀਵਣ [thivən], ਬੀਵਣੁ [thivənu], ਬੀਵਨ [thivən] *n* existence; idea of being. "thivəhɪ lala ətɪ gulala."—*suhi chət m 5*. "səda thir thivte."—*sri chət m 5*. "səse pɪta mat thivɪa."—*sri m 4 pəhɪre*. "tənu mənə thivə həriɪa."—*mūdavɪ m 5*. "khuar sakət nər thivə."—*brla m 5*. "būd man sukh thivən."—*sar m 5*. "vekhe! chɪtəɪ thivdo."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਬੀਵਨਾ [thivna] *v* be. See ਬੀਅਣ. "phɪr nāge nahi thivna."—*maru ə m 5*.

ਬੁਕ [thuk] *n* a colourless viscous fluid secreted

into the mouth from glands of the tongue, which keeps the mouth wet and acts as a digestive agent when combined with food; spit, spittle, saliva. "bhəlke thuk pəve nɪt dərɪ."—*var asa*.

ਬੁਕਣਾ [thukna], ਬੁਕਨਾ [thukna] *v* spit, sputter. *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕਿਨ act of spitting.

ਬੁਥਨੀ [thuthni] *n* *Skt* ਪੁੰਥ oblong mouth of animals like a horse or pig etc.

ਬੁਰ [thur], ਬੁਤ [thur] *n* loss, deficiency, shortage. "dhan ki thur nahi."—*cərrɪr 269*.

ਬੁਤੀਏ [thurido] in loss, in shortage. "tɪcəru mulɪ nə thurido."—*səva m 5*.

ਬੁ [thu] *n* act of spitting; sound of spitting. 2 *part* mark of reproach or censure or shame. ਬੁਹਨੀ [thuhni] *n* pillar, column, peg, support. ਬੁਕ [thuk] See ਬੁਕ. "thuk mukhɪ pəɪa."—*guj m 4*. 2 reproach, censure.

ਬੁਟਿਟਿ [thutɪtɪ] See ਬੁਟਿਟਿ.

ਬੁਣਾ [thuna], ਬੁਣਿ [thunɪ], ਬੁਣੀ [thuni], ਬੁਨਿ [thunɪ], ਬੁਨੀ [thuni] *Skt* ਸਭੁਣਾ *n* upright support, wooden beam. "ducite ki dur thunɪ gɪrɪni."—*gəu kəbir*. "bajhu thunia chəpra thamɪa."—*asa m 5*. 'Thatched-hut like body is left without any support i.e. any hope of outside support has been abandoned.' 2 peg, stack, wooden post fixed to tie the cattle. "thuni pai thitɪ bhəi."—*s kəbir*. Here ਬੁਨੀ [thuni] means devotion.

ਬੁਨੀ ਖਨਨ ਨਜਾਯ [thuni khənən nyay] *Skt* ਸਭੁਣਾ ਨਿਖਨਨ ਨਜਾਯ. See ਨਜਾਯ.

ਬੁਰਨਾ [thurna] *v* stuff, fill forcibly to capacity so that no hollowness remains there. 2 *Skt* ਬੁਰੰਣ beat, thrash; clearly, the meaning of ਬੁਰਨਾ 1 i.e. becomes evident.

ਬੁਲ [thul] *Skt* ਸਭੁਲ *adj* bulky, heavy, fat. "sɪmərəhɪ thul sukhəm səbhɪ jəta."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਬੁਲਤਾ [thulta] *n* bulkiness, fatness, heaviness. "huti thulta tən səbh thana."—*GPS*.

ਬੁਲਨਾਸ [thulnas] which has a big nose — pig.

वे [the] plural of वा [tha]. 2 at that place. "hor the mən laūda he."-jasa. 3 part from. "jənəm mārən duhu the rəhro."-səveye sri mukhvak m 5. 4 Dg pron to you. "the bhavē rakhəhu priti."-prəbha m 1. "kāhō r kā ne hāthi chad theso."-ramav. 'whom else should I speak to, leaving a resolute one like you aside.'

वे [thē] pron from. "ek thē kie bīsthare."-səveye sri mukhvak m 5.

वेदी [thei] n fixed date; appointed day. 2 the day fixed for consuming the whole of available milk. Milk is neither curdled nor churned into curd on this day.

वेदी [theso] like you, similar to you. See वे 4.

वेद [theh] See वेद.

वेदड़ी [thehri] See वेदड़ी. 2 small mound (on ruins of a village). See वेद. 3 a village 12 kōhs south of Muktsar. See संड मरिच 4.

वेदु [thehu] n mound of a ruined village; a ruined town. 2 city, town, village. The Persian root of the word is देह [deh]. "ujar thehu vasaio."-sri m 5 pəpar. 'Body ruined by evils is rehabilitated by good qualities.' "guri sacc bādha thehu."-var sor m 4. "malu khajana thehu gharu."-gav m 5. 3 place, abode. "nīhcalu tudh thehu."-var jet. 4 situation, existence. "car dīharē thehu."-BG.

वेद [thek] n sheath. "guṇ ki theke vici sāmāi."-var ram 1 m 1. 2 purse, bag.

वेगरी [thegri], वेगली [thegli] See वेगली.

वेट [theṭ] n place of stay; camping place. 2 meeting place, rendezvous.

वेटा [thetā] n fair, gathering. "banarās kār gāga thetā."-BG.

वेदा [theva] n precious stone embedded in a ring. "theva acaraj laia re."-asa m 5. Here वेदा [theva] means self-realisation.

वे [the] n place, site. "gurseva tesukh paie horthē sukh nā bhal."-var brha m 4. 2 adv at the right place; on the proper occasion. "ape the

sabh rakhion."-asa a m 3. 3 with, near. "pukare raje sūbh the."-cādi 3. 4 suf from.

वे [thē] pron to you. "thē bhavē dār ləhārī pīraṇi."-mala a m 3. 'The person can look for you, if you so desire.' 2 suf from.

वेला [thēla] n bag, sack.

वेली [theli] n small bag. 2 purse of one thousand rupees. 3 nugget. "alākar mīli theli hoi he tate kārīk vākhanī."-dhana m 5. 4 cash. "sācat sācat theli kīni."-asa m 5. 5 wealth, money. "theli sācāhu srām kārāhu thakīpārāhu gavar."-bavān.

वे [tho] past tense of ह; was.

वेहर [thohar] n cactus; a thorny bush - when cut or broken, a milky fluid secrets from its stem or leaves L euphorbia nerrifolia. It is generally grown for fencing around the fields. It is of many kinds, but the dāḍathohar is very popular.

वेक [thok], वेकड़ा [thokṛa] n thing, material, objects. "sābhe thok pārapāte."-sri m 5. "lābhe hābhe thokre."-sri chāt m 4. 2 heap, pile. 3 cash. 4 wholesale material, wholesale goods.

वेधर [thothar], वेधरा [thothra], वेधा [thotha] adj hollow from inside; not solid. 2 essence-less. "kān bīna jese thothar tukha."-gav m 5. "mukh alavān thothra."-var maru 2 m 5. 3 devoid of, empty. "ādarāhu thotha kuṛīaru."-var maru 2 m 5. 4 ineffective. "thothar vaje ben."-asa m 4.

वेपी [thopi] n slap, stroke. "marat he mujh ko vāh thopi."-krīśan.

वेम [thom] P डुम n garlic. "thom nā vas kāthuri ave."-BG.

वेरड़ा [thorṛa], वेरड़ी [thorṛi], वेरा [thora] adj little, small, meagre, hardly any.

वेरी [thori] adj (f) little; small, meagre, less, negligible. "kāhā nār gārbāsī thori bat?"-sar kābir. 2 n a subcaste like Aherian, mostly

found in Jodhpur and Bikaner region. Thoris live like primitive bauries and dhanaks. Horse flesh is prohibited for them as is beef for the Hindus. 3 *Sk* ਸਥੂਰ *adj* higher, larger. "thori tum apan birad rakhavahu."—*dhana m* 5. 'you should observe your high standard and reputed practice.' 4 ਸਥਾਈ permanent, everlasting. "haha lapṭio re mure kachu na thori."—*toḍi m* 5. 5 *Dg* hunter. 6 In Dhanni Pothohari dialect merchants dealing in the sale or purchase of horses, mules and providing these animals on hire for transportation are called thoris.

ਥੋੜਾ [thorā], ਥੋੜੀ [thorī], ਥੋੜਾ [thorā], ਥੋੜੀ [thorī] *adj* a little, small, meagre, negligible. "kaca rēg kasūbh ka thorīa dīn carī."—*suhī a m* 1. "kra thorī bat gumanu?"—*sri m* 5.

ਥੋਹੁ [thohu] See ਥੁਹੁ.

ਥੰਧਾ [thādhā] *adj* greasy, oily. 2 ghee. 3 oil.

ਥੰਧਿਆਈ [thādhīai] *n* oiliness, greasiness.

ਥੰਡ [thābh] *Sk* स्तम्भ *n* column, pillar. "prabhu thābh te nīkse ke bīsthar."—*bāsāt kabir*. 2 idea of preventing (collapse), upright support. "dusar bari thābh ke kajē."—*carītr* 281. 'second pill for preventing loose motions.'

ਥੰਡ ਸਾਹਿਬ [thābh sahib] a column or pillar connected with the true Master. 2 a holy place in Kartarpur, where Guru Arjan Dev pitched a log of Indian rosewood tree *ṣiṣam* or *ṭahli* for upright support to get constructed a meeting hall for congregations. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ 2 (b). 3 a column or pillar in Goindwal, with the support of which, Guru Arjan Dev used to stand up during his childhood. See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ 4. 4 See ਜੰਬਰ. 5 a gurdwara, in memory of Guru Hargobind, in the inhabited area of Dumeli in Tehsil Phagwara of Kapurthala state. A four cornered five feet high pillar still exists here; it is called thām ji. A majestic gurdwara has been built here. Kapurthala state allotted twenty-five ghumaons of land which includes three wells

also. This holy place is situated on Hoshiarpur road at a distance of ten miles from Phagwara railway station. 6 A gurdwara in honour of Guru Nanak Dev in the heart of village Udoke in tehsil, police station and district Amritsar. The holy shrine is at a distance of four miles to the east of Kathunangal railway station. The Guru stayed here for nine days at the residence of a devotee. The name of the gurdwara Thambh Sahib is derived from the word thām (pillar) with the support of which the Guru used to sit. About 100 vighas of land has been allotted to the gurdwara. 7 See ਖੇਮਕਰਨ....

ਥੰਡ ਜੀ [thābh ji] See ਥੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 See ਥੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ 5.

ਥੰਡਣ [thābhāṇ], ਥੰਡਨ [thābhāṇ] *Sk* preventing stopping. 2 *S* to support.

ਥੰਡਾ [thābhā], ਥੰਮ [thām] *n* pillar, column. See ਥੰਡ. "jāl ki bhitī pavān ka thābhā."—*sor ravidas*. "tāpāt thām gālī lai."—*maru m* 5.

ਥੰਮਸਾਹਿਬ [thāmsahib], ਥੰਮਜੀ [thāmji] See ਥੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਥੰਮਣ ਸਿੰਘ [thāmansīgh] See ਬੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ.

ਥੰਮਣਾ [thāmṇa], ਥੰਮਣੁ [thāmṇu] See ਥੰਡਨ. "satiguru milīe dhavatu thāmīa."—*asa chāt m* 3. "sāgu utarī thāmīo pasara."—*suhī m* 5. ਥੰਮਨ [thāmān] See ਥੰਡਨ. "jāg thāmān kau thām dije."—*kālī a m* 4. 2 hill, mountain, according to the Purans, which has held apart earth. "ape jāl ape thāl thāmān."—*savēye m* 4 ke. water, land and mountains.

ਬੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ [thāmānsīgh] Bhai Thamman Singh was born in a family of Barhe (bārhe) landlord in village Farwahi Telian Wali of subdivision Barnala in Patiala state. This devoted Sikh used to take his meals only after serving food to others, but one day, under the influence of excessive intoxication, he got so excited that he displayed lights on a large scale by collecting a huge amount of oil from the land owners. He proclaimed that this illumination

was a celebration of the arrival of Russia in India and that Russia would totally raze the rule of Sikh states. This act of Thamman Singh annoyed the Sikhs. They could not tolerate such derogatory remarks against those states which were declared by the Guru as his own home. Many of them complained to Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala state, who in turn, ordered to chop off the tongue of Thamman Singh. Bhai Thamman Singh died in village Bachhoana¹ many years after this incident. A majestic memorial has been erected in the village and a beautiful monastery is built in the wilderness.

ਬੰਮਨੁ [thāmānu] See ਬੰਨ. 2 column, pillar, upright

support. "jīu mādār kau thame thāmānu." —*sukhmāni*.

ਬੰਮਾ [thāma] See ਬੰਡ and ਬੰਮ.

ਬੰਮੀ [thāmi] *n* upright support, wooden log for support.

ਬੰਮੂ [thāmu] See ਬੰਡ and ਬੰਮ. 2 a wooden pole in place of a pillar of bricks. "gharu bādhahu sādharām ka gāḍī thāmu āhle." —*var gāu 2 m 5*.

ਬੰਮੁਣ [thāmhaṇ] See ਬੰਨ.

ਬੰਮੁਣਸਿੰਘ [thāmhaṇsingh] See ਬੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ.

ਥੁਟਿਟਿ [thutitit] *Sk* ਥੁਰਵਟੀ dropping of a goat, sheep or rat; dropping of a camel, ball of dung of animals. "jese pānkāt thṛṭṭī hākti." —*bāsāt namdev*. 'as the filth eating insect pushes forward the dropping.' See ਪਨਕਤ.

¹Village Bachhoana is under police station Budhlada in district Hissar.

ਦ [dəddə] twenty-third character of Punjabi script. It is dental in pronunciation. The pronunciation is clear when the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth. 2 *Skt* *n* mountain. 3 teeth. 4 defence, protection. 5 wife, betterhalf. 6 *adj* giver, provider; it gives this sense only when used as a suffix with a word e.g. *sukhəd*, *jāḷəd* etc.

ਦਉਣ [dəuṇ] *Skt* ਦਮਨ suppression, act of overpowering. "aḥi nīsi jujhe durjən dāuṇu."—*ratanmala bāno*. 'fights day and night to subdue the evil forces.' See ਦਉਣ.

ਦਉਤ [dəut] *Skt* ਦੌਤ *n* light, illumination. "cāutha pāhīru bhāia daut bīhage ram."—*tukha chāt m 1*. 'Here cōtha pāhīr means cōthi avastha (fourth stage of life i.e. old age), while bīhag stands for time of death.' "ram namu hārī tek hē nīsi daut sāvare."—*asa m 1*. 'It illuminates night, the symbol of ignorance.' 2 sunshine, warmth. 3 day.

ਦਉਰ [dəur] *n* running about, strenuous effort. "bhit ki dāur."—*prithu*. 2 *A* دور circle, round, period. 3 time, age, era. "uṭha dharam ko dāur."—*kalki*. 'The era of religion has elapsed.' ਦਉਰਨਾ [dəurəna] *v* run, hasten, hurry. "sune bole dāurio phirāt hē."—*asa ravidās*.

ਦਉਰਨਾ [dəurana] *v* cause to run, make one run. "dāh dīsi le rhu mānu dāurāio."—*mali m 5*.

ਦਉਲਤ [dəulət] *A* دولت *n* reign. 2 state. 3 wealth.

ਦਉਲਤਮਾਂ ਲੋਦੀ [dəuləbā lodi] See ਦੋਲਤਮਾਂ.

ਦਉਲਤਿ [dəuləti] See ਦਉਲਤ. "lāgarī dāuləti vāḍie."—*var ram 3*.

ਦਉਜਈ [dəojai] دوجی, a sect of Mansur and Mangeezai Pathans. "dəojai əphridie kop dhae."—*cārītr 96*.

ਦਇਅਲੀਆ [dəialia] *adj* kind, benign. 2 of the kind hearted. "səraṇī nanək prəbh purəkh dāialia."—*asa m 5*.

ਦਇਆ [dəia] *Skt* दया *n* feeling of compassion at the sight of others in distress; pity, compassion. "səṭi sātokh dāia kāmave."—*sri m 5*. "dholu dharamu dāia ka putu."—*jāpu*.

ਦਇਆ ਮਇਆ [dəia māia] compassion and joy. "kārī dāia māia, dīal sace!"—*asa chāt m 1*. See ਮਇਆ.

ਦਇਆਰ [dəiar] *Skt* दयलु *adj* kind, merciful, benign. "kəraṇ karən sāmraṭh dāiar."—*gūṛ m 5*. 2 See ਦਿਆਰ. 3 See ਦਯਾਰ.

ਦਇਆਰਾ [dəiara], ਦਇਆਰੂ [dəiaru] *adj* kind, merciful, benign. "nanək saḥib sēda dāiara."—*bavān*. "kāhu nanək jisū apī dāiaru."—*bher m 5*.

ਦਇਆਲ [dəial] See ਦਇਆਰ 1. "dəial, terē namī tara."—*dhana m 1*. 2 bestower, provider. "səbhi jacak prəbhu tum dāial."—*bāsāt m 5*.

ਦਇਆਲ ਦੀਨ [dəial dīn] See ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲੂ.

ਦਇਆਲਾ [dəiala] *adj* kind hearted, merciful, compassionate. 2 bestower, provider. "səṛəb sukh dāiala."—*dhana m 5*.

ਦਇਆਲੂ [dəialu] *adj* merciful, kind, compassionate.

ਦਇਆਲੂ ਦੇਉ [dəialu deu] *n* merciful God, the Creator.

ਦਈ [dəi] *Skt* दैव *n* maker, the Creator. "sītāl sātī dāial dāi."—*bīla m 5*. 2 *adj* bestowed,

gave. "səṭriguru agya dəi."—GPS.

ਦਈਆ [dəia] *n* deity, the Creator. *adj* giver, bestower. 3 to God, to the Creator. "səṭmīlīa həri dəia."—*bīla* m 4.

ਦਈਤ [dəit] See ਦੋਤ.

ਦਈਮਾਰਾ [dəimara] *adj* cursed by God.

ਦਈਵ [dəiv] See ਦੈਵ. 2 deity. "ṭhəṭe dəivdano."—*VN*. 'created deities and demons.'

ਦਏ [dəe] gave, donated, bestowed. 2 *n* mercy, compassion. "əjan əḡṭani rakhe dhari dəe."—*bīla* m 5.

ਦਸ [dəs] *Skt* दस *adj* one tenth of a hundred; ten, 10. "dəs dīṣṭi khojət me phirio."—*gəu* *thiti* m 5. 2 indicative of a set of ten objects as — "dəs dāsi kəriḍini bhəṭari."—*sūhi* m 5. 'The Creator has brought all the ten senses under control.' 3 short for ਦਸ [dəs], devotee. "kaṭi sīlək dukhmara kəriḍine əpdəse."—*var* *jet*. 'made (them) His devotees.' 4 See ਦੋਸਟ. 5 *Skt* दस *vr* be weak, get tired. 6 *n* demon.

ਦਸਾਉਲ [dəsəul] *adj* having two holes; with two wounds. "kəḷhe dəsəul phuṭ."—*cəṭiṭr* 24. 'arrows pierced through.' The first wound of a gunshot or arrow etc is at the point where it strikes and the second one is at the point of exit.

ਦਸ ਅਉਤਰ [dəs əutar] *n* ten incarnations of Vishnu; ten main incarnations for the Hindus. Five incarnations of the first (true) aeon (i.e. sətīyug) are — məcch (fish), kəcch (tortoise), vərəh (pig), nriṣṭiḡh (man & lion), vaman (dwarf); two incarnations of the second aeon (i.e. treta yug) are — Parshuram and Ramchandar. one incarnation of the third aeon (i.e. dvapār yug) is — Krishan; while two incarnations of the fourth aeon (i.e. kəlīyug) are Buddh and Kalki. "dəs əutar raje hoṭ varte."—*sūhi* m 5.

ਦਸਅਸਟ [dəs-əsəṭ] *adj* eighteen. "cari ved dəs-əsəṭ purāṇa."—*vars* m 4. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 2 indicative of a set of eighteen objects. "dəsəsəṭ khasəṭ

sṛavən sune."—*sar* m 5 *pāṭal*. 'listened to eighteen Purans and six Shastars.'

ਦਸਅਸਟ ਖਸਟ ਸੁਵਨ ਸੁਨੇ [dəs-əsəṭ khasəṭ sṛavən sune]—*sar* m 5. eighteen Purans and six Shastars.

ਦਸਅਸੁਮੇਧ [dəs-əsvmedh] See ਦਸਾਸੁਮੇਧ.

ਦਸਅਠ [dəs-əṭh] *adj* eighteen. 2 indicative of an object having eighteen quantities. "dəs-əṭh likhe hovəhṛi pasī."—*bəsāt* m 1. 'possessing manuscripts of eighteen Purans.'

ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ [dəs-əṭh vərən] eighteen castes. "ape dəsəṭh vərən uparāṇu."—*var* *bīha* m 4. According to the Simritis in Hindu religion, the following are the eighteen castes:

The four castes of Brahman, Khatri, Vaish, Shudar are called pure ones.

The following six castes are called derived ones viz — progeny of a Brahman from the womb of a Khatri, Vaish or Shudar woman; progeny of a Khatri from the womb of a Vaish or Shudar woman; progeny of a Vaish from the womb of a Shudar woman.

The offspring of a Shudar from the womb of a Vaish woman; Shudar from the womb of a Khatri woman; Shudar from the womb of a Brahman woman, Vaish from the womb of a Khatri woman, Vaish from the womb of a Brahman woman, Khatri from the womb of a Brahman woman.

These six from cross-relationships are called derived castes.

The offspring of an unmarried girl is called kanin and ətyəj.¹

ਦਸਅਠਾ [dəs-əṭha] *adj* eighteen. 2 indicative of a set having eighteen objects. "dəs-əṭha əṭhsəṭhe care khaṇi."—*dhəna* *rəvidas*. 'eighteen Purans, sixty-eight pilgrimages.'

ਦਸ ਅਠਾਰ ਮੈ ਅਪਰੰਪਰੇ ਚੀਨੇ [dəs əṭhar me əprəpəro 'ਚੀਨੇ [bhi]), kṛat etc fall under the category of ətyəj caste.

cine)-sri m I. knows the ultimate Reality in four Veds, six sections of Veds and eighteen purans.

ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ [dæs əvtar] See ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਦਸਵੇਂ [dæsəvē] adv tenth, at the tenth place. 2 adj tenth. "rai dəsəvē bhai."-s kabir.

ਦਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [dæs sətiguru] The ten apostles imparting true spiritual knowledge - Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Hargobind, Guru Har Rai, Guru Harkrishan, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh.

ਦਸਸੀਸ [dæsəsis] Skt दशशीर्ष n Ravan, who was said to have ten heads.

ਦਸ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [dæs sāsakar] ten rituals of the Hindus - garbhadhan, pūṣaṇ, simātonnyān, jatkarām, niṣkramāṇ, namkarāṇ, ānpraṣāṇ, curakarāṇ, upnāyāṇ and vivah.

ਦਸ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ [dæs sānyasi] See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਦਸਹਰਾ [dasahara], ਦਸਹਿਰਾ [dəsəhira] Skt दसहरा n tenth day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month Jeth. According to the Purans, on this day, river Ganges, the destroyer of ten sins, emerged. The following are the ten sins - going back on promise, doing violence, acting against the religious scriptures, adultery, hurting of feeling with ill-talk, telling a lie, back biting, committing theft, wishing to harm others and talking rot.

2 Vijaya Dashmi (day of victory), the tenth day of the bright fortnight of lunar month Assu. On this day Ramchandar went ahead to kill the ten-headed Ravan. "tithi vijyādāsmi paṭ. uṭhale śri rāghura."-ramcādrīka.

3 Skt दशह, ten days. 4 tenth day after the death of a person; especially in the Sikh tradition, the completion of the recitation Guru Granth Sahib and the ceremony of accepting turban by the eldest surviving son on the tenth day after the death of the deceased person.

ਦਸ ਹੁਕਮ [dæs hukam] See ਮੁਸਾ.

ਦਸਕੰਠ [dæskāṭh], ਦਸਕੰਧ [dæskādh], ਦਸਕੰਧਰ [dæskādhār] Ravan, having ten necks; ten-necked. "dehu sīya dæskādh."-ramav.

ਦਸਖਤ [dæskhat] See ਦਸਤਖਤ. "age likhari ke dæskhat."-akal. 'Prior to it is the hand written text by Guru Gobind Singh and after it is the signature of author.'

ਦਸਗਤ [dæsgat] n According to Hindu tradition, rituals spread over ten days, when pīḍ (ball of cooked rice, barley or wheat) is offered daily to the ancestors. According to Purans, the spirit of a dead person is completed by offering these balls on ten consecutive days. The head is formed by the pīḍ offered on the first day; eyes, ear & nose on the second day and so on. The creating of the whole body is complete when the feet are formed by offering it on the tenth day.

ਦਸਗੁਣ [dæsguṇ]. "jagg dan tēp dhārām sātī sām dām dhīrāvāt. sāhāṣīl mātsar rāhīt dāṣ guṇ zhi gānāt."-NP.

ਦਸ ਗੋਨਿ [dæs gonī] See ਬਹੀਆਂ.

ਦਸਗ੍ਰਿਵ [dæsgriv] See ਦਸਕੰਠ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ [dæscar] adj fourteen, 14. 2 See ਚਉਦਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ. See ਦਸਚਾਰ ਚਾਰ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ ਹੱਟ [dæscar haṭṭ] See ਦਸਚਾਰਿ ਹਟ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ ਚਾਰ [dæscar car] fourteen and four. i.e. eighteen. It means eighteen types of knowledge.

ਅਭੰਗਾਨਿ ਵੇਦਾਯਤ੍ਵਾਰੋ ਮੀਮਾਂਸਾ ਨ੍ਯਾਯ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਰ:।

ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾਯ ਵਿਦਿਆਯੋਤਾਯਤ੍ਵਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼।

ਆਯੁਰਵੇਦੋ ਧਨੁਰਵੇਦੋ ਗਾਨ੍ਧਰ੍ਵਯੋਚਿਤਿ ਤੇ ਤ੍ਰਯ:।

ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ ਚਤੁਰਥੰ ਵਿਦਿਆਯਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੈਵ ਤੁ।।

-viṣṇupurāṇ.

four veds, six sections of veds, critique, logic, religious codes, Purans, Ayurved, Dhanurved, Gandherv Ved and Arthshastar are eighteen types of knowledge described in Vishnu Puran. "dæscar car prābin."-akal.

"dascar car nidhan."—*prichat*.

ਦਸਚਾਰਿ ਹਟ [dascari haṭ] fourteen spheres.

"dascari haṭ tudhu sajia, vaparū karive."—*var sri m 8*.

ਦਸਟਾਂਕਰ [dastāṅkar] See ਦੁਸਟਾਂਕਰ.

ਦਸ ਠਾਟ [das thaṭ] See ਠਾਟ 3.

ਦਸਤ [daset] *P* دست *n* loose motion, diarrhoea. 2 hand. 3 profit, gain. 4 power, force. 5 *P* شت *n* forest, wilderness.

ਦਸਤਕ [dastak] *P* دستک *n* act of producing sound by clapping. 2 act of knocking at the door. 3 summons. 4 transit permit, transit pass. This transit permit was given to British traders by Muslim rulers during the middle of eighteenth century in Bengal. They were exempted from paying octroi on their goods by showing this permit. A dispute arose between the British and Nawab Mir Kasim on the issue of this daset (transit permit).

ਦਸਤਕਾਰੀ [dastakari] *P* دستکاری *n* handicraft.

ਦਸਤਖਤ [dastakhat] *P* دستخط *n* handwriting. 2 signature, writing one's name at the end of a document.

ਦਸਤਗੀਰ [dastagir] *P* دستگیر *adj* who extends a helping hand. 2 *n* helper, provider. 3 a holy Muslim chief, named Abdul Qadir of Baghdad. He was born in 1078 AD in Jilan, a town of Persia and was known for his religious conduct. This holyman died on 22nd February, 1156 in Baghdad, where a tomb exists in his memory. He is popularly known as dastgir. Holymen belonging to his sect are known as Kadiris. Just as the successors of Farid are named as Farid, so the successors of Dastgir are designated as dastgir. "puchia phirke dastgir, kaṇ fəkir kis ka gharana."—*BG*. See ਬਗਦਾਦ.

ਦਸਤਗੀਰੀ [dastagiri] See ਦਸੁਗੀਰੀ.

ਦਸਤਦਰਾਜ਼ੀ [dastadarazi] *P* دستدرازی *n* act of extending hand; assaulting, beating.

ਦਸਤਪਨਾ [dastapana], ਦਸਤਪਨਾਹ [dastpanah] *P* دستپناه *n* saviour of the hand; a pair of tongs.

ਦਸਤਪੰਜਾ [dastapēja] See ਮੁਸਾਫ਼ਰ.

ਦਸਤਬਸਤਾ [dastabasta] *P* دستبسته *adj* bound hands; who has tied the hands.

ਦਸਤਬੋਸੀ [dastabosi] *P* دستبوسی *n* act of kissing one's hands. "lai dastabosi uṭh pir."—*NP*.

ਦਸਤਰਖ਼ਾਨ [dastarxvan] *P* دسترخوان *n* sheet on which food is served.

ਦਸਤਰਵਾਂ [dastaravā] *P* دستروان *n* act of practising, practice of firing with a gun or shooting an arrow, etc.

ਦਸਤਰਾਗ [dastrag] *n* iron-gloves. "phuṭāt jirəh dastrag."—*kalki*.

ਦਸਤਾ [dasta] *P* دست *n* grip, handle. 2 group, body, crowd. 3 stick, rod. 4 quire of twenty-four papers.

ਦਸਤਾਂ [dastā] *P* دستان *n* guile, deceit. 2 song. 3 narration, story, tale.

ਦਸਤਾਨਾ [dastana] *P* دستار *n* one of a pair of gloves. 2 handle of a sword with a frame for protecting the hands.

ਦਸਤਾਰ [dastar] *P* دستار *n* turban. "sabət surət dastar sira."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Having unshorn hair is like wearing a turban on the head.'

ਦਸਤਾਰਬੰਦੀ [dastarbēdi] *n* ceremony of wearing turban, act of wearing turban by the son or the heir of an elderly person, offered to him by his near and dear ones at the time of the elder's death. 2 custom of wearing turban on the installation of a Muslim judge. See History of India (chapter 8) by Elphinstone.

ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [dastara] See ਦਸਤਾਰ. dastara is used for dastar by the Khalsa.

ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ [dastavez] *P* دستاویز *n* hand written document, certificate.

ਦਸਤੂਰ [dastur] *P* دستور *n* custom, tradition. 2 rule, code. 3 minister, vazir. 4 During the Mughal rule, the headquarters of a district was called

dastur. There used to be many dasturs in one suba.

ਦਸਤੰਗੀਰ [dastāgir] See ਦਸਤੰਗੀਰ 1. "kās nes dastāgir."—*tilāg m 1*.

ਦਸਦਸ਼ਾ [dasdaśa] Ten stages of the mortal frame are thus described in Guru Granth Sahib —

pāhīl pīarī lāgā thān dūdhī,
dujē māi bap ki sudhī,
tijē bhāya bhabhī beb,
cāuthē pīarī upāni khēd,
pājvē khañ pīañ ki dhatu,
chivē kamu nā puchē jatī,
sātve sājī kia ghāvasu,
āthvē krodhu hōa tēn nasu,
navē dhāule ubhē sah,
dāsve dādha hōa suah.

—*var majh m 1*.

2 In poetics ten states of the beloved during separation from her lover are described as under:

"ābhīlakh, sucīta, guṇkāthān, simrati,
udbeg, prēlap, unmad, vyadhī, jārhta bhāye
hot mārāñ pun ap."—*rasikprīya*.

3 ten stages of the human body as described by Sanskrit scholars are —

conception, birth, infancy, childhood, teenage, adolescence, youth, old age, ailment and death.

ਦਸਦਾਸੀ [dasēdas] See ਦਸ 2.

ਦਸ ਦਿਸ [das dis], ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ [das disa] ten directions are —

east, south-east, south, south-west, west, north-west, north, north-east, heavenward, netherward. "das dis khojēt mē phīrīo."—*gāu thīti m 5*. See ਦਿਸਾ and ਦਿਕਪਾਲ.

ਦਸ ਦੁਆਰ [das duar] *n* ten doors, body's ten openings; ten openings of the body are — two ears, two eyes, two nostrils, mouth, anus, penis and palate. "dāsmi dāse duar bāsī kīnē."—*gāu thīti m 5*.

ਦਸ ਦੇਇ ਦੁਆਦਸ ਮੰਤ [das doi duadās māt]—*gyan*. an incantation of twenty-four characters; Gayatri a sacred verse.

ਦਸਨ [dasen] *n* teeth. 2 cover, armour. 3 sting, bite. "dasen bihun bhuyāgē mātīrē garurī nīvarāñ."—*gāthā*. 'a snake spellbound by the magical incantation chanted by the charmer cannot bite.'

ਦਸ ਨਖ ਕੀ ਕਾਰ [das nakh ki kar] hard labour, true labour, honest earning. "das nakh kārī jo kar kāmavē."—*rāhīt desasīgh*.

ਦਸਨਵ [dasnāv] *adj* nineteen 19. 2 objects, nineteen in number.

ਦਸਨਾ [dasna] of the devotees, of the disciples. "cārāñ māleu hārī dāsna."—*gōḍ m 4*. 2 See ਦਸਨ. 3 See ਦੰਸਨ.

ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਉਦਾਸੀ [das nam udasi] See ਉਦਾਸੀ.

ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਾਸੀ [das nam sānyasi] ten sects of ascetics, ascetics of ten religious sects — tirāth, āṣṛām, vān, ārya, gīrī, pārvāt, sāgar, sārāsvatī, bharti and purī. "das nam sānyasia, jogi barāh pāth cālāe."—*BG*. See ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ, ਦੰਤਾਵਤਾਰ.

2 Ascetics believe that they owe their origin to Shankaracharya; ten types of ascetics who have originated from his four disciples are described below:

tirāth and āṣṛām from viṣṇurup.

vān and ārya from padāmpad.

gīrī, pārvāt and sāgar from troṭak.

sārāsvatī, bharti and purī from prīthivīdhār.

ਦਸ ਨਾਰੀ [das nari] ten sense organs and organs of action. "das nari mē kārī duhagānī."—*prabha m 5*. meaning 'mind is not involved in the pleasures of these organs.' 2 ਦਸਨ-ਅਰਿ enemy of teeth.

ਦਸ ਨਾਰੀ ਇਕੁ ਪੁਰਖੁ [das nari iku purakhū]—*var maru 2 m 5*. ten senses and the human soul.

ਦਸ ਪਰਬ [das parab] See ਦਸ ਪੁਰਬ.

ਦਸ ਪਾਤਉ [das patāu] See ਪਾਤਉ.

ਦਸ ਪੁਰਬ [dās purəb] ten religious celebrations of the Hindus; ten festivals. “dās purəb sādā dāsahra.”—*dhāna chāt m 1*. “dās purbī gurpurəb nā para.”—*BG*.

The ten religious celebrations are—eighth day of a lunar phase, fourteenth day of a lunar phase, night or day of the new moon, night or day of the full moon, first day of a month, summer solstice; winter solstice, constellation of stars having inauspicious influence, lunar eclipse, solar eclipse.

ਦਸਪੰਚ [dāspāc] ten and five—fifteen, ten sensory organs and five passions. “mārām dāsā pācā ka bujhe.”—*ratanmala, bāno*.

ਦਸਪ੍ਰਾਣ [dāsprāṇ] ten types of vital air are:

“pōn dās suno nām prān hē āpan dou,
janīye sēman udīan hē bīan so,
nag or kurām krikāl devdatt lākho,
dāsvī dhānjē nām kārət bākhan so.”

—*NP*.

prān (vital air) in the heart, āpan through the anus, sēman in the navel (central part), udīan in the throat, bāyan in the whole body, nag through the belch, kurām for opening eyes, krikāl the source of appetite, yawning from devdatt, dhānjē to inflate the dead body.

ਦਸ ਬਧਿਆਤੀ [dās bāghīarī], **ਦਸ ਬਿਧਿਆਤੀ** [dās bighīarī] ten she-wolves. “dās bighīarī lāi nīvarī.”—*ram m 5*. meaning—sensory organs and organs of action.

ਦਸ ਬੈਰਾਗਨੀ [dās beragānī] ten sensory organs indifferent to evil-doings. “dās beragānī agīakari.”—*gāu m 5*.

ਦਸਮ [dāsām] *adj* tenth. 2 *n* tenth chapter of the Bhagwat. “dāsām katha bhagaut ki bhakha kārī bānī.”—*kṛisān*. ‘the story regarding Krishan in the Dasam Granth not only derives from the 10th chapter of Vaishnav Bhagwat but also refers to the doctrine from Devi Bhagwat and other scriptures. That is why there is praise

of Devi and mention of Radha in it. 3 *Sk* ਦਸਮ *adj* extraordinary, wonderful.

ਦਸਮ ਸਥਾਨ [dāsām sāthan] *n* tenth place, tenth door (beyond nine openings). See **ਦਸਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ**.

2 tenth house in a horoscope.

ਦਸ ਮਹਾ ਵਿਦਯਾ [dās māha vidya] See **ਸਾਕਤ**.

ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dāsāmgrāth] The holy scripture of Guru Gobind Singh. A brief history of the composition of this scripture is as follows—

In Sammat 1778 on the order of Mata Sundri, Bhai Mani Singh was appointed head priest of Darbar Sahib Amritsar. He discharged this duty excellently and preached the Sikh doctrine remarkably well. During his tenure as head priest, in addition to writing other religious books, he compiled the fourth manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib. In this manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib, he put the hymns of each Guru and the Bhagats separately according to the sequence of Rags. In addition to this, he tried to collect the religious discourses of the tenth Master and translations of Sanskrit scriptures, and compiled them into a single volume entitled **ਦਸਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਕਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ**.

The fourth manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib did not accord with the Adi Granth compiled by Guru Arjan Dev. So Bhai Mani Singh had to face the wrath of the Sikh community and his scripture was not approved. Setting an example of a true Sikh, Bhai Mani Singh attained martyrdom in Lahore in Sammat 1794. After the martyrdom of Bhai Mani Singh, Dasam Granth was sent for a thorough study at Damdama Sahib, known as the centre of knowledge (Kashi of Sikhs). It was discussed at large in the Khalsa Diwan, and one view was that retention of bānī in different volumes, was not proper and should be bound a single volume. The other view was

to retain the scripture in different volumes was proper so that scholars, researchers and students etc could study according to their requirements. The majority were of the view that it should be in two different volumes – the first volume should contain the hymns uttered by Guru Gobind Singh himself which accord with the spiritual hymns of the other nine Gurus, while the second volume should include writings of historical importance. Many were of the view that all other writings should remain as written by Bhai Mani Singh, but Charitars and eleven anecdotes in Zaffarnama should be published separately.

Thus this debate continued for long but with no definite decision acceptable to all could emerge. Meanwhile Bhai Matab Singh, on learning the disrespect shown by Massa Rangar to Darbar Sahib Amritsar in Sammat 1797, reached Damdama Sahib from Bikaner on his way to Amritsar. The Sikhs sought his advice on the issue regarding Dasam Granth. He said that if he returned to Damdama Sahib after killing Massa Rangar, then the volume compiled by Bhai Mani Singh be accepted as such. Otherwise if he got martyrdom in Amritsar, the scripture be divided into two different volumes. After killing the wicked and unjust Massa Rangar, Bhai Matab Singh came back to Damdama Sahib raising victory slogans. The Sikhs showered honours upon Bhai Matab Singh. The scripture of Dasam Granth compiled by Bhai Mani Singh was duly approved as per the wishes of Bhai Matab Singh.

One manuscript of Dasam Granth was also compiled by Bhai Sukha Singh, priest of Patna Sahib who included ਛੱਕੇ and ਭਗੋਤੀਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ etc in it. Many more volumes of the scripture were prepared by ignorant and self-seeking authors,

which have played havoc with the text. No dedicated scholar has tried to emend them. Although there are a number of such manuscripts available, yet only two of them are recognised as genuine by the Sikhs – one compiled by Bhai Mani Singh, which is also named as of Bhai Deep Singh and the second compiled by Bhai Sukha Singh, which is popularly known as Khas Bir.

ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰਾ [dāsəmduara] ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰਾ [dāsəmduara] *n* tenth door, brain. “dāsəmduara əgəməpara.” –ram beṇi.

ਦਸਮਰਦਨੁ [dāsəmrədānu] suppression of ten senses, act of controlling the ten sensory organs. “təsbi yadī karəhu dāsəmrədānu.” –maru solhe m 5.

ਦਸ ਮਿਰਗੀ [dəs mirgi] ten sensory organs eroding the effect of virtuous actions. “dəs mirgi səhje bədhī ani.” –bher m 5.

ਦਸਮੀ [dəsmi] *n* tenth day of the lunar phase. “dəsmi dəsə duar bəsī kine.” –gəu thiti m 5. 2 any object at the tenth place.

ਦਸਮੁਖ [dəsmukh] *n* Ravan – having ten faces. 2 trinity, three gods with 10 faces – four of Brahma, one of Vishnu, five of Shiv.

ਦਸਮੁਖਾਂਤਕ [dəsmukhātək] *n* Ram, who ended the life of ten-faced Ravan. 2 arrow. –sənama.

ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ [dəsmeš] *n* the tenth lord, tenth Master of the Sikhs – Guru Gobind Singh.

ਦਸਯਨ [dəsyan] by the tenth, with the tenth. “dəsyan bōrē rīs ratē.” –ramav. ‘Through the tenth mouth, Ravan speaks in anger.’

ਦਸਰਚ [dəsraṭh] ruler of Ayodhya, son of Aj of Raghu dynasty and father of Ram, whose chariot could freely move unhindered in ten directions. According to Ramayan he had 353 wives, Kaushalya, Kaikeyi and Summitra were the chief ones. Kaushalya gave birth to Ram, Kaikeyi to Bharat while Laxman and Satrugan were born to Summitra. Dashrath

was sixty thousands years old when he wanted to instal Ram as the crown prince (See ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ section 2, a 2).

Once Kaikeyi had came to the rescue of Dashrath in the battlefield. Pleased at it, Dashrath had promised to grant her two boons. Reminding him of these promises, Kaikeyi demanded the installation of Bharat as crown prince in place of Ram as also fourteen years of exile for him. The king had to accept her demand under great compulsion. However he was extremely grieved to send Ram into exile and could not survive in his absence. "ut dāsrath tēn ko tājyo sri rāghubir viyog." -ramav.

According to Valmiki, one night a devotee named Sindhu (Shravan), son of a Vaish from the womb of a shudar woman, came to fetch water from the pond for his blind parents. Dashrath was sitting in ambush on the bank of the pool for a prey. He killed Shravan with his arrow by aiming it at the sound of a pitcher being filled with water which he mistook for that of an elephant or some other wild animal. He was grief stricken at the sight of dying Shravan, who told Dashrath about his blind parents and asked him to offer them water for drinking. The king went to them with water, told the whole incident and apologised for his crime. The blind parents cursed the king that he would die grieving for his son.¹

2 grandson of the emperor Ashok, who lived around two hundred years BC.

ਦਸਰਥਸੂਤ [dāsrathasut], ਦਸਰਥਤਨਯ [dāsrathtanay] Ramchandar. 2 Bharat, Laxman and Shatrughan.

ਦਸਲਕਸ਼ਣਕ [dāslakṣaṇak] Skt n that which has ten qualities - religion. See ਧਰਮਅੰਗ.

¹According to Uttarkhand of Padam Puraṇ, Dharam Dutt Brahman was born as Dashrath of Surya Dynasty.

ਦਸਲਾ ਕਰਭਿਖ ਆਈ [dāsla kārbbikh adi]-sānama. Duryodhan - elder brother of Duhshalya and Karbbhish.

ਦਸਵਾ [dāsva], ਦਸਵਾਂ [dāsvā] See ਦਸਮ 1. "mādaru dāsva duaru." -sri a m 1.

ਦਸਵਾ ਆਕਾਸ [dāsva akas] tenth door. "manu cāṛia dāsva akasī." -sava m 3.

ਦਸਵਾਂ ਦੁਆਰ [dāsvā duar] See ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰ.

ਦਸਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਦਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dāsvē patṣah da grēth] See ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਦਸਵੰਧ [dāsvādh] tenth part, one tenth share. "jo apni kachu karāhu kamaī. guru hit dihu dāsvādh bənai." -GPS. See ਦਸੋਂਧ.

ਦਸਾ [dāsa] Skt ਦਸਾ n state, condition. 2 lamp's wick. 3 end portion of a dupatta. 4 See ਦਸਦਸਾ.

ਦਸਾਉਣਾ [dāsauna] v ask, enquire. "hau pāth dāsai nit khārī." -sri m 4. "rahu dāsai na julā." -vād m 1. "hau pūji nam dāsāida." -maru m 4. "pāth dāsava nit khārī." -asa chōt m 4.

ਦਸਾਇ [dāsaī], ਦਸਾਇਣੁ [dāsaīnu] adv by asking. 2 of servants, of slaves. See ਦਸਦਸਾਇ and ਦਸਦਸਾਇਣੁ.

ਦਸਾਈ [dāsai] See ਦਸਾਉਣਾ. 2 n act of asking. "hārī sājā melī piare, milī pāthu dāsai." -var sor m 4.

ਦਸਾਸ੍ਵਮੇਧ [dāsasvmedh] Skt दशाश्वमेध a pilgrim centre in Kashi, where Brahma performed ten Ashvmedh Yajnas with the help of king Divodas.

2 ten types of Ashvmedh Yajnas:

prābhū, vibhū, vyāṣṭī, vidhritī, vyavritī, urjāsv, pāysvan, brāhmvārcas, ativyadhī and dirāgh.

ਦਸਾਹਰਾ [dāsahra] See ਦਸਹਰਾ. 2 appears, is apparent, is seen. "sābh tera khel dāsahra jiu." -majh m 5.

ਦਸਾਕੀ [dāsaki] See ਦਸ ਦਸਾਕੀ.

ਦਸਾਕਰ [dāsakṣar] In prosody, eight initial combinations of matras of eight prosodic feet

and two initial syllables i.e. long & short matras, which are the basis of poetics –
ma bhā jā sā nā yā rā tā lā gā.

ਦਸਾਗੁਲ [dāsāgul] *Sk* दशाङ्गुल *n* musk melon; cantaloupe, having ten strips. There is a legend that a fruit fell from the sky for an ascetic. He caught it in mid air by supporting it with his two hands, and all the ten fingers left their mark on it. The musk melon, in general, has ten marked strips.

ਦਸਾਨਨ [dāsanān] *n* Ravan with ten faces.

ਦਸਾਨਨ ਅਰਿ [dāsanān arī] enemy of Ravan – Ram.

ਦਸਾਂ ਨੌਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ [dāsā nōhā di kamaī] See ਦਸ ਨਖ ਕੀ ਕਾਰ.

ਦਸਾਵਤਾਰ [dāsavtar] See ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਦਸਿ [dāsī] by telling, by informing. 2 imperative form of verb ਦਸਣਾ; tell, inform. “soi dāsī updesā.”—*suhi m 5 guṇvāti*.

ਦਸਿਹੁ [dāsīhu] please tell, please guide. “me dāsīhu marāgu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਦਸੁਣੀ [dāsūṇī] *adj* ten times. “je jug care arja hor dāsūṇī hor.”—*jəpu*.

ਦਸੇ [dāse] all the ten. See ਦਸਦੁਆਰ and ਦਸਮੀ. 2 tells, informs.

ਦਸੇਰਾ [dāsēra] *n* a measure of ten seers.

ਦਸੋਤਰ [dāṣotār] *Sk* दशोत्तर *adj* ten above one hundred, one hundred and ten. 2 ten more than any number.

ਦਸੋ ਦਿਸਾ [dāso dīsa] See ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ.

ਦਸੋ ਨਾਗ [dāso nāg] this is incorrect reading of ਦਿਸਾ ਨਾਗ (दिशानाग) in cārītr 217 of Dasam Granth, due to some ignorant writer. “prithi cal kino dāso nāg bhage.” The correct reading is – “dīṣanāg bhage.” ‘the elephants stationed in eight directions started running.’

ਦਸੰਧ [dāsādh] *n* tenth part, one tenth share; tithe. It is customary in Sikhism to offer one tenth part of one's earnings in the name of the Creator. “dās nākh kārī jo kar kāmav. tā kār

jo dhān ghar māhī ave. tīs te gurudāsādh jo dei. sīgh suyās bāhu jāg me lei.”—*prāṣnottar bhāi nādlā*. “dāsvā hīssa khāṭṭke sikkhā de mukh parī.”—*māgo*. Donating the tithe is also mandatory in the Bible. See Gen XIV 20, and XXVIII 22.

According to sage Prashar's writing, lay householders must part with 1/21st share of their income for the sake of the deities, but a Brahmin householder should give 1/30th part of his income.

ਦਸੋਂਧੀਆ [dāsādhia] one who pays tithe. 2 the child on whose behalf the tithe is offered.

The custom is like this – the parents offer prayer for begetting a child and resolve to offer one tenth of its value to the Guru if a male child is born to them. When the child, so born, starts walking, he is taken to the gurdwara, and his value is assessed by the five Sikhs; one tenth of this assessed value is donated by the parents to the gurdwara. “guru ko sut dāsādhia kin.”—*GPS*. ‘the son received from the Guru by offering tithe.’

3 During the Marhatta rule, a person who was exempted from paying one tenth of the total revenue, was called dāsādhia as tithe-man. He was held responsible for the security of the tithe-free district.

ਦਸੰਚਰ ਚਉਦਾਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ [dāsācar cāudah vidyā]—*gyan*. twenty-eight types of knowledge. Adding ten more to eighteen types of knowledge as described in the word dāscar car, we get a total of twenty-eight types of knowledge. See ਕਲਾ and ਚੌਸਠ ਕਲਾ.

ਦਸੰਤਰ [dāsātr] *Sk* देशान्तर *n* foreign country, abroad, other country. “dīṣātr jas cholie.”—*parās*. ‘who with arms has conquered other countries.’

ਦਸੰਦਾ [dāsāda] telling, informing. 2 appearing. 3 asking, questioning. “yar ve, tē ravīa lālenu

mu dāsī dāsāda.”—*jet chāt m 5*. ‘here ਯਾਰ [yar] stands for the person who has achieved self-realisation i.e. the Guru.

ਦੱਸ [dās] *n* news; information. 2 imperative form of verb ਦੱਸਣਾ.

ਦਸੁ [dās], ਦਸੁ [dās] See ਦਸਤ.

ਦਸੁ ਅਛਾੜਦਨ [dās afšādān] *P* دست افشازان *v* shake off hands. 2 meaning – abandon i.e. forsake.

ਦਸੁਗੀਰ [dāstgir] See ਦਸਤਗੀਰ.

ਦਸੁਗੀਰੀ [dāstgiri] *P* دسگیری, act of extending a helping hand, sense of giving support. “dāstgiri dehī, dīlavār!”—*tlāg m 5*.

ਦਸੁਤੁ [dāsyu] *Skt* *n* thief, robber. 2 foe. 3 fire.

4 an uncivilised tribe, that finds reference in Rig Ved. The Aryans named the uncivilised black complexioned people of India as dāsyu.

ਦਹ [dah] *Skt* दह *vr* burn, destroy, torture, light funeral pyre. 2 See ਦਾਹ. 3 *adv* having burnt.

“cuna hove ujla dah pəthar kuṭṭe.”—*BG. 4 P*, *adj* ten. “dubidha lage dah dīsī dhavē.”—*mājh 3 m 3*.

ਦਹੜਤ [dahṣat] *A* دهشت, *n* terror, fear. 2 harassment, restlessness.

ਦਹਸਿਰ [dahsīr] *Skt* दशशीर्ष *n* Ravan having ten heads. “rove dahsīr lāk gəvāi.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਦਹਕ [dahak] See ਦਾਹਕ.

ਦਹਕਾਨ [dahkan] *A* دهگان, substitute for ਦੇਹਗਾਨ, villager. 2 rustic, vulgar.

ਦਹਣ [dahān] See ਦਹਨ. “bhrām bhrātī dahān sītāl sukḥ datāu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਦਹ ਦਿਸ [dah dīs], ਦਹ ਦਿਸਿ [dah dīsī] See ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ. 2 *adv* in all the ten directions, that is – everywhere. “dah dīs purīrahī jəsu suami.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. “dah dīsī puj hove hārijan ki.”—*suhi chāt m 3*.

ਦਹਨ [dahān] *Skt* *n* act of destroying completely, burning. “sətru dahān hāriṇam kāhān.”—*guj m 5*. “hāri simrān dahān bhāe māl.”—*toḍi m 5*. 2 fire. “trīsna dahān bīkhe jo dahna.”

—*NP*. 3 person having irate temperament. 4 *P* ده, mouth, face.

ਦਹਨੁ [dahānu] See ਦਹਨ 1. “dut dahānu bhāia, govīd prāṭāia.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਦਹਰ [dahār] *A* دهر, *n* time, period. 2 world, universe. 3 *Skt* brother. 4 child. 5 Varun, god of ocean. 6 cock; rooster. 7 hell. 8 mice. 9 *adj* small. 10 little. 11 difficult to understand.

ਦਹਰਾ [dahrah], ਦਹਰਾ [dahra] *P* دهر, *n* small sword. 2 dagger.

ਦਹਰੀ [dahri] *A* دهری, *n* one who regards Time as the creator and destroyer of the universe. 2 atheist, non-believer in God and the next world.

ਦਹਲ [dahāl] *A* دل, *n* fear, apprehension. 2 a disease, دهن heart's sinking, fright, heart sinking, heart's palpitation, apprehension, sudden startling. This is the first stage of insanity. The causes of this disease are – weakening of muscles, excessive indulgence in sex, mental overwork, anger, fear, gastric trouble, excessive use of liquor, hemp, smack, hashish, tobacco etc, liver and stomach disorders, fatigue, exhaustion and piles etc.

A patient suffering from this disease must be given tonics, easily digestible food, fruits, jams, milk, butter, cream etc. Syrups of pomegranate and sandal are also useful. Every effort should be made to keep him in good humour. Medicines, which are beneficial to cure insanity, also give relief to the patient suffering from this disease. See ਉਦਮਦ.

3 One feels stricken with fear, if he has committed some evil deeds, punishable by the ruler, the elders or the teachers etc. The best treatment of this disease of heart's sinking is to lead a virtuous life by avoiding indulgence in evildeeds.

ਦਹਲੀਜ਼ [dahālīz] *P* دهلجی, *n* threshold; bottom part of a wooden doorframe, doorsill.

ਦਹਾ [dəha] *P* دہا *n* period from the first to the tenth day of Muharram; first ten days of Muharram. 2 sense - tāziyāh (tājia). See ਤਾਜੀਆ.

ਦਹਾਨ [dəhan] *P* دهن *n* mouth.

ਦਹਾਨਾ [dəhana] *P* دهنه *n* curb, curb-bit, an iron-curb put in the horse's mouth; rein, snaffle, bridle. 2 opening for the discharge of water, opening in the distributory. 3 a place, where river merges in the ocean.

ਦਹਾਨੀਦਨ [dəhanidən] *P* دهنيدن *v* cause to give, arrange to give.

ਦਹਿਲੀ [dəhɪli] a village under Anandpur police station in tehsil Una and district Hoshiarpur, which is 18 miles north of Ropar railway station. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind to the east of this village. The Guru came to this village several times from Kiratpur while going for hunting. A structure is in place. The priests are followers of Kabir. There is no permanent income. 2 *adj* destroyer, 3 right.

ਦਹਿਨਾ [dəhɪna] See ਦਹਨ. 2 See ਦਹਿਨਾ.

ਦਹਿਰੀ [dəhɪri] See ਦਹਰੀ.

ਦਹਿਲ [dəhɪl] See ਦਹਲ.

ਦਹੀ [dəhi] *Skt* दही *n* milk set to curdle, which is slightly sour, curd. "pāḍit dahi viloie bhai." -sor ə m / . sense - deeds according to invoking the essence of all religious practices.

ਦਹੀਆ [dəhia] *n* first ten days of Muharram. 2 *adj* destroyer; destroying by burning.

ਦਹੀਂਡੀ [dəhɪḍi] *n* earthen pitcher containing curd. "dāhḍī de sir age kario" -PPP.

ਦਹਿਰ [dəhir] *A* دهر *n* era of cruelty, period of oppression.

ਦਹੁਮ [dəhum] *P* دهم *adj* tenth.

ਦਹੇਜ [dəhej] See ਦਾਜ.

ਦਹੀਂਦਿਸ [dəhɪḍisɪ] See ਦਹ ਦਿਸ.

ਦਹੜੇ [dəhyo] burnt. 2 *n* curd. See ਮਹੜੇ.

ਦਕ [dək] *Skt* न *n* water, aqua.

ਦਕੀਕਾ [dəkika] *A* دقيقة *n* sensitive matter having deeper meaning. 2 method, remedy, plan. 3 moment, instant. 4 deficiency, shortage, loss.

ਦਕੋਦਰ [dəkodər] dək (water) - udər (stomach).

See ਜਲੋਦਰ.

ਦਕ [dəkʃ] *Skt* दक्ष *vr* be clever, be wise, be able, be strong. 2 *adj* clever, wise. 3 *n* one of the gods credited for creating mankind, who is described in Rig Ved too. According to Garurh Puran, Daksh emanated from the right thumb of Brahma and his wife from the left thumb. According to Bhagwat, Daksh is a human son of Brahma while his wife Prasuti is the daughter of Manu. In Vishnu Puran and Mahabharat, Daksh is described as son of Prachet - one of the gods credited for creating humanity. It is an agreed fact in all references that Daksh played a major role in the creation of humanity. He begot many daughters, of whom ten were married to Dharamraj, thirteen to Kashyap, twenty-seven to Moon and one (Sati) to Shiv. Shiv chopped off the head of Daksh and replaced it with that of a goat. See ਸਤੀ and ਗਾਲੂ ਬਜਾਨਾ. 4 cock. 5 bull - vehicle of Shiv. 6 Shiv. 7 Vishnu. 8 power, strength. 9 semen. 10 *adj* right side.

ਦਕਸੁਤਾ [dəkʃsuta], ਦਕਸਨਯਾ [dəkʃkənya], ਦਕਜਾ [dəkʃja], ਦਕਤਨਯਾ [dəkʃatənya] *n* daughter of Daksh - Sati, wife of Shiv, wives of Kashyap and Moon. See ਦਕ.

ਦਕਤਾ [dəkʃta] *n* cleverness, wisdom. 2 ability, understanding.

ਦਕਿਣ [dəkʃɪn] *Skt* adj right. 2 clever, wise. 3 *n* south direction, the direction to your right when your face is towards the sun early in the morning. 4 Vishnu. 5 In poetry, the hero, who has equal love for all his wives. 6 stomach, abdomen.

ਦਕਿਣ ਨਾਯਕ [dəkʃɪn nayək] See ਦਕਿਣ 5.

ਦਿਕਾ [dəkʃɪnə] See ਦਿਖਾ.

ਦਿਕਾਯਨ [dəkʃɪnəyən] *Skt* *n* period during which the sun moves from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern direction; period from 21st June to 22nd of December. See ਉੱਤਰਾਯਨ.

ਦਖਣ [dəkʰən] See ਦਿਕਣ. 2 See ਦੱਖਣ.

ਦਖਣਾਇਨ [dəkʰənəɪn] See ਦਿਕਣਾਯਨ.

ਦਖਣਿ [dəkʰənɪ] in the southern direction. See ਉੱਤਰਿ.

ਦਖਣੀ [dəkʰni] *adj* southern, pertaining to the southern direction and the southern countries, as – *dəkhni vād-hās*. See ਅਲਾਹਣੀ *m* 1, ਸ਼ਬਦ 3.

ਦਖਣੀ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ [dəkʰni ōkar] a famous temple of Mandhata island in Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh (C.P.). *dəkhni ōkar* was composed by Guru Nanak Dev in Ramkali Rag to impart wisdom to the priests of this temple. This composition is also based on alphabets just like *bavən əkhri*.

ਦਖਣੀਰਾਇ [dəkʰniɾai] He was a renowned and pious person from Baba Prithi Chand's lineage. Kapial and Batriana villages were gifted to him by the Patiala state. His residence was in Gharachon of Bhawanigarh sub division. Dakkhani Rai died in Sammat 1872. His descendants still live in Charachon. Tilok Ram, an Udasi saint, was a great scholar. He set up a centre for imparting knowledge. There used to be a large number of pupils in his company.

The lineage of Dakkhani Rai is as follows –

Guru Ram Das
|
Baba Prithi Chand
|
Meharban
|
Karan Mall
|

Sohan Mall

|
Niranjan Rai

|
Dakkhani Rai.

ਦਖਣੂਤਾ [dəkʰnuta] interrupted urination causing pain. See ਦਖੁਤਾ.

ਦਖਨ [dəkʰən] See ਦਿਕਣ 3. “*dəkhən des həri ka basa, pəchɪmɪ ələh mukama*.” – *prəbha kəbir*. The Hindus believe that the south (Sri Rangnath) is the abode of Ishwar, while the Muslims hold that Allah resides in the west (Kabba).¹ See ਪਛਿਮਿ.

ਦਖਮਾ [dəkʰma] *P* ۛ, *n* tomb. 2 an enclosure, where the Parsis – the worshippers of fire – keep their dead bodies to be eaten by birds, Tower of Silence, *həsən*. See ਹਸਣ and ਹਸਣਿ.

ਦਖਲ [dəxəl] *A* ۛ, *n* possession, right. 2 entry, approach.

ਦਖਿਣ [dəkʰɪn] See ਦਿਕਣ.

ਦਖਿਣਾ [dəkʰɪnə] *Skt* ਦਿਕਣਾ *n* offering made with the right hand. 2 offerings given to the holyman or family priest etc. 3 sense – donation. “*ɪk dəkʰɪnə həu tɛ pəhɪ magəu*.” – *prəbha m* 1. 4 south.

ਦਖੀਲ [dəxɪl] *adj* holder. See ਦਖਲ.

ਦਖੁਤਾ [dəkʰutra] ਦੱਖ-ਮੁਤੁ *n* सूत्रकृच्छ्र ۛ retention of urine, intermittent urination causing pain.

The discharge of urine is painful due to the intake of eatables having warm-dry effect, drinking of wines, taking of hot food, ignoring to answer the call of nature, remaining thirsty and hungry for a longer time, indulgence in sex by retaining urine and stool etc.

¹In the Bible, Jerusalem and the temple built there are believed to have such glory. See Psalm 87. “His foundation is in the holy mountains. The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob. Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God.”

To cure this disease one should take milk, rice and rice-pulse puddings etc instead of meat, spices, pickles, jams. The following medicinal measures are very beneficial for immediate relief from strangury.

(1) to take the ground powder of cardamom, pure rock secretion, seeds of cucumber, mineral salt, saffron with rice water.

(2) to take syrup prepared by crushing seeds of tribulus alortus, inner seed of cucumber, white cremin, cardamom.

(3) to take syrup of sandalwood and lime squash.

(4) to take one masha each of jškhar and crystalline nitre with lassi.

(5) to take with honey the boiled extract of coriander and bhākkhṛa (tribulus alatus).

(6) to take mixture of ground and filtered roots of jasmine with goat's milk by adding lumpsugar to it. If strangury is not taken care of at its initial stage, it can cause dangerous diseases like gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea etc. "cīṇḡ prāmoh bhāgīdr dākhutṛa."—cārītr 405.

ਦੱਖ [dākh] See ਦਕ.

ਦੱਖਣ [dākhṇ] See ਦਕਿਣ.

ਦੱਖਣ ਸੱਖਣ ਭੱਖਣ [dākhṇ sākṇ bhākhṇ] —sānāma. one having attachment with the southern region — Ravan; his destroyer — the arrow.

ਦਗ [dag] short for ਦਗਾ. See ਦਗਬਾਜ਼. 2 See ਦਗਣ. 3 See ਦਗ.

ਦਗਣ [dagṇa] v burn, be aflame or ablaze. 2 get burnt, blazed. 3 shine.

ਦਗਧ [dagadh] Skt दग्ध adj burnt, got burnt. "kalmāl dagadh hohī khīn ītārī."—sarm 5.

ਦਗਧ ਅੱਖਰ [dagadh ākhar], ਦਗਧਾਕਰ [dagdhakṣar] in prosody, a set of five forbidden characters: ਝ, ਞ, ਤ, ਠ, ਡ; some poets regard dagadh as a set of eight characters: ਚ, ਝ, ਧ, ਞ, ਤ, ਠ, ਡ, ਞ. Many others are of the view that dagadh

consists of even more characters. The usage of these characters at the beginning of a verse is forbidden. See ਗੁਰੂਦੇਵ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ.

ਦਗਬਾਜ਼ [dagbaj] P دغا, adj deceitful, guileful, of deceiving nature, treacherous. "dagbajān jīvat jān nā dijo."—krīṣān.

ਦਗਰ [dagar] See ਡਗਰ and ਦਗਰ.

ਦਗਰਾ [dagra] n space for putting a footstep on; path, passage. "kābe nā jāvō tāke dagra." 2 delay, lateness. 3 traveller, passer by, wayfarer. "ramrāsān pīu, re dagra!"—asā namdev 4 See ਦਗਲਾ. 5 one of the imaginary birds like ānāl and hūma, on the wings of which ayāts (verses) of Koran are believed to be written. "dagra pāchi pāṛān pāṛ līkha kuran matāt."—GV 10. 'The Koran and hādīsēs contain no reference to this bird; it is simply a tale coming from tradition.'

ਦਗਰੀ [dagri] traveller, passer by. 2 See ਦਗਲੀ.

ਦਗਰੋ [dagro] See ਦਗਰ.

ਦਗਲਾ [dagla], ਦਗਲੀ [dagli] P دغا, n coat, blouse. "pāhīrū nāhī dagli lāge nā palā."—asā kabīr. Here dagli stands for the mortal frame while ਪਾਲਾ [palā] stands for death.

ਦਗੜਾ [dagṛa] n raised land, mound. 2 See ਦਗਰ.

ਦਗਾ [daga] P دغا, n deceit, betrayal, treachery.

ਦਗਾਉਣਾ [dagauṇa] v get burnt, get the cannon ignited. 2 marking a tattoo on the body with a hot metal. See ਦਗਾਨਾ.

ਦਗਾਈ [dagai] having a mark. "mathe mere dagai."—ram kabīr. 'I got a scar of wound on my forehead while facing the enemy's weapon.' 2 burnt, set on fire. 3 n act of branding a scar. 4 wages for tattooing.

ਦਗਾਨਾ [dagana] v mark or cause a mark on the body with hot metal. In ancient times, slaves were marked on the forehead for identification. 2 marked, scarred. "hāmre māstik dag dagana."—gūm 4.

ਦਗਾਬਾਜ਼ [dagabaz] See ਦਗਬਾਜ਼.

ਦਗੇ [dəge] marked, got branded, tattooed with a circular mark, those who got branded in Dwarka. "dage dīgēbār vad kārāe."—BG.

ਦੱਗ [dəgg] adj shining. 2 bright. See ਦਗਣਾ. 3 See ਦਗਪ.

ਦਗੜੇ [dəgyo] got marked. 2 got burnt, burnt to ashes. "ag lāge gān sal dāgyo."—krisān. 'The cluster of trees was reduced to ashes.'

ਦਘ [dəgh] vr reach, become less, go, defend, protect.

ਦਛ [dəch] See ਦਛ and ਦੱਛ.

ਦਛਨ [dəchən] See ਦੱਛਣ and ਦਖਨ.

ਦਛਨਾ [dəchna] See ਦੱਖਿਨਾ.

ਦੱਛ [dəcch] See ਦਛ. "dāch prājapātī jīnāhī upae."—VN.

ਦੱਛਨ [dəcchən] See ਦੱਛਣ and ਦਖਨ.

ਦਛ [dəjh] See ਦਛਣ and ਦੱਛ.

ਦਛਣ [dəjhāṇu] n sense of getting burnt. "īkī dājhāhī īkī dābāhī."—var sor m 3.

ਦੱਛ [dəjhī] n fire, which has the power to burn. 2 adv by burning, after getting burnt. "mānmukh jājhī mārānī."—suhi a m 3. 3 adj inflammable, combustible.

ਦੱਛੇ [dəjhe] burns, blazes. "apne rohi ape hi dājhe."—sava m 3.

ਦੱਛੀਨ [dəjhānī] burn (plural), are aflame. "dājhānī vānhī me pāre."—sāloh.

ਦਟਪਟਾ [dātpāṭa] See ਪਟਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11.

ਦੱਟ [dāṭṭ] n rebuke, reprimand. "jīne dūṣāṭ dāṭṭā."—VN. 2 short for ਦਟ, assault, attack.

ਦਟ [dāṭ] Skt दत्ति n donation, blessings. "kācna bāhu dāṭ kārā."—sar m 4 pāṭal. 2 See ਦਤੁ and ਦੱਤ.

ਦਟਵਨ [dāṭvān] See ਦਾਤਣ.

ਦਟਾਰ [dāṭar] See ਦਾਤਾਰ.

ਦਟਿ [dāṭī] See ਦਟ.

ਦਟੀਆਂ [dāṭiā] teeth.

ਦਤੁ [dātu] Skt दत्त adj donated, gave. "dāra dātu dānu."—jāpu. 2 n donation. "kācān ke koṭī dātu kārī."—sri a m 1. 3 renunciation, act

of abandoning. "sur sāt khorṣa dātu kīa."—maru jedev. See ਦੱਦਸਤ. 4 See ਦਤ. 5 See ਦੱਤ.

ਦੱਤ [dāṭṭ] See ਦਤੁ. 2 Dattatreya, son of sage Attri from the womb of Ansooya. "tāb hārī bāhur dāṭṭ upjāyo."—VN. Datt is one of the twenty-four incarnations. This inquisitive saint adopted twenty-four teachers (Gurus) and gained one or the other virtue from each of them. According to the Dasam Granth, his twenty-four teachers are the following—

earth, water, air, sky, moon, fire, sun, pigeon, python, ocean, elephant, black bee, moth, woman who extracts honey from honey comb, deer, fish, Pingla—the harlot, vulture, hunter, child, virgin, arrow maker, spider and butterfly.

According to Markandeya Puran, Ansooya sought blessings and gave birth to Brahma in the guise of Som, Vishnu as Dutt and Shiv as Durvasa.

ਦੱਤਕ [dāṭṭak] n adopted son and heir.

ਦੱਤਕੁਯ [dāṭṭakūy] Dutt, son of Attri. See ਦੱਤ. 2.

ਦੱਤਿ [dāṭṭī] See ਦਤ.

ਦੱਥਾ [dāṭṭhā] See ਦੱਥ.

ਦਦ [dād] Skt ददvr donate, give up. 2 adj giver, bestower. 3 See ਦੱਦ. 4 See ਦਾਦਾ.

ਦਦਸਾਰ [dādāsār] n dwelling place of paternal grandfather, paternal grandfather's paternity. "nāhi dādsār pīt pītama."—BGK.

ਦਦਨ [dādān] Skt n giving, bestowing.

ਦਦਾ [dāda] Gurmukhi character ਦ. "dāda data eku hē."—bavān. 2 pronunciation of ਦ.

ਦਦਿ [dādī] Skt adj giver, donor.

ਦਦੁ [dādu] adj giver, bestower. "bādhān kāṭ dādu nīrvaṇ."—GPS.

ਦਦੇਹਸ [dādehas] father-in-law's mother, grandmother-in-law.

ਦੱਦ [dādd], ਦੱਦਰ [dāddār] a skin disease. Skt ददु ringworm. This disease is caused by remaining dirty, coming into contact with

contaminated water, putting on wet clothes and due to defect in blood. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, this defect is regarded a type of leprosy. Originating from germs, the disease worsens on scratching. Mild irritation is felt on the body part affected by ringworm. Excessive rubbing may cause scratches on the skin; water oozes out and burning sensation is felt.

To cure this disease, first wash the affected body part with sulphur-soap and then apply the following medicine on it:

Sieve through a cloth crushed mixture of catechu, gall nut of oak (berry of cypress), sulphur and aconite root and then grind this mixture in a stone mortar by sprinkling water on it till it turns into a fine paste. Make small balls of this paste, dry them in shade. Rub a ball in water and apply the paste so formed on the ringworm. The affected part should not be covered with cloth till the applied paste gets dry.

Apply the paste prepared in lemon-juice by crushing six mashas of powder of water caltrop and one masha of opium.

Blood purifying drugs like ophelia chirretta are very beneficial in the treatment of this disease. A patient suffering from ringworm should avoid taking spicy food.

ਦੜੂ [dādrū] *Skt* दड़ू *n* ringworm. See ਦੌਂਦ. 2 tortoise.

ਦਧ [dādh] See ਦਗਧ. 2 See ਦਧਿ. 3 short for ਦੁਗਧ (ਦੁੱਧ). "dhar rup gāu dādhsīdhu gāi."—*rudr*. 'went towards the ocean of milk.' 4 *Dg* ocean, sea.

ਦਧਸਿੰਧੂ [dādhśīdhu] ocean of milk. See ਦਧ 3. 2 ocean of curd. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਦਧਸੁਤਨੀ [dādhśutni] *Dg* *n* daughter of ocean—Luxmi, goddess of wealth.

ਦਧਾ [dādhā] burnt to ashes, aflame. See ਦਗਧ.

"dādha hoa suah."—*var majh m 1*.

ਦਧਿ [dādhī] *Skt* *n* curd, curdled milk. "dādhi kē bhōle bīrole nīr."—*gāu kabir*. 2 cloth. 3 short for ਉਦਧਿ, ocean. "jese dādhi maddh cāhū or te bohāth cālē."—*BGK*.

ਦਧਿਸਾਰ [dādhīsar] *n* butter.

ਦਧਿਸੁਤ [dādhīsut] *n* son of curd, butter. 2 son of ocean, moon. 3 pearl. 4 nectar.—*sānama*.

ਦਧਿਸੁਤ ਸਰ [dādhīsut sar] *n* son of ocean—ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ, pond—ਸਰ (Amrit + sar).—*GV 6*. This name of Amritsar is written in the form of a puzzle.

ਦਧਿਸੁਤਾ [dādhīsuta] *n* daughter of ocean—Laxmi (goddess of wealth). 2 sea shell.

ਦਧਿਖੀਰ [dādhīkhir] *Skt* क्षीरੋदधि *n* ocean of milk.

ਦਧਿਜ [dādhij], ਦਧਿਜਾਇਆ [dādhijāia], ਦਧਿਜਾਤ [dādhijāt] *n* butter. 2 moon created from the ocean, moon born from the ocean. 3 pearl. "jhalār dādhijāe."—*GV 6*. 'fringe of pearls.' 4 See ਦਧਿਸੁਤਾ.

ਦਧਿਰਿਪੁ ਧਨਨੀ [dādhīripu dhānni] An ignorant scribe has wrongly noted down this version in place of the original text *dvīpripudhunī* in 596 section of *Shastarnammala*, which means—*dvīp* (elephant), its enemy *ṣer* (lion), army producing roaring sound like the lion. 2 gun.

ਦਧਿਚ [dādhic], ਦਧੀਚਿ [dādhicī], ਦਧੀਚ [dādhīc] *Skt* दध्यक्ष Both the words ਦਧੀਚ or ਦਧੀਚਿ are correct. a Vedic sage, son of Atharav born from the womb of Shanti. There is a legend that Indar taught him the art of making wine on the condition that if he revealed it further to anybody, he would be beheaded. Ashvini Kumars persuaded Dadhichi to reveal the art of wine-making. To save him from the wrath of Indar, they attached the head of a horse in place of Dadhichi's own head. When Indar chopped off this head of the horse, Ashvini Kumars reinstalled the original head on Dadhichi's body.

According to *Rig Ved*, Indar cut the bodies

of 810 Vritr demons with the help of Dadhichi's bones. There is a reference in Mahabharat and Purans that Dadhichi got a boon from Yam (god of death) that his (Dadhichi's) bones would be mightier than the knobbed club of Indar and the dynasty of Vritr could be destroyed with these bones only.

ਦਨੁ [dānu] daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, who gave birth to the demons.

ਦਨੁਜ [dānuj] progeny of Danu; demons.

ਦਨੁਜੇਸ [dānujes] lord of the demons, king of demons, Hiranyakashipu, Ravan etc.

ਦਨੁਪਤਿ [dānupati] Kashyap. See ਦਨੁ.

ਦਨੁਬੰਸ [dānubās] dynasty of the demons, lineage of the demons.

ਦਨੋਤਿ [dānoti] *Skt* दनुति causes pain (*vr* ਦੁ means to give pain, to cause one to suffer). "nā dānoti jasmānen jānam jārādhi mārā bhārā."—*gūjēdev*. 'meditating upon glory, fear of rebirth, old age, mental disorder, death does not cause any pain.' 2 See ਦਨੁਨ.

ਦਪਟ [dāpəṭ] *n* growl, threat. 2 sprint, attack, invasion. "dāpəṭ pəṭhyo cāmu māhi."—*sāloh*.

ਦਫ [dāf] *A* دف *n* tambourine. "baje dāph nāphirā."—*sāloh*.

ਦਫਤਨ [dāf-tən] *A* دفن *adv* suddenly, all of a sudden.

ਦਫਤਰ [dāf-tar] *P* دفتر *n* office; place where documentation of files is done. 2 files wrapped or tied in a piece of cloth.

ਦਫਤਰਿ [dāphtari] in the office, within the office. "jake dāphtari puche nā lekha."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਦਫਤਰੁ [dāphtaru] See ਦਫਤਰ 2. "dāphtaru dāi jāb kaḥ he."—*s kabir*.

ਦਫਨ [dāfən] *A* دفن *n* act of pitching in the soil. 2 act of burying the dead body. Although the tradition of burying the dead body prevails in many religious communities, it is an essential part of the Islamic tradition.¹ According to

Hindu tradition, only the ascetics and infants (whose teeth are not yet grown) are buried. From the Bible, it becomes clear that the practice of burying the corpses was in common much before the arrival of Islam.

ਦਫਨਾ [dāphnana] *v* bury, pitch. "pun hute murid ju ārdh le nīke tāhī dāphnāi dīyā."—*NP*. 'The disciples buried half the sheet of the Guru's garment.'

ਦਫਾ [dāpha] *A* دفا *n* times. "anik dāpha sāmjhavān kino."—*GPS*. 2 section, class, line. "rakh lāi sābh gop dāpha."—*krisan*. 3 section of law; manual or agreement. 4 *A* دف, dispelling, driving away. "dānāv kār dāpha."—*sāloh*.

ਦਫੀਨਹ [dāfinah] *A* دفینه *adj* buried under the ground. 2 *n* wealth hidden under the ground, treasure trove.

ਦਬਕਣਾ [dābakṇa] *v* crouch in fear. 2 threaten, frighten.

ਦਬਕਾ [dābka] *n* threat, authority, awe. "dilli me dābka bāhu pāyo."—*GPS*. 2 shelf or arch just above the roof to store domestic goods. *Skt* दबट.

ਦਬਗਰ [dābgar] *n* maker of large leather container (by compressing and burning leather till the paste is formed).

ਦਬਟ [dābāṭ] *n* threat, awe. 2 sense of yielding under terror. "dānāv rū dābāṭe hē."—*cādi 1*.

ਦਬਟੀਐ [dābāṭiē] should threaten. 2 should donate. "ap khāndi khērī dābāṭiē."—*var ram 3*. 'took offerings and distributed to others.'

ਦਬਣਾ [dābṇa] *v* bury. See ਦਫਨ. "ānta dhānu dhārī dābṇa."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਦਬਦਬਾ [dābdāba] *A* دبا *n* awe, grandeur, authority.

ਦਬੋਲਣਾ [dābōllṇa] *v* cause one to run under threat; threaten and push away.

ਦਬਰੁ ਖੁਸਰੁ [dābrū ghusrū] *xa* *n* one who hides in one's house; coward. 2 lax in following the

¹See ਕਰਾਰ about the ritual of burying.

dictums of Sikhism, fearing opposition from the public and self-opinionated persons.

ਦਬਾਉ [dābau] *n* warning, threat. 2 pressure, tension. 3 authority.

ਦਬਾਉਣਾ [dābauna] *v* bury. 2 threaten, frighten. 3 seize, occupy.

ਦਬਾਊ [dābau] *adj* heavy. 2 whose front is heavier than the rear.

ਦਬਾਕਤ [dābakat], **ਦਬਾਗਤ** [dābagat] *A* دباغت *n* pressure. 2 awe.

ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨ [dābistan] *P* دبستان *n* place of learning, school, educational institution.

ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਜਾਹਬ [dābistane majahab] دبستان مجاہد *n* school of religious teachings; scripture containing doctrines of various religions. Sheikh Mohammad Muhsin, alias Fani, a resident of Persia, disciple of Sheikh Mahibulla. It is estimated that he was born around 1615. He spent major span of his life in Kashmir. He wrote the book 'dābistane majahab' in about 1645.¹ He was in correspondance with Guru Hargobind and held many meetings with the true Master. Many of his writings about Sikhism are worth reading. He died in 1670.

ਦਬੀਰ [dābir] *A* دبر *n* writer, author, scribe.

ਦਬੂ [dābu] *Sk* دبو *n* "ghābu dābu jāb jārie bichurāt prem bīhal."—*cāubole m 5*. domestic articles.

ਦਬੈਲ [dābel] *adj* under pressure. 2 overloaded. 3 buried under debt.

ਦਬੰਗ [dāōng] *adj* having dominating appearance, domineering, awesome, dauntless.

ਦਭ [dābh], **ਦਭੂ** [dābhu] *Sk* दभू *vr* deceive, cheat, ruin. See ਦੰਭ. 2 *Sk* दभ *n* type of spear grass. "thiū pāvahi dābhu."—*s fārid*. See ਕੁਸ਼.

ਦੰਭ [dābbh] See ਦਭੂ 2.

ਦਮ [dām] *Sk* दम *vr* suppress; calm one down; win. 2 *n* sense of controlling one's senses.

¹Several writers consider Mir Zulafkar Ali alias Mubid Shah as the author of this book.

3 home, dwelling place. 4 brother of Danyanti, wife of king Nall. 5 son of Marut – a king belonging to the solar dynasty. 6 *P* १ breath. "hām admi hā ikdāmī."—*dhāna m 1*. 7 १ cash, currency. "bīnu dām ke sōda nāhi haṭ."—*ghāu a m 1*. See ਦਿਹਮ and ਦਿਹਮ. 8 one fourth of a pice. "sām karte dām aḥ kau."—*bīla m 5*. 9 १ control of breathing and respiratory system, breathing exercise and regulating respiration, check on breathing. "jāb sābh dām kārke ik var. pāhūcē jāhī khudāi dārbar."—*GPS*.

ਦਮਕ [dāmāk] *n* light, brightness. 2 cash, currency, wealth. "dāmāk de dokh dukh āpās le āsadhū."—*BGK*. 3 *Sk* adj that which suppresses or subdues the senses.

ਦਮਕਣਾ [dāmākṇa] *v* shine, illuminate.

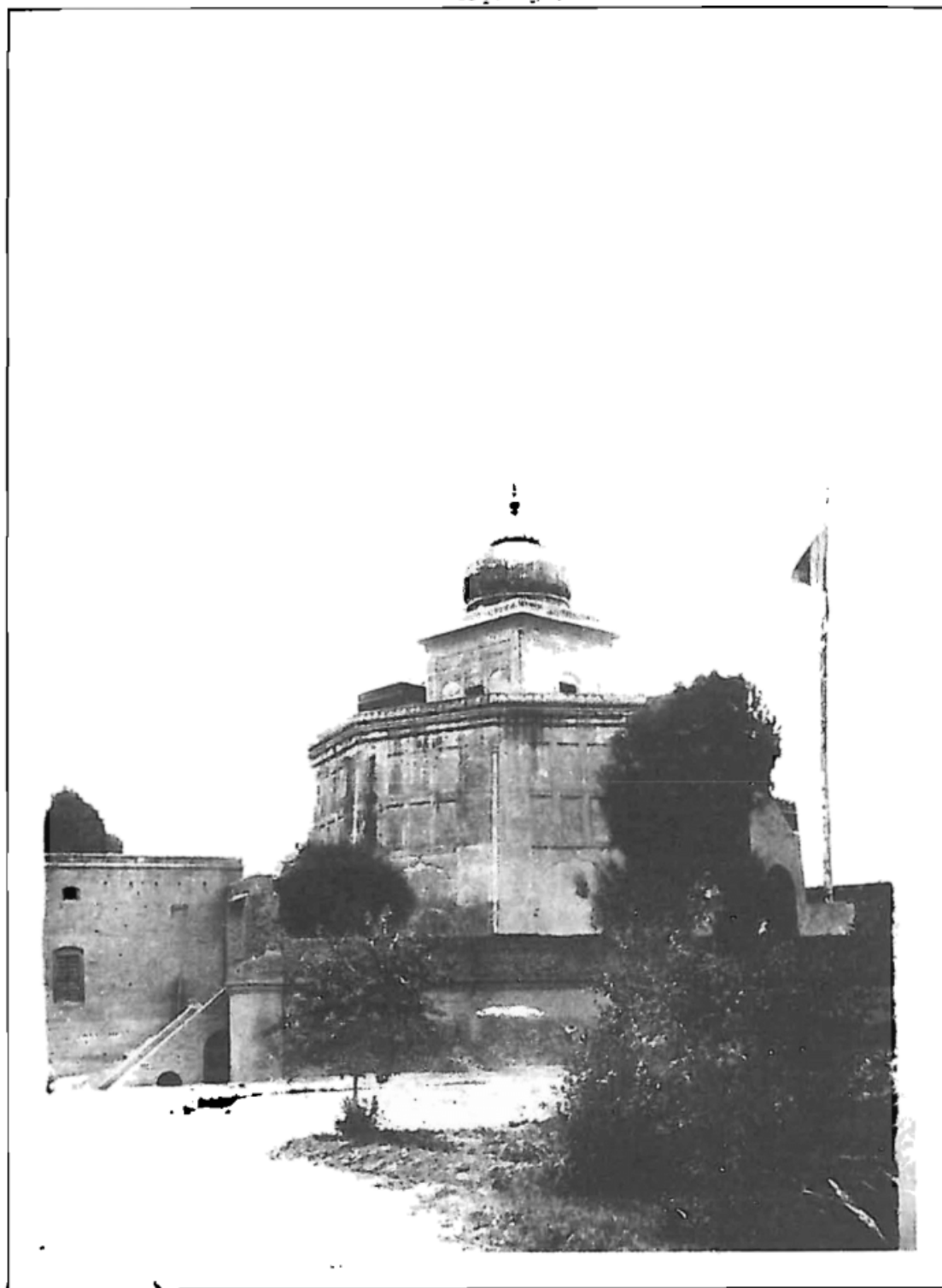
ਦਮਕਿਯਾਹੁ [dāmākīyāhu] with wealth, by spending money, with money. "is prem ki dāmākīyāhu holi saṭ."—*cāubole m 5*. 'Could love for Him be purchased.'

ਦਮਘੋਸ਼ [dāmghoṣh] See ਸਿਸੁਪਲ.

ਦਮਜੋਰਾ [dāmjoṛa] *Dg* *n* one who accumulates wealth; miser, niggard.

ਦਮਦਮਾ [dāmdāma] *P* دما *n* large kettledrum, wardrum. 2 fort's minaret. 3 See ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ. **ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [dāmdāma sahib] a raised platform for the Guru to sit for sometime. Famous holy places bearing this name are given below:

(1) a famous place in memory of Guru Gobind Singh near village Sabo Ki Talwandi under police station Rama, tehsil Bathinda, subdivision Barnala of Patiala state, which is also known as Kashi (educational centre) of the Sikhs. The tenth Guru stayed here for nine and a half months, due to the unbounded devotion of Bhai Dalla. Mata Sundri and Mata Sahib Kaur came here with Bhai Mani Singh right from Delhi to have the Guru's glimpse

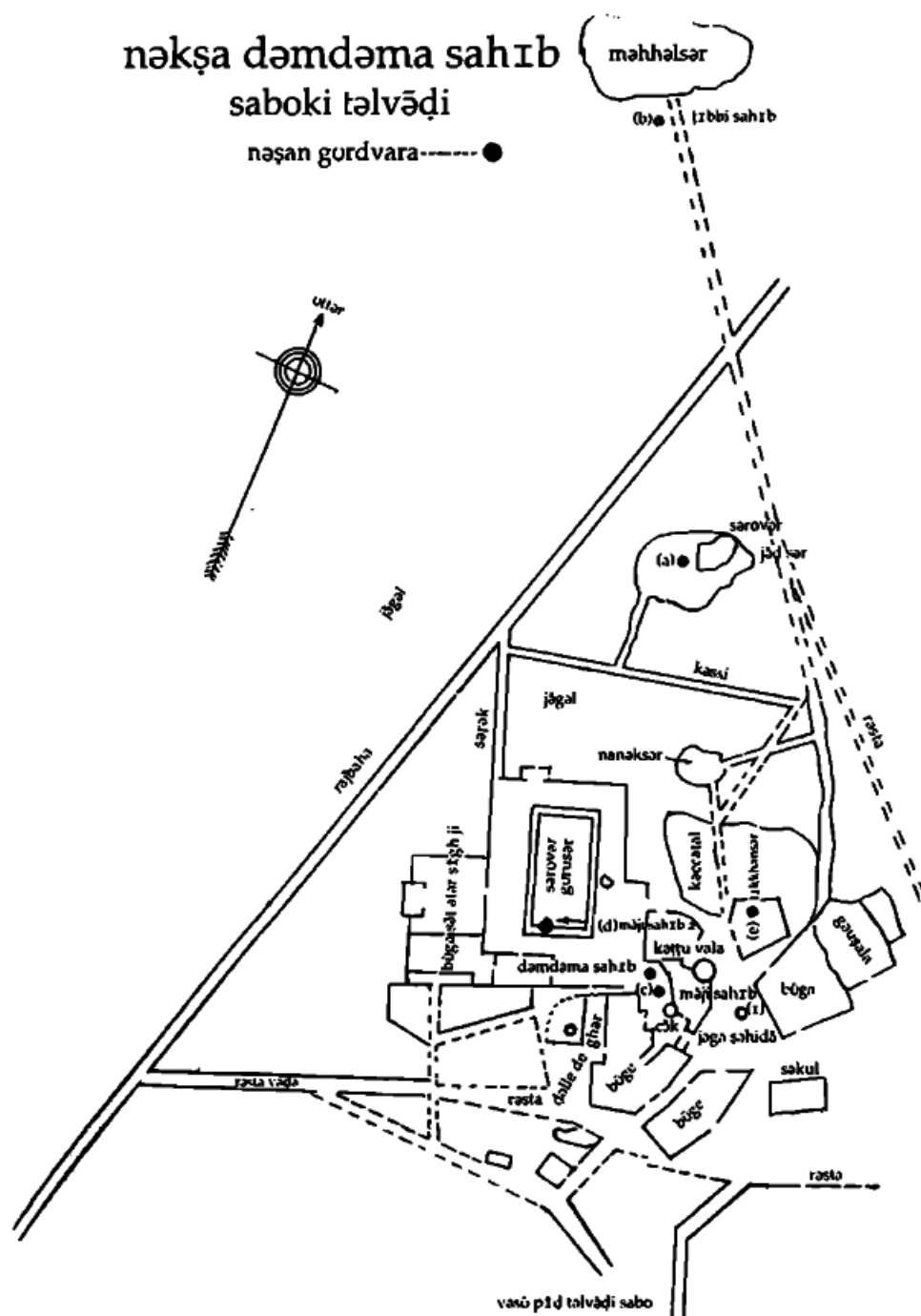


DAMDAMA SAHIB - SABOO KI TALWANDI

nākṣa dāmdāma sahib

saboki tēlvāḍi

nāṣan gurdvara-----●



MAP OF DAMDAMA SAHIB – SABOO KI TALWANDI

or darshan. Relying on his spiritual insight, the Guru recited the full text of Guru Granth Sahib and got it scribed as a new scripture at this holy place.¹ Here eminent rulers of Phul dynasty, Tilok Singh and Ram Singh, were duly baptised by him. The Guru blessed this wilderness to grow and become luxuriant and verdant to be irrigated by canals. Baba Deep Singh Shaheed was assigned the duty of the head priest of this holy shrine, which passed on to his successors. Now the chief priest is Shahzadpur² of Baba Deep Singh's lineage.

A huge religious congregation is held on the 1st day of Baisakh every year. Late Sant Attar Singh contributed a lot to the service of this holy place. Damdama Sahib is a centre for Sikh writers and scholars. A monthly donation of Rs. 100 is offered by the Maharaja of Nabha state for the community kitchen. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of seven miles to the south-west of Maiser Khana railway station. It is five miles away from Rama station of B.B. & C.I. Railways.

Following are the relics bestowed by the Guru to Dal Singh of this village (Talwandi Sabo). Preserved by his successor, Shamsheer Singh, they are as follows –

One sword, two turbans, two robes, two trousers, a falcon's string.

These relics are displayed every month on the tenth day of the bright phase of the moon. Following are other holy places here:

(a) Jandsar – a shrine of the tenth Master, half a mile to the north of this village. The

¹See ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

²Deep Singh ... was installed as first Mahant of a newly established gurdwara, known as Damdama Sahib. (Chiefs and Families of Note p.57, vol. I).

Guru disbursed salary to the employees here. The wild tree of Jand (*L. Prosopis specigera*) with which his horse was tied, still exists at this place.

(b) Tibbi Sahib – a holy place in memory of Guru Gobind Singh, half a mile to the north of this village where Hola Mohalla was organised by the Guru. The pond nearby this shrine is named as Mahalsar.

(c) Manji Sahib – Guru Tegbahadur stayed at this place for nine days. An elegant gurdwara with a golden dome stands near the main shrine.

(d) Manji Sahib 2 – a place in memory of Guru Tegbahadur to the south of Gurusar pond. The Guru gathered soil in his shawl at the time this holy tank was being dug.

(e) Likkhansar – this holy place to the east of the main shrine is in memory of Guru Gobind Singh who, while sharpening the reed pens, used to foretell that this place would be a centre for imparting knowledge, viz –

ih he prəgəṭ hāmari kasi.

pərh-hē ihā dhōr mātīrasi.

lekhək guni kəvīd grani.

bhuddhisīdhu hvehē it ani.

tīn ke karən kəlam gədh, det prəgəṭ hām dār,
sikkh səkha it pərhēge hāmare kəi hājār.

–GV 10.

(2) A holy place associated with Guru Amar Das is situated about half a mile to the north west of village Kanvan and two kōhs away from Khadoor to the south west direction of this village, the point upto which Guru Amar Das used to go backwards to bring water from river Beas for Guru Angad Dev to bathe.

(3) a platform raised in memory of the sixth Guru, situated one furlong to the west of Vadali, where he rested after killing a wild pig.

(4) a holy place related to the sixth Guru in

Hargobindpur, where he used to hold congregations.

(5) a sacred place relating to Guru Hargobind in a garden near Una.

(6) a congregation place in Kiratpur Sahib from where Guru Har Rai used to address gatherings.

(7) a raised resting platform for Guru Tegbahadur near Dhoobari town in Assam on the bank of river Brahmaputra. See ਪੁਬਰੀ and ਰੰਗਮਾਟੀ.

(8) a place near Amritsar commercial market where Guru Tegbahadur stayed for a while on his way to Valla.

(9) a place in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh used to sit.

(10) a sacred place in memory of the tenth Guru in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ 6.

(11) See ਰਕਬਾ 4.

ਦਮਨ [dəmən] *Sk* *n* act of suppressing. 2 penalty imposed to crush someone. 3 act of controlling the senses.

ਦਮਨਕ [dəmnək] *Sk* *adj* suppressor, oppressor.

ਦਮ ਮਨ [dəm mən] *P* دَمْ مَن do not utter a word, keep quiet.

ਦਮਯੰਤੀ [dəmyānti] daughter of Bhim, ruler of Vidarbha and wife of Nall, king of Nishadha. During her time, she was a woman of exquisite beauty and piety. When the king lost everything in gambling and for long went incognito, she remained loyal to her husband and suffered a lot in separation. At last they were reunited, and led a happy and comfortable life. This legend is described in detail in Van-Parva of Mahabharat. An abridged version is also inscribed in 157th Charitar of Dasam Granth.

ਦਮਰਾ [dəmra] suppression, act of controlling the senses. "əthon pursa dəmra."—*dhana namdev*. 2 rupee. See ਦਮ.

ਦਮਰੀ [dəmri] See ਦਮੜੀ.

ਦਮਵੰਤੀ [dəmvānti] This word has been used for ਦਮਯੰਤੀ. See ਦਮਯੰਤੀ. "dəmvānti pun.tfh bəryo."—*charitr* 157.

ਦਮੜਾ [dəmra] *n* wealth, money, cash, coin. "dəmra pāl na pāve, na ko devē dhir."—*sri a m* 5.

ਦਮੜੀ [dəmri] *n* one fourth of a paisa.

ਦਮਾ [dəma] *P* دَم *n* blow pipe, pipe to blaze fire. 2 an ailment of lungs, respiratory disorder. Asthma *A* ضيق النفس When vital air, due to phlegm, gets obstructed within the food pipe, the respiratory system is held up, breathing becomes difficult and gets very painful. A whistling sound is produced in the lung pipes. The main signs of this disease are restlessness, heaviness of head, flatulency, painful coughing, occasional vomiting. Asthma is more painful from after noon till mid night. There are five types of asthma according to Ayurvedic system of medicine. viz—

māha svas, urādh svas, chīnn svas, tāmāk svas and kṣudr svas.

Its causes are dry, heavy and constipating food and eatables which increase phlegm, stale meals, chilled water, smoke and dust, excessive drinking, obsessive sexual indulgence, fasting, remaining thirsty for long times, retaining urine and stool etc.

This is also a hereditary disease.

The common treatment of asthma is to eat and lick the following items—

- (i) black pepper with jaggery.
- (ii) extract of ginger mixed with honey.
- (iii) decoction of bamboo in honey.
- (iv) decoction of Bill tree leaves in honey.
- (v) oxide of stag horns in dried grapes; and:
- (vi) Put thorn like growth of barley ears in a small earthen pot, moisten it with milk of āk (a wild plant of sandy region—*calotropis procera*).

Cover the pot and place it over hot dung cakes. Take it out, let it cool, then grind the barley growth. Now give upto two rattis of this powder with honey or raisin to the patient.

(vii) Take six mashas of viola odorata, six mashas of rhododendron i.e. gauzuban, two pieces of figs, seven jujube fruits, eleven ripe cordia myxa. Soak all these medicines in water for the whole night and boil it in the morning, put some sugar in it and give it to the patient.

(viii) Inhale smoke of yellow leaves or roots of datura, which is very beneficial for an asthma patient.

An asthma patient should not take water for at least two gharis (45 minutes) after taking meals and should drink in small water quantity. He must take simple but clean diet and avoid taking acerbic, oily and viscuous food.

ਦਮਾ [dəmā] P دما, adj easily provoked. 2 wrathful, enraged. 3 See ਦਮਾਨ.

ਦਮਾਦ [dəmad] See ਦਮਾਦ.

ਦਮਾਨ [dəman] P دمان, n time, period. 2 adj shouting in joy or in anger.

ਦਮਾਮ [dəmam] See ਦਵਾਮ. 2 See ਦਮਾਮ. "dholan bəjari dākət dəmam."—GPS.

ਦਮਾਮਾ [dəmama] P دما, n large kettledrum, wardrum. "gəgən dəmama bəjro."—maru kabir. 'Sense – the Guru's word struck a cord in the mind.'

ਦਮਾਲੜਾ [dəmalṛa], ਦਮਾਲਾ [dəmala] See ਦਮਾਲੜਾ.

ਦਮਾਵਤਿ [dəmavəti] See ਦਮਾਵਤੀ. "jənu nəl mīlī dəmavəti ai."—cāṛitr 298.

ਦਮਿ [dəmi] with each breath. "dəmi dəmi sēda sēmalda."—m 3 var bīha. 'recites Thy name with each breath.'

ਦਮਿਅੰਤੀ [dəmiānti] See ਦਮਾਯੰਤੀ.

ਦਮੀ [dəmi] adj living being. "həm admi hā ik dāmi."—dhāna m 1. 2 Skt दमिन् who controls his senses.

ਦਮੀਦਨ [dəmidən] P دمن v flare up with anger. 2 sprout, germinate. 3 rise. 4 blow.

ਦਮੁ [dəmu] breath. See ਦਮ 6. "iku dāmu saca visre."—m 3 var bīha.

ਦਮੈ ਤੈ [dəmē tē] with money, by purchasing. "phākardes kīṛ mīl dāme tē?"—BG. 'How can one purchase the company of holy persons?'

ਦਮੋਦਰ [dəmodər] See ਦਮੋਦਰ. "sāt kīṛpal dāial dāmodər."—dhāna m 5.

ਦਮੋਦਰਿ [dəmodərī], ਦਮੋਦਰੀ [dəmodrī], ਦਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [dəmodrī mata] See ਦਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. "rup dāmodərī kojimī sūdər, tyō hārīgobīd rup vīsala."—GPS. "pīkh dāmodrī hve bālīhari. palət putr prīṭi urdhari."—GPS.

ਦਮੜਕ [dəmṛk] See ਦਮੜਕ. 2 sound of kettledrum; thud. "dəmāṁ dāṁṁkē."—mācch.

ਦਯ [dəy] vr distribute, divide, accept, have mercy. See ਦਯਾ.

ਦਯਧਾਨਿ [dəydhāni] Some scribe has written dāydhāni in place of dvīpāni in section 441 of Shastarnammala. Here dvīp means elephants and āni stands for army, meaning army of elephants.

ਦਯਾ [dəya] Skt दय vr have mercy, donate, nurture. 2 n pity, mercy. "dəya dhārī hārī nath."—tōḍi m 5. 3 God; the Creator; the Bestower. "dəya kī sēhū."—cāṛitr 2.

ਦਯਾਸਾਗਰ [dəyasagār] ocean of mercy, sea of compassion.

ਦਯਾਸਿੰਘ [dəyasīgh] a Khatri, Daya Ram Softi of Lahore, who offered himself to Guru Gobind Singh, for being beheaded during the congregation held on Vaisakh 1st of Sammat 1756 at Keshgarh (Anandpur). He was the first to be duly baptised and was renamed Daya Singh. The Guru installed him as the leader of five beloved Sikhs. See ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਗਥੇ.

He was assigned the duty of handing over Zaffarnama to Aurangzeb. A Rahitnama

written by him is also available. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 11.

ਦਯਾਕੋਰ [dəyākōr] wife of Baba Hari Das of Lahore, who gave birth to Guru Ram Das. 2 mother of Guru Angad Dev. See ਅੰਗਦ ਕੁਰੂ. 3 wife of Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi – chief of Gujarat. She got remarried to Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1811 AD. After the death of her husband, she gave birth to princes Kashmira Singh and Peshora Singh. Kashmira Singh was killed alongwith Baba Bir Singh Naurangabadi by the Sikh army in 1843, while Peshora Singh died in 1844 in Attak fighting along with Fateh Khan Tiwana and Sardar Charhat Singh Attari. Daya Kaur expired in 1843.

ਦਯਾਚੰਦ [dəyācānd] follower of Guru Hargobind. He was a great warrior, who showed remarkable valour in the battle of Amritsar.

ਦਯਾ ਧਰਜਚਰ ਰਾਇ [dəyā dhəjəcər rai] In a puzzle in Gurvilas Bhai Sukha Singh has attributed this name to Bhai Daya Singh.

ਦਯਾਨਤ [dəyānat] *أمانة* *n* honesty, truthfulness, righteousness.

ਦਯਾਨਤਦਾਰ [dəyānatdar] *P* *adj* honest, righteous, truthful.

ਦਯਾਨਤਦਾਰੀ [dəyānatdari] See ਦਯਾਨਤ.

ਦਯਾਨਿਧਾਨ [dəyānidhan], **ਦਯਾਨਿਧਿ** [dəyānidhi] *adj* treasure of mercy, extremely merciful.

ਦਯਾਨੰਦ [dəyānānd] See ਆਰਯਸਮਾਜ.

ਦਯਾਮਯ [dəyāmāy] *adj* merciful; who is overwhelmingly merciful. 2 *n* the Creator.

ਦਯਾਰ [dəyār] *adj* merciful, compassionate. “*həri guru dəyārā*.”—*sāhəs m* 5. 2 *n* cedar (tree). 3 *A* *دار* house. 4 homeland, country, foreign land.

ਦਯਾਰਾਮ [dəyāram] a valiant follower of the tenth Master, son of Jati Malak, who fought gallantly against enemies in the battle of Bhangani. Thus is he described in chapter eight

of Vichitar Natak:

“*kupyo devtesā dəyāram juddhā, kīyo droṅki jyō mähā juddh suddhā*.”

ਦਯਾਲ [dəyal] chief of Bijharwal, a hill state, who is referred to in the battle of Nadon, Thus go the lines in Vichitar Natak:

“*tāhā ek bajyo mähā bir dəyalā, rākhi laj jnē sābhē bījharvalā*.”

2 a devotee and pious Sikh of Peshawar, known as Baba Dyal. While staying in Rawalpindi he preached the Sikh doctrine with great success. The followers of his sect are called Nirankaris. See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ.

3 See ਦਯਾਲੂ.

ਦਯਾਲਸਿੰਘ [dəyālsingh] son of Bhai Dharam Singh and grand son of Bhai Roop Chand. He founded village Dyalpura in Nabha state. Bhai Sahib of Bagrhian is his descendant. See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ and ਰੂਪ ਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ. 2 a Sidhu Jatt of Sur Singh, who turned a great warrior after getting baptized by Guru Gobind Singh. After joining the Khalsa army, he fought bravely against the tyrants in the battles of Anandpur. 3 See ਜਗਨਮਨ.

ਦਯਾਲਦਾਸ [dəyāldas] He was son of Gore and grandson of Bhai Bhagtoo, who lived in village Bhuchho. He remained in attendance of the tenth Master during the latter's stay at Damdama Sahib. The Guru told him to get baptised, which he gladly accepted to do.

ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ [dəyālpura] a village in subdivision Phul in Nabha state, founded by honourable Baba Dyal Singh, a descendant of Bhai Roop Chand. At the time of the Guru's visit to this place, the land on which Dyalpura village was later founded, belonged to village Kangarh. This land has remained in the possession of Rayjodh and his descendants, who served both the sixth and the tenth Gurus with utmost devotion. There are two historical gurdwaras

here – one is situated at the place where Guru Gobind Singh dictated Zaffarnama to be delivered to Aurangzeb. This holy place is elegantly built through the efforts of Sant Mani Singh who has named it as Zaffarnama Sahib. Land measuring about 70 ghumaons, free from any revenue cess, has been allotted to this gurdwara by the Nabha state.

The second gurdwara is in memory of Guru Hargobind. While staying at Kangarh the Guru pleased with the dedication and devotion of Rayjodh visited this place. The Jand tree to which the Guru's horse was tied still exists here. This shrine is sixteen miles to the north of Rampura Phul railway station. 2 a village in tehsil Balabgarh, district Gurgaon. Guru Hargobind visited this place while returning from Gwalior. 3 See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ ਸੋਢੀਆਂ.

ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ ਸੋਢੀਆਂ [dāyalpura soḍhiā] a village near Chhat Banur under police station Lalru in tehsil Rajpura of Patiala state. This village was gifted to Sodhis of Kiratpur by the Patiala state in Sammat 1858.

These Sodhis are descendants of Bibi Roop Kaur (foster daughter of Guru Har Rai). Their ancestors were priests of the shrine of Mata Raj Kaur at Manimajra. This village was donated by the state because Sodhis were too indigent to manage their day-to-day affairs there. See ਰੂਪ ਕੌਰ.

ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰੀ [dāyalpuri] a disciple of ascetic Shitalpuri, who lived in Sirhind. Moved by the martyrdom of the Guru's sons and apprehending the disaster to befall Sirhind, he approached the tenth Master at village Dina. Responding to his request, the tenth Master remarked that his habitation and its surroundings would be spared by the Khalsa.

ਦਯਾਲਾ [dāyala] See ਦਿਆਲਾ.

ਦਯਾਲੂ [dāyalu], **ਦਯਾਵਾਨ** [dāyavan], **ਦਯਾਵੰਤ**

[dāyavāt] adj merciful, compassionate.

ਦਯਿ [dāyɪ], **ਦਯੁ** [dāyu] *n* the Creator, the transcendental One. See ਦੈਵ. "dāyɪ mare maha hātīare." – *gūj m* 4. "dāyu gusai mitula." – *gāu m* 5. "dāyu visari vigucna." – *barahmaha majh*.

ਦਯੈ [dāyɛ] to the Divine, to the Creator. "me jugɪ jugɪ dāyɛ sevri." – *sri m* 5 *pepar*.

ਦਯੋਸ [dāyos] See ਦਯੋਸ.

ਦਯੋਤ [dāyōt] See ਦੈਤ. "ek mahā bālvāt dāyōt." – *krisan*.

ਦਰ [dər] *Sk* (See ਦਿ *vr*) *n* fear, terror. "ka dər he jəm ko tin jivən, āt bhaje guru tegbāhadur?" – *GPS*. "dāhɪt dukh dokhən ko dər." – *NP*. 2 *conch*. "gāda cākɪ dər ābuj dharu." – *NP*. 3 *cave*, cavern. 4 *act of tearing*; destroying. 5 *P*, door, gate. "dər det bātɪ su mukatɪ ko." – *NP*. 6 *adv* inside, within. "dər gos kun kətar." – *trīg m* 1. "aɪ prāvese puri dər jənu udyo so cādu. nɪj dər dər dara khəri le mal bālūdu." – *GPS*. 7 *short for* ਦਰਬਾਰ. "kāhu nanak dər ka bicar." – *bher m* 5. 8 *H* rate, price. 9 *honour*, appreciation. 10 This word is also used for dāl at several places. "devtɪā dərɪ nale." – *jəpu*. 'with the band of deities.'

ਦਰਾਵੇਸਤਨ [dər-avextən] *P* درآویختن, *v* suspend, hang. 2 *grapple*.

ਦਰਸ [dərəs] *Sk* ਦਰਸ *n* new moon night, moonless night. "dɪn gurpārəb dərəs sākṛātɪ." – *GPS*. 2 *sight*, glimpse. "mən māhɪ priti nɪrājən dərəs." – *sukhmāni*. 3 *scripture*. "bed car khāṭ dərəs." – *var maru* 2 *m* 5. 4 *A*, lesson, chapter.

ਦਰਸਨ [dərən] *Sk* ਦਰਸਨ *n* source of vision – eye. 2 *glimpse*. "dərən kau locē sābhukoi." – *sūhi m* 5. In poetics, view/glimpse (dərən) is regarded as of four types according –

(a) śṛavāṇ dərṣan – concretising within one's heart the view of one's beloved (deity) on hearing the attributes. "suṇɪɛ lage

sahajrdhianu."—*japu*. "suṇi suṇi jiva soi tumari. tū pritām ṭhakor eti bhari."—*majh m 5*.

(b) *citr darsan*—the glimpse of the beloved one's (deity) picture. "gur ki murati man mahi dhianu."—*g5d m 5*. "mohan mit ko citr lakhe bhai citr hi si, to vicitr kahā he?"—*padmakar*.

(c) *svapan darsan*—seeing the beloved one in a dream. "suṇi sakhie meri nid bhali me apāṇa piru milia."—*gau chāt m 5*.

(d) *pratyakṣ darsan*—viewing the beloved one in person i.e. face to face. "adisat agocar alakh nirājan so dekha gurmukhi akhi."—*varsri m 4*. 3 mirror, looking glass. 4 religious scripture, holy book. See ਖਟ ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ. "khaṭ darsan varte vartara. gur ka darsan agam apara."—*asa m 3*. "darsan choḍi bhāe samedarsi."—*maru kabir*. 'Instead of having faith in the six schools only (they) began to respect all the schools of philosophy.' 5 denoting the number six, as there are only six schools of philosophy. 6 religion. "Ikna darsan ki partiti nā aia."—*var vad m 3*.

ਦਰਸਨਿ [darsani] on having a glimpse, on viewing. "darsani rupi aparu."—*varasa*.

ਦਰਸਨੀ [darsani] adj having faith in a school of philosophy. "darsani hot khaṭ darsatitke."—*BGK*. 'one begins having faith in the Guru's precepts after attaining knowledge of the six schools of philosophy.' 2 *Sk* ਦਰਸਨੀਯ worth seeing, beautiful, exquisite. 3 See ਦਰਸਨੀ ਹੁੰਡੀ.

ਦਰਸਨੀ ਹੁੰਡੀ [darsani hūḍi] a promissory note, on presenting which, one can get money; exchange bill. "Ikhi darsani tih kar dini."—*GPS*.

ਦਰਸਨੀ ਭਿਉਡੀ [darsani dīhuḍi], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ** [darsani darvaja], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਦਵਾਰ** [darsani davar], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਪੋਰ** [darsani por] adj very beautiful gate, exquisite gate. 2 *n* principal gate, entrance gate, main gate of a palace or a temple. 3 the

main gate of Harimandir on the bank of Amrit Sarovar. "sūdar banyo darsani por."—*GPS*.

ਦਰਸਨੁ [darsanu] See ਦਰਸਨ. "darsanu dekhi bhāi nihkeval."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਦਰਸਾ [darsa] See ਦਰਸਨ 2. "Ikhi luki nā devahi darsa."—*sri a m 5*. 2 ਦਰਸਾ pertaining to the moonless night.

ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ [darsauna] *v* display for glimpse or view, show. 2 suggest.

ਦਰਸਾਇਆ [darsaia] showed. 2 *n* glimpse, view. "manorath puranu hove bheṭati gurdarsaia."—*majh m 5*.

ਦਰਸਾਇਣਾ [darsaia] See ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ. 2 on having a glimpse. "bali bali gurdarsaia."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦਰਸਾਨਾ [darsana] See ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ. 2 appeared.

ਦਰਸਾਨਿਓ [darsanio] showed, helped in having (His) glimpse. 2 viewed, had a glimpse.

ਦਰਸਾਯਾ [darsaya] showed, enabled one to have a glimpse. "parbrahm satiguri darsaya."—*savaye m 5 ke*.

ਦਰਸਾਰ [darsar], **ਦਰਸਾਰਾ** [darsara], **ਦਰਸਾਰੁ** [darsaru] *n* glimpse, view. "avilokan punah punah karau jan ka darsaru."—*suhi m 5*. "hit cit sabh pran dhan nanak darsari."—*brla m 5*. "bidhi kitu pavau darsare."—*suhi m 5*. 2 adj ਦਰਸਾਰੀ worth seeing, worthy to view.

ਦਰਸਾਵਾ [darsavra], **ਦਰਸਾਵਾ** [darsava] sight, vision, view. "rupavahi haridarsavra."—*suhi m 5 gunvati*. "neṭ triptase dekhi darsava."—*sar m 5*.

ਦਰਸਾਵੇ [darsave] of the view, of the glimpse. "mani piyas bahut darsave."—*naf m 5*. 2 shows. 3 appears.

ਦਰਸੀ [darsi] in (His) glimpse. "nanak darsai lina jiu jali mina."—*sar chāt m 5*. 2 through a glimpse, by viewing.

ਦਰਸੀ [darsi] *Sk* ਦਰਸਿਨ adj viewer, beholder. 2 who contemplates, who ponders over. See ਦੂਰਦਰਸੀ.

ਦਰਸੁ [dārasu] glimpse, view. 2 ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ vision. "dārasu saphlto dārasu pekhro."—*māla pāṭal* m 5.

ਦਰਸੇਰੈ [dārsere] view, glimpse. "dekhi sadhu dārsere."—*kan* m 5. 2 for viewing, to have a glimpse of.

ਦਰਸੈ [dārsō] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh, who is said to have laid down his life in a battle fought by the rulers of hill-states against Hussaini—the Mughal army commander. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ a 11, verse 57.

ਦਰਹਕੀਕਤ [dārhakikāt] *P* درحقیقت *adv* in fact, really, in reality.

ਦਰਹਾਲ [dārhāl] *P* درحال *adv* immediately, quickly, instantly.

ਦਰਹਾਲੀ [dārhālī] *n* quickness. *adv* quickly, immediately. "sa bat hove dārhālī."—*var ram* 3.

ਦਰਹਾਲੁ [dārhālū] See ਦਰਹਾਲ. "cālū dārhālū divanī bulaia."—*suhi kabir*.

ਦਰਕ [dārək] *Skt* *adj* timid, cowardly, chicken-hearted. See ਦਰ 1. 2 See ਦਰਕਨਾ. 3 *A* درک *n* entrance, approach. 4 understanding. 5 ability.

ਦਰਕਣਾ [dārəkṇa], ਦਰਕਨਾ [dārəkṇa] *v* be scared, feel heart's palpitation caused by fear. See ਦਰ 1. 2 crack, split. See ਦਰ 4. "dārām dārək gāyo pekh dāsnan pātī."—*cāḍī* 1. "dārki āgia."—*kṛīṣan*.

ਦਰਕਾਰ [dārkar] *P* درکار *adj* necessary, essential.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ [dārxaṣ] *P* درخش *n* brightness. 2 lightning.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ਾਂ [dārxaṣā] *P* درخش *adj* bright.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ੀਦਾ [dārxaṣīda] *P* درخشید *adj* shining.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ੀਦਨ [dārxaṣīdan] *P* درخشیدن *v* shine, glitter.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ਤ [dārxaṣat] *P* درخت *n* tree. "dārəkhat ab as kar."—*var majh* m 1.

ਦਰਖੁਰ [dārṣur] *P* درخور *able*, capable, worthy.

ਦਰਖੁਸ਼ਸਤ [dārṣvasat] *P* درخوست *wish*, desire. 2 application for expressing one's requirement.

ਦਰਗਹ [dārgah], ਦਰਗਹ [dārgah] *P* درگاه *n* court. 2 court of the Creator. "dārgah lekha māgie."

—*var sar* m 3. "se dārgah mā."—*var ram* 2 m 5. 3 company of pious/holy persons, association of holymen. "dārgah ādārī paic tēgu nā tūtāsī put."—*var asa*.

ਦਰਗਾਹ [dārgaha] a follower of Guru Hargobind. He belonged to the Bhandari subcaste. The Guru taught him the definitions of four types of discourses. See ਦਰਦਾ.

ਦਰਗੁਜਸਤ [dārgujasat] *P* درگوش *adj* past. 2 died, expired.

ਦਰਗੁਜਸਤਨ [dārgujastan] *P* درگوشن *v* cross, pass. 2 move forward, go ahead. 3 die.

ਦਰਗੁਜਰ [dārgujar] *P* درگزر *n* pardon, forgiveness.

ਦਰ ਘਰ [dār ghar] main gate and residence. "dār ghar māhīla sohne."—*sri* a m 1. 'main entrance and palace.'

ਦਰਜ [dārāj] *A* درج *adj* written in black and white. 2 درز *n* crack, fissure, slit.

ਦਰਜਨ [dārjan] *E* dozen *n* a set of twelve, a group of twelve.

ਦਰਜਾ [dārja] *A* درجه *n* rank, status, designation. 2 class (high or low).

ਦਰਜੀ [dārjī] *P* درزی *n* tailor; one who stitches clothes.

ਦਰਣ [dārāṇ] *Skt* *n* act of tearing, setting apart. 2 See ਦਲਨ.

ਦਰਦ [dārād] *Skt* *adj* frightening, fearsome. 2 *n* region around Hindukhush that touches Kashmir. 3 cinnabar. 4 *P* در *n* pain, suffering. "dārād nīvarāhī jake ape."—*bavān*.

ਦਰਦਦੁਖ [dārād-dukḥ] *adj* horrible pain; pain beyond relief. See ਦਰਦ 1. "din dārād-dukḥ bhājna."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦਰਦਨਾਕ [dārādnak] *P* درناک *adj* painful. 2 tragic.

ਦਰਦਮੰਦ [dārādmād] See ਦਰਦਵੰਦ.

ਦਰਦਰੀ [dārādrī] *Dg* *n* earth, land.

ਦਰਦਵੰਤ [dārādvāt], ਦਰਦਵੰਦ [dārādvād] *P* دردمند *adj* sympathetic, compassionate. 2 realising other's pain, merciful. 3 poor, indigent. "dukḥia

dəradvād dəri aia."—*suhi ravidas*.

ਦਰਦੀ [dərdi] *adj* in pain, in distress. 2 who realises other's pain, sympathiser.

ਦਰਨ [dəran] See ਦਰਣ and ਦਲਨ.

ਦਰਨਯਾਬਦ [dərnayabād] *P* ۴۵ *n* indifferent, insensitive.

ਦਰਪ [dərap] *Sk* दर्प *n* arrogance, pride. "pir mir sīdh dərap chərən ko."—*NP*. 2 fever. 3 musk deer. 4 inspiration, aspiration.

ਦਰਪਣ [dərpən], ਦਰਪਨ [dərpən] *Sk* दर्पण *n* an object in which one's reflection makes him proud of his beauty; mirror. See ਦਰਪ. 2 inspiring, encouraging. 3 eyes.

ਦਰਪੇਸ਼ [dərpesh] *P* ۴۶ *adv* in the presence of, in front of. "darpes tu māni."—*tlāg namdev*.

ਦਰਬ [dərab] *Sk* द्रव्य *n* thing, material. 2 money, wealth. "kari anarath dārabu sācia so karaj ketu?"—*varjet*. 3 material. "pavak vikhe dārab ko dare."—*GPS*. 'provisions like ghee, barley, sugar, dry fruits etc.' 4 medicine, drug. 5 wine, liquor. 6 According to the Vaishnavites—earth, water, fire, air, sky, time, direction, soul and mind are the bases of qualities. 7 *Sk* दैत्य *n* demon. 8 *adj* destroyer, annihilator.

ਦਰਬਣੋ [dərbəno] *Sk* द्रव्य *n* gold, yellow metal. 2 wealth.

ਦਰਬਾਸਾ [dərbasa] दृष्ट (material) - आशा (expectation). expectation of wealth. "pərdərbasa gāumas tull jani ride."—*BGK*. 'lust for another's wealth.'

ਦਰਬਾਜਾ [dərbaja] See ਦਰਵਾਜਾ.

ਦਰਬਾਟ [dərbat] See ਦਰਵਾਟ and ਦਰਿਵਾਟ.

ਦਰਬਾਨ [dərbān] *P* ۴۷ *n* gatekeeper, gateman.

ਦਰਬਾਰ [dərbār] Or ਦਰਬਾਰੂ [dərbārū] *adv* door-to-door, at every doorstep. "bhaukat phire dārbārū."—*bher m 3*. 2 *P* ۴۸ *n* emperor court.

"dārbārən māhi tero dārbārā."—*guj a m 5*. 3 Sikh congregation. 4 Guru Granth Sahib. 5 the Golden Temple. 6 A raja is also called dārbār in Rajputana. e.g. "ajamritvele dārbār

rajdhani vic pādhare hən."

ਦਰਬਾਰਹ [dərbārəh] *P* ۴۹ *adj* for, about, regarding.

ਦਰਬਾਰਸਿੰਘ [dərbārasīgh] a bania (shopkeeper) of Sirhind, who turned a Sikh after being baptised by the tenth Master and fought bravely in the battles of Anandpur. 2 an Amritsar-based Sikh chief, pre-dating Nawab Kapoor Singh. He died in Sammat 1791.

ਦਰਬਾਰੀ [dərbārī], ਦਰਬਾਰੀ [dərbārī] *n* courtier, one who is entitled sit in the court of the ruler (king). "meṭi jati hue dārbārī."—*gūḍ ravidas*. "həm gurī kie dārbārī."—*asa m 5*. 2 (in the nominative case) official in the court of the king ..., officer of the state "pāc kṛisanva bhagī gae, le badhio jiu dārbārī."—*maru kabir*. 'five tillers of land (the five sensory organs) departed from the body, and the god of death caught hold of the being i.e. soul. 3 inside the court of the king. 4 at the gate. "ṭhaḍhe dārbārī."—*bīla kabir*. 5 Bhai Darbārī a Loomba Khatri, resident of village Majitha, district Amritsar, who attained spiritual realisation on becoming a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was appointed a preacher by the Guru.

ਦਰਬਾਰੂ [dərbārū] See ਦਰਬਾਰ.

ਦਰਬੀ [dərbī] with wealth; through money. "dārbī sianāpi nā oi rāhte."—*gāu m 5*. 2 See ਦਰਬੀ.

ਦਰਬੀ [dərbī] *Sk* दर्बी *n* spoon, service spoon, small ladle. 2 spoon used for offering ghee-like material to the sacred fire. 3 snake's hood.

ਦਰਬੀਭਾ [dərbībha] See ਬੀਭਾ.

ਦਰਬੂ [dərbū] See ਦਰਬੀ.

ਦਰਬ [dərbh] See ਦਰ.

ਦਰਬਸਰ [dərbhsar], ਦਰਬਜੜ [dərbhjār] root of wild grass, *L cimbopogon aromaticus*.

ਦਰਮਨ [dərmən] *P* ۴۹ *n* medicine, drug. 2 treatment; effort to cure an ailment. The

word *darmal* in Punjabi language is a transform of *darmen* e.g. "daru *darmal* da kujh asar nahi huda."

ਦਰਮਯਾਨ [*darmayan*] *P* درمیان *adv* between, in within.

ਦਰਮਯਾਨਾ [*darmayana*], **ਦਰਮਯਾਨੀ** [*darmayani*] *adj* medium, average.

ਦਰਮਲ [*darmal*] See **ਦਰਮਨ** 2.

ਦਰਮਾ [*darmā*] *P* درما *n* treatment, remedy. 2 way of curing a disease.

ਦਰਮਾਹਾ [*darmaha*] *P* درماہا *n* monthly salary, monthly pay. "kar *darmaha* dhig rakhlet." —GPS.

ਦਰਮਾਦਾ [*darmāda*] *P* درمادہ *adj* indigent, humble. 2 fatigued. "darmāde ṭhaḍhe dārbarī." —*biha kabir*.

ਦਰਮਿਆਨ [*darmian*] See **ਦਰਮਯਾਨ**.

ਦਰਯਾ [*darya*] *P* دریا *n* flowing water, river, stream. 2 ocean, sea.

ਦਰਯਾਈ [*daryai*] *adj* pertaining to a river. 2 *n* a silky fabric. 3 See **ਦਰਿਆਈ**.

ਦਰਯਾਈ ਘੋੜਾ [*daryai ghorā*] hippopotamus; an African horse having body like that of a rhino. It is found in marshlands and shrubs on the banks of rivers. 2 According to the ancient scriptures, it is assumed to be an imaginary horse and regarded as very beautiful and agile. Poets are of the view that hippopotamus is the progeny of *ucehshrava* horse which appeared at the time of ocean churning.

ਦਰਯਾਦਿਲ [*daryadil*] *P* *adj* broad-minded, generous.

ਦਰਯਾਪੱਥੀ [*daryapāṭhi*] a sect residing in Sindh and Balochistan, which worships Uderolal. According to a legend, a child named Uderolal was born to river Sindhu, after whom a town was named. There stands a temple in memory of Uderolal, which is a place of worship for both the Hindus and the Muslims, who regard (Uderolal) a holyman as per their own religious

beliefs. This holyman is also known by the names of Sheikh Tahir, Khwaja Khizar and Jindahpir.

ਦਰਯਾਫਤ [*daryafat*] *P* در یافت *n* enquiry.

ਦਰਯਾਫਤਨ [*daryaftan*] *P* در یافتن *v* get, receive. 2 know.

ਦਰਯਾਬ [*daryab*] *P* درياب (imperative) get, acquire. Its root is **ਦਰਯਾਫਤਨ**.

ਦਰਯਾਯੀ [*daryayi*] See **ਦਰਯਾਈ**. 2 See **ਦਰਿਆਈ**.

ਦਰਰਸੀਦਹ [*dār-rasidāh*], **ਦਰਰਸੀਦਾ** [*dār-rasida*] *P* در رسیدہ *adj* close to God. i.e. — who has acquired self-realisation. See **ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ ਰਸੀਦ**.

ਦਰਰਨ [*dār-rān*] *v* crush, rub, tear, trample.

ਦਰਰਨਿ [*dār-rāni*] *n* one that crushes — army. —*sanama*.

ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ [*darvaj*], **ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ** [*darvaza*] *P* دروازہ *n* gate, door, entrance. "nau *darvaj* nāve dār phike." —*kālī m 4*. 'Transitory are the pleasures of all the senses in the nine openings of the body.'

ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [*darvaja sahib*] a historical gate in village Bakala, where Guru Tegbahadur used to stay occasionally. See **ਬਕਾਲਾ**.

ਦਰਵਾਟ [*darvaṭ*] court-gate, door of the court, door of the Creator's abode. See **ਦਰਿਵਾਟ**. 2 *Skt* ਦਵੈਟ incantation hall, conference room.

ਦਰਵਾਣ [*darvaṇ*], **ਦਰਵਾਣੀ** [*darvaṇi*], **ਦਰਵਾਨ** [*darvan*], **ਦਰਵਾਨੀ** [*darvani*] gateman, watchman, janitor. See **ਦਰਬਾਨ**. "dārī *darvaṇi* nahī mule puch tisu." —*suhi m 1*. "kam *ki vari* dukh sukh *darvaṇi*." —*bher kabir*. 2 watchmanship, duty of a gate keeper, gate-keeping. "dīl *darvaṇi* je kare." —*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਦਰਵਾਰ [*darvar*] See **ਦਰਬਾਰ**. "sadhu binu nahi *darvar*." —*gūḍ kabir*.

ਦਰਵੀ [*darvi*] See **ਦਰਬੀ**.

ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ [*darves*] *P* درویش *n* one who stays waiting at the door, beggar. 2 devotee — beggar at the Creator's door; saint, monk. "dārvesi ko jānsi vīrla ko *darves*." —*var biha m 3*. 3 some scholars hold that the word *darves* derives from

durves (which means pearl-like).

ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ਾਵੀ [dārvēsavi] *adj* pertaining to a pious person, of a monk. "dārvēsavi riri."—*s fārid*.

ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ੀ [dārvēsi] *n* saintly activities, saintly temperament. See ਦਰਵੇਸ਼.

ਦਰੜਨਾ [dārāna] *v* split, tear. 2 crush, grind.

ਦਰਾ [dāra] *P* دره *n* valley, pass — a passage between two hilltops. "kabul dāra bād jāb bhayo."—*cārītr* 195. 2 of the court. See ਦਰ.

"ek mukam khudai dāra."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਦਰਾਂ [dārā] *P* دران *n* ਦਰ-ਅੰ in him.

ਦਰਾਇਦ [dāraid] ਦਰ-ਆਯਦ came in. "jāg dāraid kaljāmān."—*krisān*.

ਦਰਾਹਿ [dārahi] ਦਰ-ਮਾਹਿ in the gate, within the gate. "jese dano caki dārahi."—*mali m* 5. 'Grain sticking close to the axle in the centre of a grinder escapes grinding.'

ਦਰਾਹੁ [dārahu] from the door of a house. "māgī māgī khāsamī dārahu."—*m* 1 *var suhi*.

ਦਰਾਜ਼ [dāraz] *P* دراز *adj* big, large, long. 2 much, more. 3 transform of the English word 'drawer'; a sliding box of a table or an almirah that is pulled with the help of a knob/handle attached to it.

ਦਰਾਮ [dāram] *adv* in between, in the middle, inside, within. "jāna kino kile dāram."—*PPP*. 2 *E* Drachm *n* one eighth of an ounce. i.e. equal to two mashas about one quarter less.

ਦਰਾਰ [dārar] *n* crack, split. See ਦਰ. "bhumī dārarkor pāhīcane."—*NP*.

ਦਰਿ [dāri] *adv* within, inside. "nanāk dāri didari sāmāi."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 2 at the door. "bia dāru nahi ke dāri jau?"—*sri m* 1. 3 in the court. "hāri dāri sobha pāi."—*māla m* 3. 4 *Skt n* cave, cavern.

ਦਰਿਆ [dāria] See ਦਰਯਾ.

ਦਰਿਆਈ [dāriai] See ਦਰਯਾਈ. 2 Daryai is one an offshoot of the sect of Ram-loving Bairagi saints. The tale of the origin of their name is traced to a son born to a widow,

who, feeling ashamed, got rid of the child by abandoning him at the bank of a river. A cotton carder picked and brought him up with great affection. The child became popular as dāriai. On growing up, he became a disciple of the sect of Ram Charan Das and proved himself to be an excellent preacher. His disciples are named as dāriai. The main seat of the dāriai sect is at Merta¹ in Rajasthan.

ਦਰਿਆਈ ਘੋੜਾ [dāriai ghora] See ਦਰਯਾਈ ਘੋੜਾ.

ਦਰਿਆ ਦਾਸੀ [dāria dasi], ਦਰਿਆ ਪੰਥੀ [dāria pāthi] See ਦਰਯਾਪੰਥੀ and ਦਰਿਆਈ 2.

ਦਰਿਸਟ [dārisat] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ ਰਸੀਦ [dāri dārvēs rāsīd]—*sri a m* 1. a sage who has attained closeness to the Creator's abode.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ੀ [dāri dārvēsi] unbounded devotion to the Creator, with no expectation from any other quarter.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ੁ [dāri dārvēsu] a devoted saint with unbounded faith in the Creator, who does not expect any other quarter.

ਦਰਿਦਾ [dārida] *P* دريدا *n* a blood-thirsty and fierce animal; a wild animal like a lion, tiger, leopard etc.

ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰ [dāridr] *Skt adj* poor, penniless. 2 indigent. 3 *n* poor man. See ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰਾ. 4 poverty, indigence, penury.

ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰਤਾ [dāridrāta] *Skt n* penury, poverty, indigence.

ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰਾ [dāridra] *Skt vr* be idle, be in distress, get feeble.

ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰੀ [dāridri] See ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰ.

ਦਰਿ ਬੀਨਾਈਐ [dāri binaie] within sight, in sight. See ਬੀਨਾਈਐ.

¹Merta is in Jodhpur state. It is situated nine miles to the south-east of Merta Road railway station (Jodhpur-Bikaner section). It was founded by Dooda Rajput in about 1488.

ਦਰਿਆ [dəriya] See ਦਰਯਾ.

ਦਰਿ ਵਾਟ [dəri vaṭ] on the threshold of the Creator, at the door of the Creator's abode. See ਦਰਵਾਟ. "dəri vaṭ upəri khərəcu māḡa, jābe der tā khahī."—var asa.

ਦਰੀ [dəri] *n* cotton mat, reed mat. 2 *Skt* cave, cavern. "əṭi arəlvət dərin dhase hē."—cāḍi 1. 3 window, short for ਦਰੀਚਾ. 4 *P* ۱۱, a dialect of Persian language, enriched in soft words. 5 kettledrum beaten at the entrance of a king's palace. "dih dəmame bajət dəri."—GPS.

ਦਰੀ [dəri] *P* ۱۱, in it, in this.

ਦਰੀਆ [dəria], ਦਰੀਆਉ [dəriau], ਦਰੀਆਇ [dəriai] See ਦਰਯਾ. "tuhi dəria tuhi kəria."—gəu kabir. "tū dəriau səbh tujh hi mahī."—sopurəkhū. "kiti itū dəriai vājənī."—asa m 5.

ਦਰੀਚਾ [dərica], ਦਰੀਚੀ [dərici] *P* ۱۱, *n* small door, window, peephole.

ਦਰੀਦਨ [dəridən] *P* ۱۱, *v* split, tear, saw.

ਦਰੀਦਾ [dərida] *P* ۱۱, *adj* torn, tattered.

ਦਰੂਦ [dərud] *P* ۱۱, *n* prayer, request. "pəṛde rəhənī dərud."—sri ə m 1. 2 panegyric recited at the time of prayer. "bajhəhu sətīgur apne bəṭha jhaku dərud."—var maru 2 m 5. Here dərud means a hymn recited by the royal priest at the time of offering the large baked bread (rot).'

ਦਰੁਨ [dərun] *P* ۱۱, *adv* within, inside. 2 *n* heart, mind.

ਦਰੇ [dəre] in the court (of a ruler). "həri dəre həri dəri sohənī tere bhəḡət."—asa m 5. 'at the door and in the court of the Creator.'

ਦਰੇਸ [dəres] muslin (fabric) printed with floral designs. 2 See *E* dress.

ਦਰੇਸੀ [dəresi] *E* dress *n* preparation, finishing, levelling.

ਦਰੇਗ [dəreg] *P* ۱۱, *n* deficiency, lack. 2 sorrow, grief. 3 hesitation, avoidance.

ਦਰੇਗਾ [dərega] *P* ۱۱, *part* alas!

ਦਰੇਰ [dərer] See ਦਰਾਰ.

ਦਰੇਰਾ [dərera] crushing assault, fierce aggression. "dhərəmsfigh! tum yō kəro dehu dərera jāi."—gurusobha.

ਦਰੋਗ [dərog] *P* ۱۱, *n* falsehood, untruthfulness, non reality. "dərog pəri pəri khusi hoī."—tīlāḡ kabir.

ਦਰੋਗਾ [dəroga] See ਦਾਰੋਗਾ.

ਦਰੋਗੀ [dərogi] *n* duty of an inspector of jail or police. 2 telling a lie; lying, act of telling a lie. "pərhər dujabhau dərogi."—BG.

ਦਰੋਜੋ [dərojo] See ਦਰਵਾਜਾ. "dərojo hīlake ləo beg jāi."—GV 10.

ਦਰੋਬਸਤ [dərobəsət] *P* ۱۱, *adj* entire, whole.

ਦਰੰਗ [dərəḡ] *P* ۱۱, *n* lateness, tardiness, delay. "nusrət be dərəḡ." See ਰਣਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਦਲ [dəl] *Skt* दल *vr* saw, tear, cut into pieces, wither. 2 *n* leaf, leaves. "təru dəl hərə."—GPS. 3 petal of a flower. "ləcən əməl kəməl dəl jese."—NP. 4 coarsely crushed grain; ground grain. "təh kərdəl kərenī māha bəli."—sri tīlāḡ. 'There messengers of the god of death crush the souls with their mighty hands.' 5 multitude, cluster. "rəhə kīrəm dəl khai."—sor kabir. 6 army. "cəturəḡənī dəl saj."—cāḍi 1. 7 thickness. 8 storehouse of weapons; sheath. 9 wealth, money. 10 See ਦਲਨ.

ਦਲਸਿੰਗਾਰ [dəlsingar] a particular horse which Guru Gobind Singh used to ride. Kapoor Singh Bairarh purchased it for rupees eleven hundred and presented it to the true Master in Anandpur for riding. "jəḡəl bīkhe kəpura jāi. ketīk grāmən kə pəṭi rāṭh. īksō īk hajar dhən deke. cācəl bəli tūrəḡəm leke. so həjūr me dəyo pucāi. dekhyo bahu bəl sō cəplai. apne cədhbe het bādhayo. dəl sīḡar tīh nam bəṭayo."—GPS. Dalvidar is a different horse from Dalsingar.

ਦਲਹਾ [dəlha] *n* warrior, who kills the enemy soldiers.—sənama.

ਦਲਹਾ ਅੰਤਕ [dəlha āṭək] *n* noose, snare.

—*sanama*. The noose was very prevalent in ancient times. The enemy was pulled by throwing a noose around his neck.

ਦਲਹੋਜੀ [dālhojī] See ਭਲਹੋਜੀ.

ਦਲਕ [dālək] *adj* crusher, destroyer. 2 *A* ੳ, mean person, base man. 3 tattered quilt. 4 *A* ੳ, massage; act of massaging the body.

ਦਲਕਣਾ [dāləkṇa], ਦਲਕਨਾ [dāləkṇa] *v* tremble, be scared. “sun prāsēg dāləkṇo tih rida.”—*GPS*.

ਦਲਖਰ [dālkhər] *adj* cruelly crushed, trampled, trampled under the hooves of horses. “dālkhər kəri āni phəṭvaṛ.”—*GPS*.

ਦਲਘਾ [dālgha] ਦਲ (group) + ਅਘ (sins); all the sins. “binse dāləd dālgha.”—*suhi m 4*.

ਦਲਣਾ [dālṇa] See ਦਲਨ.

ਦਲਦਲ [dāldəl] *Skt* ਦਲਾਵਜ *n* mud, mire, marsh.

ਦਲਨ [dālən] *Skt n* act of smashing into pieces, act of crushing.

ਦਲਪਤਿ [dālpəti] *n* group leader. 2 chief of the army. 3 son of Bhim Jatt, resident of village Maur. Whenever the tenth Master used to stay at Sabo Ki Talwandi (Damdama), Dalpat always presented a pitcher of milk for which he was bestowed with a turban.

ਦਲਬਾ [dālba] In hunters' jargon, it means throwing of feathers of a crow or any other bird tied to a cord in front of prey-birds like the falcon etc. in order to allure them for prey.

ਦਲਬਦਲ [dālbādəl] Emperor Shah Jahan got built a large tent of this name, under which he used to hold court and participated in other celebrations. Now-a-days large tents erected for princely courts in the states are also so called. 2 section of army, dark and dense like a cloud.

ਦਲਬਿਭਾਰ [dālbīḍar] See ਦਲਵਿਦਾਰ.

ਦਲਲੇ [dāl-le] crushed, destroyed. “səbh dāləd dukh dāl-le.”—*nəṭ m 4*.

ਦਲਵਲੀਸਿੰਘ [dālvalisīṅgh] See ਬਿਹਾਰ, ਬਿੰਦਾਬਨ and ਰਾਧਾ ਸੁਮੀ.

ਦਲਵਿਭਾਰ [dālviḍar], ਦਲਵਿਦਾਰ [dālviḍar] the name of the horse which Guru Gobind Singh used to ride during the battles of Anandpur Sahib.

ਦਲਾਯਲ [dālayəl] *A* ੳ, plural of ਦਲੀਲ.

ਦਲਾਲ [dālāl] *A* ੳ, *n* guide; one who shows the way. 2 middleman. “vədhiaḥr həth dālāl ke.”—*var asa*. sense — one who makes false claims to provide material in the other world.

ਦਲਾਲਤ [dālālət] *A* ੳ, *n* leadership. 2 plan, estimate.

ਦਲਾਲੀ [dālālī] *P* ੳ, *n* business of a broker, brokerage. 2 charges for brokerage. “jəpu təpu deu dālālī re.”—*ram kabir*. 3 also used for ਦਲਾਯਲ. “dhəram rai he devta le gālā kare dālālī.”—*var ram 3*. ‘(He) decides after listening to the pleas of the individual souls.’

ਦਲਿ [dālī] by crushing, by smashing. See ਦਲਿਮਲਿ. 2 See ਦਲੀ 2. 3 See ਭਲੀ.

ਦਲਿਤ [dālīt] *adj* crushed, trampled. 2 the downtrodden, tread upon by the higher castes.

ਦਲਿੰਦਾ [dālīda] *adj* crusher, destroyer. “dokh ke dālīda.”—*gyan*.

ਦਲਿਦੁ [dālīdr] See ਦਰਿਦੁ.

ਦਲਿਮਲਿ [dālīmālī] by crushing, by smashing into bits. “dālī mālī detəhu gurmukhī gīan.”—*ram beṇi*. ‘Self realisation is attained by destroying demonic evils through the Guru's precepts.’

ਦਲੀ [dālī] *adj* who destroys. “kī sərbē dālī he.”—*japu*. 2 having army. 3 leafy. 4 *n* tree.

ਦਲੀਆ [dālīa] *n* coarsely ground cereal. 2 meals cooked from coarsely ground grains. 3 woolen cloth thickened by rubbing. 4 *adj* which grinds.

ਦਲੀਸ [dālīs], ਦਲੀਸਰ [dālīsər] ਦਲ-ਈਸ. chief of the group, army chief. 2 people's ruler, king of the subjects. “təb an dālīp dālīs bhəe.”—*dīlip*. “dara se dālīsər druyodən se mandhārī.”—*akāl*.

ਦਲੀਜ [dālīj] See ਦਹਲੀਜ਼.

ਦਲੀਪ [dālīp] See ਦਿਲੀਪ.



MAHARAJA DALIP SINGH

ਦਲੀਪਸਿੰਘ [dəlipɪŋh]¹ youngest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab. He was born to Maharani Jind Kaur in February 1837² in Lahore. He ascended the throne on September 18th, 1843 (Sammāt 1901) after the death of Maharaja Sher Singh. During his regime, the war between the Sikhs and the British, caused in general by rivalry, selfishness and lack of patriotism among the chiefs and officers,³ began without any specific reason. After the first Anglo-Sikh war, peace agreement was signed on March 9th, 1846. The gist of sixteen sections of the agreement is as under:—

(1) There will always be peace and friendly relations between Maharaja Dalip Singh and the British government.

(2) The territory between Satluj and Beas will be acquired from the Lahore empire.

(3) A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores will be paid as compensation for expenses of the war.⁴

(4) Maharaja Dalip Singh will keep an army of not more than 25 platoons and a cavalry of twelve thousand horses.

(5) No British or European and American person could be employed without the prior permission of British government.

¹Some historians have incorrectly spelled Maharaja's name as Dhalip Singh or Duleep Singh.

²Many authors take this date as September 4th, 1838.

³Among the Sikh sardars who stood around the throne of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh, there was not one, who honestly fought for his country, or who would have made the smallest sacrifice to save the homeland. (The Panjab Chiefs by L.H. Griffin).

⁴The Lahore Darbar was unable to pay this amount at that time, so the territory of Kashmir was offered for Rs. 75 lakhs, which was bought back by Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu by paying the sum from his personal treasure to the British.

(6) The government will not interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom.

Another agreement was signed at the end of the year, according to which a council of Sikh chiefs was formed to run the administration as Maharaja Dalip Singh was a minor. A British resident was appointed as the chief of this Sikh council. An annual expenditure of Rupees twenty-two lakhs was imposed on Lahore empire in lieu of the British army deployed for maintaining law and order in the kingdom.

This arrangement could continue for a short period only, when another Anglo-Sikh war broke out in April 1848, which caused the downfall of the Sikh rule. The ten years old minor Maharaja Dalip Singh was sent out of Punjab to Fatehgarh (U.P., district Farookhabad) on March 29th, 1849 under the supervision of Sir John Spencer Login. The Maharaja was compelled to forfeit his claim in writing on his father's empire.

No person accompanied him who could impart him religious knowledge and the officials attached to him (Ayudya Parsad, Purohit Gulab Rai, Fakir Azhooruddin) had no faith in the Sikh religion. Bhajan Lal, a Brahmin of Farookhabad, who converted to Christianity after his schooling in a missionary institution, was attached to the Maharaja as his personal attendant. He was successful in converting this son of the lion of Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to Christianity on March 8th, 1853. Dalip Singh gifted his hair (symbol of Sikhism) to Lady Login a few days prior to his conversion.

Dalip Singh moved to England on April 19th, 1854 and began living in Elveden Residency of Norfolk. He solemnised his first marriage on June 7th, 1864 with Miss Bamba Muller, daughter of a German merchant and a student

in Mission School in Cario. She gave birth to three sons¹ and three daughters². She expired in 1890.

After her death, he married Miss A.D. Wetherill, who survived him.

The last days of Maharaja Dalip Singh were very troublesome. He was intercepted at Aden on his way to India and his pension was forfeited, and his financial position worsened. At last he had to apologise to Queen Victoria,

¹Prince Victor Dalip Singh, Frederick D.S. and Edward D.S.

The late Maharaja Duleep Singh, son of the "Lion of the Punjab," was still a child at the time of the annexation of the Punjab. He received an allowance of £50,000 a year and went to England, where he eventually settled down in Norfolk as a country gentleman. He left two sons, who were brought up as English gentlemen. The elder, Prince Victor, held a commission in the 1st Royal Dragoons and married a daughter of the Earl of Coventry. He died in 1918 at the age of 52 and the death of his younger brother, Prince Frederick, took place at the age of 58. (August 1926.)

Prince Frederick was educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took the History Tripos and later did his M.A. He held a commission in the Suffolk Yeomanry and then was transferred to the Norfolk Yeomanry. He resigned his commission in 1909 but rejoined the corps in 1914 and was for two years on active service in France. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration. Prince Frederick was deeply interested in archaeology and became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and contributed articles to various periodicals on the subject. He lived at his father's country house, Blo'Norton Hall in Norfolk. (C. & M. Gazette August 18th, 1926.)

²One daughter of the Maharaja has married Doctor Sutherland and lives in a house in Lahore. Her name Princess Bamba Sutherland derives from the names of her mother and her husband.

and his pension was restored.

He breathed his last like an orphan in Grand Hotel of Paris on October 22nd, 1893. His body was buried in the graveyard of Elveden in England. See ਜਿੰਦਗੀ and ਰਣਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਦਲੀਲ [dālil] *A* دلیل, *n* logic, argument. 2 discussion.

ਦਲੇਸ [dāles], ਦਲੇਸੁਰ [dālesur] ਦਲ-ਈਸ, ਦਲ-ਈਸੁਰ *n* chief of army.

ਦਲੇਰ [dāler] See ਦਿਲੇਰ.

ਦਲੇਲ [dālel] See ਦਲੀਲ. "kher dālel dālel."—BG. 'show the path of righteousness with reasoning.' 2 *E* drill; in the military jargon, drill ordered as punishment is called dālel.

ਦਲੇਯਾ [dāleya] *adj* destroyer, crusher.

ਦੱਲਾ [dālla] *n* pimp, panderer, go-between in a mean-act, procurer, prostitute's agent.

ਦਵ [dāv] *Skt n* forest, jungle. 2 forest fire. 3 agony, heart-burning.

ਦਵਣ [dāvaṇ], ਦਵਨ [dāvaṇ] See ਦਮਨ. "durāt dāvaṇ sākāl bhāvaṇ."—*sāveya m* 4 ke. "aridāvaṇ aje anādkar."—*parās*.

ਦਵਰ [dāvaṛ] *n* scurry and scramble. "go dāvri tih so hit kijo."—*krisān*. "asvān ko dāvraṛ."—*krisān*.

ਦਵਰਾਨਾ [dāvraṇa] *v* make one run, cause one to flee. See ਦਵਰ and ਦਵੀਦਨ.

ਦਵਰੀ [dāvri] *ran* (f). See ਦਵਰ.

ਦਵਾ [dāva] *A* دواء, *n* any substance used for curing a disease, medicine. 2 See ਦਵ and ਦਵਾ. "srāv ko pan karyo jyō dāva harī."—*cāḍi* 1. 'as Krishan had swallowed the forest fire.' 3 See ਦੁਆ.

ਦਵਾਂ [dāvā] *P* دوان, *adj* running, racing. See ਦਵੀਦਨ.

ਦਵਾਈ [dāvai] See ਦਵਾ 1.

ਦਵਾਗਨਿ [dāvagani] *Skt* दवाग्नि *n* jungle fire, forest-fire.

ਦਵਾਜ਼ਦਹ [dāvazdah] *P* دوازده, twelve.

ਦਵਾਰ [dāvat] *A* دوار, *n* inkpot.

ਦਵਾਨਲ [dəvənəl] See ਦਵਾਨਲਿ.

ਦਵਾਮ [dəvam] A ۱۱ part always, daily, forever.

ਦਵਾਮੀ [dəvami] A ۱۱ adj permanent, everlasting.

ਦਵਾਲਾ [dəvala] See ਦਿਵਾਲਾ. 2 See ਦੇਵਾਲਾ.

ਦਵਿਸ਼ [dəviʃ] See ਧੋਸ਼.

ਦਵੀਦਨ [dəvidən] P ۱۱ v run, flee.

ਦਵੰਤ [dəvənt] compresses. 2 get compressed. "dəvənt dusaṭmāḍli."—*gyan*.

ਦੜ [dəṛ] within, inside. See ਦਰ 6. 2 See ਦੜਨਾ.

ਦੜਕਨਾ [dəṛəkna] v terrorise, frighten, roar, challenge. 2 be famous.

ਦੜਨਾ [dəṛna] v hide within one's house, yield to threat, ignore.

ਦੜਪ [dəṛəp] n area between Ravi and Chenab rivers: Rachan doab. 2 ਦਰ-ਅਪ an area between two rivers. 3 alluvial land.

ਦੜਬਰਾਟ [dəṛbəṛat] onom sound produced by running horses. "dəṛbəṛat ghoṛa tab chera."—*GPS*.

ਦੜਦੜ [dəṛdəṛ] onom sound produced by a falling object. "dhar dhar pəṛəḥf dəṛdəṛ jodhe."—*GPS*.

ਦੜਿ [dəṛi] inside, within. "dəṛi dibaṇi nā jahi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਦੜੋਲੀ ਭਾਤਪੁਰ [dəṛoli bhatpur] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in this village.

ਦਾ [da] Skt दा give, hand over, keep, take, clip, trim. 2 adj giver, bestower. ਦਾ is used as a suffix in such cases as have the meaning of 'giver'. "bər car pəṛarəṭhda bər car."—*NP*. 3 genitive: of. "tīs ka hukəmu meṭi nā səkə koi."—*majh ə m 3*. 4 n short for ਦਾਉ. "da kahī pəṛe."—*gyan*.

ਦਾ [dā] P adj knower. See ਨਾਦਾਂ. "xudpəṛəsti kare nadā amdəh."—*jīdgi*.

ਦਾਉ [dau] n chance, attack, suitable moment. P ਦਾਉ. "əb jujhən ko dau."—*maru kabir*. 2 time, period, moment. "bīkhrə dau lāghave mera

səṭiguru."—*bəṣət m 5*.

ਦਾਉਣ [daun] n border-hem; rope. 2 tightening cord of a cot.

ਦਾਉ [dau] a warrior in the army of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. 2 elder brother of Krishan — Baldev. 3 elder brother.

ਦਾਉਦ [daud] داود E David. an Israeli emperor of Jerusalem, son of Jaisy and father of Solomon. He is counted among Prophets. The holy scripture Zaboor داود was revealed to him, hence the name Psalms of David. David expired in Jerusalem at the age of 70, where a memorial stands on his grave.

According to the Bible, Jerusalem was founded by David because it is called the city of David as well.

ਦਾਉਦੀ [daudi] A داود n follower of Prophet David. 2 a plant, which shows multicoloured flowers in winter. It is popularly known as Chrysanthemum.

ਦਾਉਜਈ [daojai] داؤجی a branch of Mansoor and Mangeezai Pathans. "cəle cūg daojai bir ae."—*GPS*.

ਦਾਇ [dai] See ਦਾਉ. 2 See ਦਾਯ.

ਦਾਇਆ [daia] n one (male) who rears a child and plays with him. "divəsu ratī dui dai daia."—*jəpu*.

ਦਾਇਕ [daik] giver, bestower. See ਦਾਯਕ.

ਦਾਇਜ [daij] See ਦਾਜ. "dou kul ritī kin daij bəhut din."—*NP*.

ਦਾਇਮ [daim], ਦਾਇਮਾ [daima], ਦਾਇਮੁ [daimu] A دائم and دائم adv daily, always, forever. "kəṛi phəkəru daim."—*tīlāg kabir*. "kaimu daimu səda patīsahi."—*gəu ravidas*.

ਦਾਇਸ਼ [daiyāh] A دایه n wish, desire. 2 intention, determination. See ਦਾਈਆ. 3 reason, cause.

ਦਾਈ [dai] n stake; act of achieving a specific target in a game. "bhag cəle nāḥi det gəhai.

ətɪ ləghuta kər chvehē dai.”—NP. 2 *Sk* foster-mother, wet nurse, baby sitter. See ਦਾਇਆ. 3 *adj* giver, bestower. “sukhdai purən pərmesur.”—keda m 5. 4 trickster. “jəgi dushman dai.”—BG.

ਦਾਈਆ [daia] See ਦਾਇਯਹ. “daia sis den lo rakhte.”—PP.

ਦਾਈਐ [daie] with determination. See ਦਾਇਯਹ. “hukmi siri jədar mare daie.”—var majh m 1.

ਦਾਸ [das] *Sk* दास *vr* serve, present offerings. 2 *Sk* दास *vr* give, harm. 3 *n* follower. “das əpne ke tu visərahī nahi.”—sor m 5. 4 worshipper, devotee. “dasəhi eku niharīa.”—bavən. 5 servant. 6 a Bhatt bard, whose verses are included in the sāveyas. “əb rakhəhu das bhat ki laj.”—səveye m 4 ke. 7 pen-name of poet Lal Singh. See ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ. 8 a pen-name of Bawa Ram Das. See ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਬਾਵਾ. 9 *n* demon, bandit. “pəch das tiri dokhi.”—keda m 5. 10 slave, bonded labourer. “dada ka das virla koi hoī.”—basət m 3. 11 fisherman. “das jalpan he.”—NP.

ਦਾਸ ਅਨਨਕ [das ənəny], ਦਾਸ ਅਨੰਨ [das ənīn] *adj* devotee, who does not worship any one other than his only master. “das ənīn mero nīrup.”—sar namdev.

ਦਾਸਤ [dasət] *Sk* दासत *n* sense of being a slave, slavery. See ਦਾਸਤਭਾਇ. 2 *P* داسٹ bringing up, rearing. 3 *adj* employed, engaged. See ਦਾਸਤਨ.

ਦਾਸਤਨ [dasətn] *P* داستن *v* engage, employ.

ਦਾਸਤਭਾਇ [dasətbhai] slavishness, feeling of being a slave. “apu choḍi hohi dasətbhai.”—basət m 3.

ਦਾਸਤਾਂ ਹਜਾਰ [dasətā həjar] See ਹਜਾਰ ਦਾਸਤਾਂ.

ਦਾਸਤਾਨ [dastan] *P* داستان *n* story, tale. 2 instance, illustration.

ਦਾਸਤੁ [dasətu], ਦਾਸਤੁ [dastvə] *n* obedience, humility, feeling of slavishness.

ਦਾਸ ਦਸਤਭਾਇ [das dəsətn bhai] feeling of being most humble, sense of being servant of

all. “das dəsətn bhai mīṛia tina gəuṇ.”—asa m 5.

ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਇ [dasdasai], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਇਣ [dasdasaiṇ], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਈ [dasdasai], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਕੀ [dasdasaki], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਣੀ [dasdasāṇi], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਵਣਾ [dasdasavṇa], ਦਾਸਦਸੋਨਾ [dasdasona], ਦਾਸਦਸੰਤਣ [dasdəsəṭəṇ] slave of slaves, servant of servants. “nanək dasdasai.”—bavən. “tere dasən dasdasaiṇ.”—nəf m 5. “kəri dasəni dasdasaki.”—dhəna m 4. “nanək dasdasāṇi.”—maru solhe m 4. “nanək dasdasāṇio.”—sar m 5. “nanək dasdasavṇia.”—majh ə m 3. “nanək dasdasona.”—var kan m 4.

ਦਾਸਦਸੰਤਣਭਾਇ [dasdəsəṭəṇbhai] feeling deep humility. “dasdəsəṭəṇbhai tiri paia.”—sukhmāni.

ਦਾਸਦਸੰਨਾ [dasdəsəṇa], ਦਾਸਦਸਰੋ [dasdasro], ਦਾਸਦਸੇਰਾ [dasdasera], ਦਾਸਦਸੰਨ [dasdasēn], ਦਾਸਨਿਦਸਨਾ [dasənīdəsna] servant of servants, most humble. “jən nanək dasdəsəṇa.”—bīla m 4. “nanək jən ka dasnīdəsna.”—sukhmāni.

ਦਾਸਨਿ ਦਾਸ ਦਸਾਇਣ [dasəni das dəsaiṇ] humility of the ultimate sort.

ਦਾਸਨਿ ਦਾਸ ਦਸਾਕੀ [dasəni das dəsaki] service by the servant of servants. “kəri dasəni das dəsaki.”—dhəna m 4.

ਦਾਸਨਿਦਾਸਾ [dasənīdasa] servant of servants. “dasənīdasa hoī rəhu.”—var kan m 4.

ਦਾਸਨਿਦਾਸੁ [dasənīdasu] servant of servants. “dasənīdasu hove ta həri pae.”—sor m 3.

ਦਾਸਰਥ [daśrəth], ਦਾਸਰਥਿ [daśrəthi], ਦਾਸਰਥੀ [daśrəthi] *adj* of Dashrath, pertaining to king Dashrath. 2 *n* Dashrath's son Ramchandar. 3 Bharat, Laxman, Shatrughan.

ਦਾਸਰਾ [dasra], ਦਾਸਰੀ [dasri] devotee, follower, devotee (f) nurturing feeling of devotion (f). “das das ko dasra nanək kəri leh.”—bīla m 5. “tere dasre kau kīs ki kaṇi?”—asa m 5. “səta ki hoī dasri.”—asa m 5.

ਦਾਸਾਇ [dasai] are maids (female servants).

"jāke koṭi esi dasai."—*gūj m 5*.

ਦਾਸਾਇਹਾ [dasaiha] ਦਾਸ-ਆਹਿਆ is a servant, is a devotee.

ਦਾਸਾਇਣ [dasaiṇ], ਦਾਸਾਇਣੁ [dasaiṇu] humility, feeling of being most humble.

ਦਾਸਾਨਿਦਾਸ [dasanidas], ਦਾਸਾਨੁਦਾਸ [dasanudas] servant of servants, devotee of devotees.

ਦਾਸਾਰ [dasar], ਦਾਸਾਰਾ [dasara] of the servant, of the servants. "nanak renu dasara."—*maru m 5*.

ਦਾਸਾਵੀਆ [dasavia] humble servant, humble maid. "mān darsan ki piās cārēndasavia."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਦਾਸੀ [dasi], ਦਾਸਿਕਾ [dasika], ਦਾਸੀ [dasi] *n* maid servant. "jake simarāni kēva dasi."—*mali m 5*. "gāhi bhuja lini dasi kini."—*bīla chēt m 5*. "thakur choḍi dasi kēu simarāhi."—*bher m 5*. 'Here ਦਾਸੀ [dasi] stands for the illusory world.' 2 gold coin. "dasi pāc bheṭ dhārdini."—*GV 6. 3* follower. "hāri sukhnidhan nanak dasi para."—*dhana m 5. 4* See ਦਾਸੀ.

ਦਾਸੀ [dasi] followers (did). "dasi hāri ka namu dhāra."—*dhana m 5*.

ਦਾਸੀਸੁਤ [dasisut] maid-servant's son. "dasisut jān bīdar."—*gāu namdev*. See ਵਿਦੁਰ.

ਦਾਸੁ [dasu] See ਦਾਸ. "dasu kabir teri pēnāhi."—*bher kabir. 2 Skt* ਦਾਸੁ giver, bestower. 3 given, bestowed.

ਦਾਸੁ [dasu] elder son of Guru Angad Dev, born to Mata Khevi in 1581 AD at Khadoor Sahib.

ਦਾਸੇ [dase] followers, devotees. "hām dase tum thakur mere."—*gāu m 5*.

ਦਾਸਕ [dasy] *Skt n* devotion, humility.

ਦਾਹ [dah] *Skt n* act of burning; causing to burn. See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ. 2 burning, heat. 3 an ailment that causes intense thirst and dryness of throat, burning, sensation, unquenchable thirst. According to Ayurved, pitt dah (syphilis - burning/irritation), and mādy dah (burning due

to drinking) etc are two of its seven types. This ailment is caused by excessive heat produced within the body, high blood pressure, remaining thirsty for a long time, excessive drinking, obsessive sexual indulgence, too much hard labour, fasting, injury to sensitive parts of the body etc.

The symptoms of this ailment are a feeling of burning in the heart and the body, anxiety, headache, giddiness, repulsion to food etc. Its general cures are – to avoid using those things which cause this burning, to take simple and less fatty food instead of spicy, pungent and greasy ones, to apply paste of the barks of jujube trees, Indian gooseberry prepared by grinding them in water alongwith sandalwood, to lie down on lotus flower and leaves of banana plant, to sprinkle extracts of rose, sandal and ਕੀਰਾ (pandanus. odoratissimus) on the face, to sit by cool banks of canals, rivers or fountains, to inhale fragrance of roses etc, to take syrups of sandal, orange, lemon, pomegranate etc, to take light laxatives so as to keep the intestine clear.

ਦਾਹਕ [dahak] *adj* act of burning, act of putting to fire.

ਦਾਹ ਕਰਮ [dah karam] See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ.

ਦਾਹਣਾ [dahṇa] *v* burn, cremate. 2 *adj* right. See ਦਾਹਿਨਾ.

ਦਾਹਨ [dahān] *Skt n* act of burning, act of putting to fire.

ਦਾਹਨੇ [dahāne] *adj* on the right side. "tājī bave dahne bīkara."—*gāu kabir*. See ਬਾਵੇ ਦਾਹਨੇ.

ਦਾਹੜੀ [dahṛī] See ਦਾੜੀ.

ਦਾਹਾ [daha] *n* decade, set of ten, multiple of ten. 2 first ten days of Muharram. See ਦਹਾ. 3 day. "jis no tū āsāthirū kārī mānāhi, te pahun do daha."—*asa m 5*. 'are guests for a couple of days only i.e. are short-lived.'

ਦਾਹਿ [dahi] See ਦਾਹ.

दाहिना [dahina], दाहिना [dahina] *adj* southern, right.

दाहिने [dahine] See दाहने.

दाहोदाहे [dahodahe] 10 tens – 100.

दाहिन [dakhini] *Skt* दाहिण्य *n* cleverness, efficiency. 2 happiness. 3 *adj* pertaining to the south.

दाख [dakh], दाखा [dakha] *Skt* dried grape, raisin. "lore dakh bijauria." – *s farid*.

दाखि [dakhin] See दाहिन 3.

दाखिल [daxil] *A* دخل, *adj* entered, joined.

दाग [dag] *P* دغ, *n* mark, sign. 2 blot, stigma. "dag dos muhi calia lai." – *dhana m 1*. 3 burn-mark. 4 See दागे.

दागा [daga] *v* brand with a hot metal, mark the body with a hot metal. 2 give fire for igniting a gun.

दागदागा [dagdagana] branded; marked with a hot metal. "hamre masatik dag dagana." – *gao m 4*. See दाग घु.

दागना [dagna] See दागा.

दाग बरु [dag baru], दाग बरु [dag baru] *P* دغ بره, *n* slave, who has a mark on his forehead. In olden days, for their identification, the slaves were branded on their foreheads with a hot metal. The slaves of different masters were marked (branded) with different signs to distinguish them. Every master had his own distinguishing mark to brand foreheads of his slaves.

दागर [dagar] *adj* blemished, stigmatised, ignominious. 2 *P* دغ, *n* deceit, guile. "binse dukh dagar." – *var kan m 4*. 3 *adj* not genuine. 4 deceitful.

दागदाग [dagadag] immense stigma, huge blot. "sabha kalakh dagadag." – *dhana m 1*.

दागी [dagi] *adj* branded. 2 blemished, accused. 3 a subcaste similar to kolis in the districts of Kangra and Shimla.

दागे [dage] *adj* branded with a mark. "dage hori

su ran mahi jujahar, binu dage bhagrijai." – *ram kabir*. 'those, who have mark of a wound caused by a weapon on their body, do not get afraid, while, those who have never experienced the stroke of a weapon, flee.'

दाघ [dagh] *Skt* *n* heat, burning, irritation.

दाज [daj], दाजु [daju] *Skt* दज *A* دج *Skt* दाज material, wealth, etc gifted to the bride at the time of marriage by her father, brother and other relations; dowry. "hori manmukh dajuji rakhi dikhalehi su kuru ahakar kucupajo." – *sri chet m 4*.

दाज [dajh] *n* See दाघ. 2 thirst, burning sensation. 3 feeling of getting burnt. "nit dajhahi te bil-lai." – *sri a m 3*. 4 *Skt* दाज *adj* combustible, inflammable. 5 a disease. See दाज 2.

दाजनु [dajhanu] *n* jealousy, heart-burning "dave dajhanu hot he." – *s kabir*.

दाजि [dajhi] *n* fire; burning fire; that which has the capacity to burn. 2 *adj* burnt, burnt to ashes. "dajhi gae trin pap sumer." – *ram m 5*. 'straws of sins were abundantly burnt to ashes.'

दाजरी [dajhri] *n* fire that burns. "kopar ute dajhri." – *m 1 bano*.

दाही [dahi] *n* beard. 2 *adj* burnt, caused heart-burning, aroused jealousy. "avet hi dahi chati dahi chitipalen ki." – *52 Poets*. 'made kings feel jealous or frightened when he grew into a youth.'

दाह [dah] See दाह.

दाह [dahav] See दाह.

दाहा [daha] *n* seed of grain, grain. *P* دانه "jaha dane taha khane." – *var sor m 2*. 2 *P* داه, *adj* wise, intelligent, knowledgeable. "satguru sahu paio vad dahan." – *jet m 4*.

दाही [dahi] *adj* donor, who donates, provider. "jo sarab sukha ka dahi he." – *maru solhe m 4*.

दाहु [dahu] See दाह 1. "pahila dharti sadhike sacunamu de dahu." – *sri m 1*. 'sow seeds of

the true-name.' 2 See ਦਾਨ. "ape deve daṇu."—*sor m 4*.

ਦਾਣੂ [daṇu] *Dg n* demon.

ਦਾਰ [dat] *Skt* ਦਾਰੁ *n* implement for reaping the crop; sickle. "le le dat pahutia lave kəri tairu."—*sri m 5*. 2 See ਦਾਤਿ. 3 *Skt* ਦਾਰ *adj* segmented, fragmented. 4 pure, pious.

ਦਾਂਤ [dāt] *Skt* ਦੰਤ *n* teeth. "jin dātān ghas gāhyo bāl haryo."—*krisān*. 2 *Skt* ਦਾਂਤ *adj* oppressed. 3 oppressor. 4 made of ivory.

ਦਾਂਤਕ [dātāk] teeth. See ਦੰਤਕ. "rīsyō juk dātāk thele."—*krisān*. 2 oppressor. See ਦੰਤ 2.

ਦਾਤਣ [datāṇ], ਦਾਤਨ [datān] *Skt* ਦੰਤਧਾਵਨ *n* twig used for brushing the teeth. "datān nūtī kareī, na dukh pave lal ji."—*tānāma*. According to a writing in Hareet Simriti, one, who brushes his teeth on 1st, 6th and 9th day of the moon as well as on the new moon day, faces destruction of his coming seven generations. See ੳ 4, § 10. Attri writes that cleaning the teeth with a finger is like eating beef. See ਅਤ੍ਰਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ § 313.

ਦਾਤਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ [datān sahib] See ਮਘਿਆਣਾ ਕਲਾਂ.

ਦਾਂਤੀ [dātni] *n* lockjaw. sense of locking of jaws in catalepsy. "chitī girgāi dātni pari."—*cāritr 142*. 2 *adj* long-toothed.

ਦਾਂਤਲੀ [dātnli] *n* serrated scythe, scythe.

ਦਾਂਤਵਸਨ [dātvāsan] cover of the teeth, lips.

ਦਾਤਵਜ [datāvay] *n adj* worth-offering, bestowable. 2 *n* generosity.

ਦਾਤਰਾ [datrā] *n* donor, giver, bestower. "həri datre meli guru."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਦਾਤਰੀ [datrī] *n* gift, boon, blessings. "eha pai mu datrī."—*suhi ੳ m 5*.

ਦਾਤਾ [data], ਦਾਤਾਰ [datar] *Skt* दातु donor. "data karta apī tū."—*var asa*.

ਦਾਤਾਰਕੌਰ [datarkor] daughter of Sardar Ran Singh Sidhu, chief of Nakkai Misl, who was married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1798 AD. She gave birth to the heir apparent Kharag

Singh. Her real name was Raj Kaur, but she was renamed as Datar Kaur' because the name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's mother was also Raj Kaur; the Maharaja used to call her Nakain. Datar Kaur breathed her last in 1818 AD.

ਦਾਤਾਰਿ [datari] the Almighty, the Bestower. "ardasī suni datari hoi sīsāṭī tharu."—*varsar m 5*.

ਦਾਤਾਰੁ [dataru] See ਦਾਤਾਰ. "dataru sēda dāralo suami."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਦਾਤਿ [dati] *Skt* *n* gifted article. "dati priari visrīa datara."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 worth-giving article. "devāṇ vale ke hāthī datī he."—*sri m 3*. 3 See ਦਾਤਾ, ਦਾਨੀ. "manās datī nā hovai, tū data sara."—*maru ੳ m 1*. 'Man cannot be a bestower, You are the perfect provider.' 4 donation, blessing. "dati khāsām ki puri hoi."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਦਾਂਤਿ [dātni] *Skt* *n* suppression of senses, control of senses. 2 humility, gentleness.

ਦਾਤੀ [dati] *Skt* दात्री *n* small scythe; implement for cutting crop and grass etc. 2 boon. See ਦਾਤਿ. "dati sahib sēdia."—*var sri m 1*. 3 दातु, donor (both male and female), donor (f). "həri ki bhagatt phaldati."—*sor m 5*. 4 with boon, with blessing. "həri jiu teri dati raja."—*sor m 5*.

ਦਾਤੁ [datu] *Skt* *n* part, portion, share.

ਦਾਤੁ [datu] younger son of Guru Angad Dev, born to Mata Kheevi in Sammat 1594 at Khadoor Sahib.

ਦਾਤਰਿ [datari], ਦਾਤਰੀ [datrī] See ਦਾਤ and ਦਾਤੀ. 2 giver/bestower (f). See ਦਾਤੀ 3. "siddhidatri sabbhin."—*sānāma*.

ਦਾਦ [dad] *Skt* *n* charity, blessing. "sāce sārme bahre āge lāhāhī nā dad."—*var sar m 1*. 2 *Skt* ददु a skin disease. See ਦੱਦ. 3 *P* ੳ, justice. See ਦਾਦੀ. 4 appeal.

'Mr Griffin has erroneously named the aunt (father's sister) of the Maharaja as Raj Kaur.

ਦਾਦਰ [dadāh] *P* دادا *adj* given.

ਦਾਦਕ [dadāk] *adj* paternal grandfather's. 2 *n* paternal lineage, paternal family. "nanāk dadāk sahure."—*BG*.

ਦਾਦਨ [dadān] *P* دادن *v* give, donate.

ਦਾਦਰ [dadār] *Skt* ददर *n* frog, toad. "dadār tū kabāhī nā janāsī re."—*maru m l*. Here dadur means a lecherous being.

ਦਾਦਰੀ [dadri] *n* a kind of Indian millet. "dadri cābāi."—*cārītr 7. 2* a tehsil headquarters of Jind state, 87 miles to the south west of Delhi.

ਦਾਦਾ [dada] *n* father's father, grandfather. "pīu dade ka kholī dīṭha khājāna."—*gāu m 5*. Here ਦਾਦਾ [dada] means collection of hymns of the preceding Gurus. 2 See ਦਾਦਰ.

ਦਾਦਿ [dadī] to justice. See ਦਾਦੀ.

ਦਾਦਿਰ [dadīr] See ਦਾਦਰ. "kupu bhārīo jese dadīra kachu desu bidesu nā bujh."—*gāu rāvīdas*.

ਦਾਦੀ [dadi] *n* father's mother, grandmother. 2 *P* seeker of justice, appellant. "dadi dadī nā pāhucānhara, cupi nīrnāu pāia."—*asa m 5*. 'The appellant who could not have justice by raising a hue and cry, got his right silently.' sense – observed silence on realizing truth through contemplation. 3 you bestowed, you gave. See ਦਾਦਨ.

ਦਾਦੁਰ [dadur] See ਦਾਦਰ. "jīu bhāe dadur pani mahi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਦਾਦੁਰੀ [dadurī] frog, toad. 2 See ਦਾਦਰੀ.

ਦਾਦੂ [dadu] This holyman was born to a cotton-carder in Ahmedabad (Gujarat). He achieved self-realisation in the company of enlightened disciples of Kabir. The chief monastery of Dadoo is in village Narayan in Jaipur state, situated three miles away from Phūler railway station (on meter gauge of Bombay Baroda Central India Railway). It is also named as Dadudwara. Dadoo died here in Sammat 1660. He composed many verses and sloks

which saints recite with great devotion.

The tenth Master visited this place in Sammat 1764, while going towards Deccan. Jait Ram was the chief priest of the shrine at that time. The Guru asked the priest to recite some hymns of Dadoo. Jait Ram read out the following slok –

"dadu dava durī kār kālī ka lijē bhāī.

je ko mare īṭ dhīm lijē sis cāḍhāī."

The Guru then asked the priest to read this verse as –

"dadu dava rākkhāke kālī ka lijē bhāī.

je ko mare īṭ dhīm pathār hānē rīsaī."

There is a historical anecdote to the effect that the Guru paid obeisance at Dadoo's tomb with the tip of his arrow-head. The Khalsa penalised the Guru for violating the Sikh doctrine by bowing before a tomb. The Guru told that he did so for testing the Khalsa and happily underwent the religious penalty, thereby, setting an example of beginning noble tradition.

The disciples of Dadoo are called Dadoo Panthi. Saint Nishchal Dass was a great scholar of this sect, who wrote Yuktīprakash, Vichar Sagar, Vrittīprabhakar etc. Nishchal Dass was born in village Dhanana of Punjab in 1849 and died in Sammat 1919 in Delhi. 2 a monk, resident of Khadoor. See ਦੁੜ. 3 a pious saint of Pandori, who sheltered and saved the wife of Sardar Matab Singh Mirankotia from tyranny of Meer Mannu.

ਦਾਦੂਦਾਰਾ [dadudvārā] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਦਾਦੂਪਥੀ [dadupāṭhī] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਦਾਦੂਮਜਰਾ [dadumajra] a village near Kalaur in Patiala state. Guru Tegbahadur visited this place, but the holy shrine built in memory of the Guru, now falls in the territory of village Bhagrana. See ਭਗੜਾਣਾ.

ਦਾਦੇ ਦਿਹੰਦ [dade dīhād] داده *adj* dispenser

of justice. "nā dade dīhād admi."—*var majh m 1*.

दाय [dadh] See दाय.

दायना [dadhna] *v* burn, put to fire.

दाय [dadhā] *adj* burnt. "disāhī dadhe kan jīu."—*s kabir*. See दान. 2 burnt, burnt to ashes.

दायी [dadhī] *adj* burnt. "bān ki dadhi lakri."—*s kabir*.

दायीले [dadhīle] *v* burnt. "dadhīle lākagār uparīle ravanbānu."—*dhāna trilocan*.

दान [dan] *Skt n* act of giving; charity. "dan datara āpār āpara."—*ram chāt m 5*. "ghārī ghārī phirārī tū muṛ! dādē dan nā tudhu lāra."—*asa pāṭi m 3*. 'You have not acquired the quality of giving charity.' 2 material which is given in charity. 3 octroi, cess, tax. "raja māṅgē dan."—*asa a m 1*. 4 intoxicating liquid, tripping from the neck of an elephant. "dan gājgōḍ māhī sobhātāpār hē."—*NP*. 5 fire-ritual. "sāhāsār dan de fīdr roara."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 6 a political tactic; effort to win over an enemy by bribing. 7 *P* دان short for दान (दान), particle, seed. 8 adjective for *vr* दानिस्तन — knower. 9 *P* دان a suffix; when used thus gives the sense of a container etc e.g. kələmdan, jūzdan, atīṣdan etc. दानस [danās] See दानिस्त.

दानसबंद [danāsbāndu], दानसमंद [danāsmānd], दानसवंद [danāsvānd] *P* دانسند, *adj* wise, intelligent, knowledgeable. "danāsbāndu soi dī dhove."—*dhāna m 1*.

दानसिंघ [dansīgh] a Malwai Bairarh, resident of Mahimasaraja, brother of Charhat Singh, who remained with the tenth Master in Anandpur and Malwa. He fought with great valour in the battle of Mīkatsar. When Bairarhs got salary from Guru Gobind Singh, he told Dana Singh to take his share. Instead Dan Singh beseeched the Master — "sunke dansīgh kār jore. dudh put dhān sabb ghār more. kripā kārhu sikkhi mujh dije. āpno

jan bāxāṣ kār lijē."—*GPS*.

दानद दैदान [danat dācchān] charity and offering made to a teacher or family priest. "danat dācchān deke prādācchān."—*cāḍi 1*.

दानद [danad] *P* دان, knows, will know. Its *vr* is danīstān. 2 *Skt* donor, bestower.

दानवीर [danbīr] See वीर 7. 2 very generous in giving charity, highly benevolent.

दानम [danam] *P* دان, I know.

दानय [danyē] *adj* donor. "catur cākṛ danyē."—*japu*. 2 worth donating; which is suitable for donation. 3 learned, wise. See दान.

दानव [danav] progeny of Kashyap from the womb of Danu — daughter of demon Daksh. "dev danav gāṇ gōdhārāb saje."—*maru solhe m 3*.

दानवगुरु [danavguru] family priest of the demons; Shukracharya.

दानवारि [danvarī] *n* enemy of the demons, deity. 2 Indar.

दानवी [danvī] *adj* pertaining to the demons, of the demons. 2 *n* wife of a demon.

दानवेद [danvēdr] दानव-देव lord of the demons, king Bali.

दान [dana] See दान. 2 donor, giver. "prabhū sāmraṭh sārāb sukhādana."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *P* دان, wise, knower. "dana data silvātu."—*sri m 5*.

दानाई [danai] *P* دان, *n* wisdom, intelligence. दानपत्र [danadhyaḥṣ] *Skt n* official arranging for distribution of charity; the state official-incharge of the distribution of charity.

दानपुर [danapur] a village in Bihar, which is thirteen kōhs away from Patna. Guru Tegbahadur visited this place. The earthen pitcher, in which a cooked dish of rice mixed with kindey beans was served to the Guru, is still preserved here. That is why the gurdwara is popularly known as hāḍī valī sāgṛī. The priests are Udasi saints.

ਦਾਨਾ ਬੀਨਾ [dana bina] *P* دانابینا *adj* knower and perceiver. "dana bina sai meḍa."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਦਾਨਿ [danī] See ਦਾਨੀ. 2 from the charity. 3 in the charity.

ਦਾਨਿਐ [danīe] See ਦਾਨਐ.

ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ [danīṣ] *P* دانیش *n* wisdom, intelligence. 2 knowledge, act of understanding.

ਦਾਨਿਸਤਨ [danīstān] *P* دانستن *v* know, be acquainted.

ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ ਪਯੋਹ [danīṣ pajoh] *P* دانیشپایه *adj* seeker of knowledge, having quest for knowledge.

ਦਾਨਿਮਤਿ [danīmāṭi] one who has propensity to donate; he, who has donating tendency. "tū prabhū data danīmāṭi pura."—*sor m* 1.

ਦਾਨਿਐ [danīye] See ਦਾਨਐ.

ਦਾਨੀ [dānī] *Skt* दानिन् *adj* donor. "urvarī parī sabbh eko dānī."—*gāu kabir*. 'There is one and only one bestower (God) in the mortal and the eternal world.' 2 *P* دانی, you know. "tāhik dīl dānī."—*tilāg m* 1. 3 when used as a suffix, it has the meaning of 'knowing' as in saxonidānī, ਰਾਜਦਾਨੀ [rajdānī] etc. 4 when used as a suffix, it also gives the sense of 'containing' as in surmedānī, gulabdānī etc.

ਦਾਨੀਆ [dāniā] O! God, O! bestower. 2 O! knower. "urvar par ke dāniā!"—*gāu ravidās*. See ਉਰਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਾਨੀ.

ਦਾਨੁ [danu] See ਦਾਨ. "danu māhīḍa tālikhaku."—*var asa*. 2 *Skt* दानु drop, droplet. 3 dew. 4 reserve wealth. 5 pleasure. 6 air, wind.

ਦਾਨੁ [danu] See ਦਾਨਵ. "danu lakh nivas."—*m* 1 b3no.

ਦਾਨੇ ਦਾ ਚੱਕ [dāne da cakk] See ਰੋਹਲਾ.

ਦਾਨੇਨ [dānen] third declension; by donation, with donation, due to donation. "dānen kī jāgen kī?"—*gūj dev*.

ਦਾਨੋ [dāno] See ਦਾਨਵ and ਦਾਨੁ. "hāno sārēb

dāno."—*ramav*. 2 grain. See ਦਰਾਹਿ.

ਦਾਨੀ [dānī] See ਦਾਨ. 2 demon, progeny of Danu, Daksh's daughter. "sabbhe dev dānī."—*verah*.

ਦਾਪ [dap] *Skt* दाप *n* arrogance, conceit. "dustān dap khap pāṭap."—*GPS*. 2 strength. 3 zeal. 4 wrath.

ਦਾਬ [dab] *n* sense of pressurising, process of pressing. 2 awe, administrative domination. 3 forcible possession of an object, capturing forcibly. "ik ne dab līn bākar."—*GPS*. 4 planting the twig of a tree or a creeper in the earth, so that by striking roots the twig may grow as a new plant.

ਦਾਬਾ [daba] See ਦਬਾਉ. 2 majesty administration. "bāde ko āṭī dābo bhāyo."—*PPP*.

ਦਾਮ [dam] *Skt* दामन् *n* cord, string. "prem dām te ēcān hoe."—*GPS*. 2 rosary. 3 garland. 4 group, cluster. 5 people, world. 6 *P* دام, net, trap. 7 ancient copper coin, which was equal to 1/50th of a rupee. Some scholars hold it to be 1/40th of a rupee. See ਦੰਮ. 8 price, cost. 9 wealth, property. "jāl bīnu sakh kumlavti upājāhī nāhi dām."—*majh barāhmāhā*. 10 money, cash. "jiu bigarī ke sirī dijāhī dām."—*gāu m* 5. "jiu kirpān ke nīrārāth dām."—*sukhmānī*.

ਦਾਮਨ [dāmān] *Skt* *n* cord, string. "dāmān kup bīkhe lāṭkai."—*GPS*. 2 *P* دام, end portion of a scarf. "nīj hāthān dāmān te kholī."—*NP*.

ਦਾਮਨਗੀਰ [dāmāngīr] *P* دامنگیر *adj* holder of the end portion of a scarf, seeker of refuge. 2 person dependent on others' support for his livelihood. 3 plaintiff, who drags one to the court.

ਦਾਮਨਾ [dāmāna] *v* entrap. See ਦਾਮਨ 1. "dāmāna prābin."—*akal*.

ਦਾਮਨਿ [dāmānī], ਦਾਮਨੀ [dāmānī] *n* that which can trap with a rope; army.—*sānāma*. 2 *Skt* दामनि light, lightning. "dāmānī cāmākī dāraio."—*sor m* 5. "dāmānī cāmātkar tīu vārtara jāg khe."

—var *gāu* 2 m 5.

ਦਾਮਰੀ [damri] *n* cord, string. 2 small ancient coin — equal to 1/4th of a pice.

ਦਾਮਲਾ [damla] a village near Kunjpura of district Karnal, in which resided those Pathans, who joined the enemy forces by betraying Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Bhangani. So Banda Bahadur razed this village in the month of Kattak of Sammat 1768 and severely punished the traitors. “nāgar damla ek su jan. tahā hute kuch xanəh xan.”—GPS.

ਦਾਮਾ [dama] See ਦਾਮ. 2 coin, currency, rupee, gold coins prevalent in ancient times etc. “suṇa rūpa dama.”—*guj* m 5.

ਦਾਮਾਦ [damad] *P* داماد, short for ਦਾਮਾਦ ਅਬਾਦ; everlasting. 2 son-in-law, daughter's husband.

ਦਾਮਾਦੀ [damadi] *P* دامادی, pertaining to the son-in-law. “damadi hve əb dhən levō.”—GV 6. 2 marriage. 3 engagement, betrothal.

ਦਾਮਨ [daman] transform of daman; end portion of a shirt, sheet or scarf.

ਦਾਮਿ [damr] with money, due to money. 2 *S* net, trap, snare. See ਦਾਮ 1.

ਦਾਮਿਨੀ [damini] See ਦਾਮਨੀ.

ਦਾਮੀ [dami] with money, due to money. “kīra gārəbhī dami?”—var *maru* 2 m 5. 2 *adj* rich, wealthy. 3 *n* land revenue. 4 *P* دمی, hunter, killer. 5 short for ਦਵਾਮੀ; eternal, everlasting.

ਦਾਮੋਦਰ [damodar] *n* one, who has a string tied around his abdomen — Krishan. Once Yashoda tied Krishan to a mortar with a rope to prevent him from making mischief.¹ 2 the Creator, who has the whole universe in his belly. “ਦਾਸਾਨਿ ਲੋਕ ਨਾਸਾਨਿ ਤਾਨਿ ਧਰ੍ਯੋਦਰਾਨ੍ਤਰੇ। ਤੇਨ ਦਾਮੋਦਰੋ ਦੇਵ.”² “damodar dāral suami.”—*brla* m 5. 3 a river in Bengal, rising from the hills of Chhota Nagpur, which after flowing for about 350 miles merges with Bhagirathi river 27 miles

south of Calcutta. 4 a resident of Sultanpur and a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਦਾਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [damodri mata] daughter of Julka Khatri Narain Das of Dalla born to Bhagbhari. She was married to Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1661. She expired on Magh 11th, Sammat 1688 at Daroli, where a shrine is built in her memory. “gurugharni damodri dotry nanki jan.”—GPS. She is also named Damodari. See ਦਾਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਦਾਯ [day] *n* See ਦਾਯੂ. 2 *Skt* reserve wealth, wealth that can be parted with. 3 wealth that can be gifted as dowry. 4 wealth to which sons etc. or relative are legally entitled. 5 charity.

ਦਾਯਕ [dayak] *adj* bestower. “dukḥ naṣan sukh dayak surəu.”—*savēye* m 4 ke. *n* the Provider.

ਦਾਯਮ [dayam] See ਦਾਇਮ.

ਦਾਯਰ [dayar] *A* دایره, *adj* moving, circulating. 2 continuous, moving.

ਦਾਯਰਾ [dayra] *A* دایره, *n* circle, coiled circle.

ਦਾਯਾ [daya] See ਦਾਇਆ. “nə putrē nə potrē nə daya nə dayā.”—VN. 2 See ਦਾਯਾ. “to ləkh-hi jī kərə hərə daya.”—NP. ‘realisation comes only through His Grace.’

ਦਾਯਨਿ [dayani] *adj*; giver (f).

ਦਾਯੀ [dayi] See ਦਾਈ. 2 *Skt* दायिन् *adj* giver.

ਦਾਯੋ [dayō] See ਦਾਯ. 2 See ਦਾਈ. “nə daya nə dayā.”—VN.

ਦਾਰ [dar] See ਦਾਲ. “godhum ko cun makh dar lən ghrit bəhu.”—NP. 2 *Skt* wife. 3 See ਦਾਰਿ and ਦਾਰੂ. 4 *P* دار, when used as a suffix, it gives the sense of having, as in xəbər dar, zəmi dar etc. 5 *n* crucifix, cross.

ਦਾਰਸਟਾਂਤਿਕ [darṣṭāntik] *Skt* दार्ष्टान्तिक *adj* pertaining to illustration.

ਦਾਰਕ [darak] *Skt* *n* boy. 2 son. 3 *adj* who splits, divider (of property). 4 See ਦਾਰੂਕ.

ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ [darcini] *n* ਦਾਰੂ-ਚੀਨ. china wood, cinnamon. *L* cinnamomum cassia; cassia bark, which is used in condiments and spices. Its

¹See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ part 5 ch. 6.

²Vyas and Shridhar. See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁਸਹਸ੍ਰਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੀਕਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ, § 53.

latent effect is warm and oily.¹ Quality-wise, it is a digestive stimulant and cures intestinal disorders. Cinnamon enhances sexual prowess. It cures diseases like insanity, dropsy etc. Massaging its oil relieves joint pains. Cinnamon is produced in abundance in Sri Lanka, Malabaar, China etc.

ਦਾਰਣ [darəṇ] *Skt* *n* act of tearing/sawing. 2 the tool which is used for cutting. 3 See ਦਾਰੁਣ.

ਦਾਰਦ [darəd] See ਦਾਰਿਦ. 2 *P* دارد keeps. "kas nā darəd."—*triāg m* 1. 3 let him keep. 4 he will keep. 5 *Skt* ocean, sea. 6 mercury. 7 cinnabar. 8 *adj* pertaining to the Darad country. See ਦਰਦ 2.

ਦਾਰਨ [darən] See ਦਾਰਣ and ਦਾਰੁਣ. "darən dukh dutarū sāsar."—*gṛā m* 5.

ਦਾਰਮ [darəm] *Skt* दारिम *n* pomegranate. "darəm darək gāyo pekh dāsnān pāṭi."—*cāḍi* 1.

ਦਾਰ ਮਦਾਰ [dar mādār] *P* دارومدار *n* dependence, base. 2 workload, responsibility of work. 3 act of settling a dispute.

ਦਾਰਵ [darav] See ਦਾਰਮ. 2 *Skt* *adj* made of wood.

ਦਾਰਾ [dara] *P* دارا *adj* protector. 2 *n* the Creator, the transcendental One. 3 king, emperor. 4 Dara, a king of Persia, belonging to Kayyan dynasty, who is variously named as Darayus, Daryavus or Darius in history. There have been three rulers of Persia with this name.

(a) Gustaspes, who was son of Hystaspes. He is known to have ruled during the period 521-485 BC. He invaded India and captured Indus Valley and some parts of Punjab.

(b) Nothus, who ruled between 423-405 BC.

(c) Codomanus, who was a ruler during 335-332 BC. "dara se dālisar drōjodhān se mandhari."—*akāl*. 5 Dara is also a short name

¹Greek system of medicine considers its latent effect as warm and dry.

of Dara Shakoh, elder son of Shahjahan. "šahjāhā nū ked kār dara māvaya."—*var guru gobīdsfgh ji*. See ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ. 6 *Skt* wife, woman, consort. "dara mit put sēnbādhi."—*sor m* 9. 7 *Skt* ਦਾਰੁ wood, timber. "rāju sēg bādhi kār dara."—*GPS*. 8 *adj* cutter, divider. "rumi jāgi dūsmān dara."—*BG*.

ਦਾਰਾਇ ਦੀਨ [darai din] *P* داراين *adj* protector of religion, defender of faith.

ਦਾਰਾਸ਼ਕੋਹ [daraśakoh], **ਦਾਰਾਸ਼ਿਕੋਹ** [daraśikhoh] داراشكوه, eldest son of Shahjahan and Mumtaz Mahal, who was born on March 20th, 1615. He was married to Nadira Begum in 1637 AD. This virtuous wife always stood by her husband in all odds. Dara was appointed subedar of Gujarat in 1648 and continued on this assignment till 1652. He fought against Aurangzeb on behalf of his father (Shahjahan) and was defeated in the battlefield of Samoogarh (8 miles east of Agra) on May 29th, 1658. Aurangzeb pursued the fleeing Darashikoh. When Aurangzeb reached near Beas (Vipash), twenty-two hundred soldiers of Guru Har Rai seized the bank of the river, thus obstructing Aurangzeb's forces from proceeding forward. In the meantime, Darashikoh fled to Multan. Ultimately he was captured near Dadar (Bolaan Pass) after wandering about many places because his chief Jiwan Mall betrayed him. He was imprisoned and brought to Delhi. Declared an "infidel (non-believer in Islam)" on 29th August on the secret instructions from Aurangzeb, he was beheaded on the night of 30th August 1659 and was buried in the tomb of Humayun.

Dara was a Muslim believing in Sufism. He was a devotee of Guru Har Rai and a great scholar. He wrote many books under the pen name of Qadiri.

See ਉਪਨਿਸਦ and ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ.

ਦਾਰਾਪਦ [darapad] arrow that pierces/tears as under hardships. "darapad dustātkar nam tir ke jan."—*sənama*.

ਦਾਰਾਬ [darab] son of Dara, who was the ninth ruler of Persia. His name appears in the eighth Hakayat.

ਦਾਰਿ [darī] *Skt* *n* grief, sorrow. "je bhav ke dukh dari mīṭavē."—*NP*. 2 *adjsplitter*, divider.

ਦਾਰਿਕਾ [darika] *Skt* girl, female child. 2 daughter.

ਦਾਰਿਦ [darid], ਦਾਰਿਦੁ [daridu], ਦਾਰਿਦੁ [daridr] *Skt* ਦਾਰਿਦੁ *adj* poor, penniless, indigent. 2 ਦਾਰਿਦੁ *n* poverty, penury, indigence. "dukh darid apavitrata nasahi nam adhar."—*gau thiti m* 5. "daridu dekh sabhko hase."—*bila ravidas*. "dukh daridr nīvarn."—*səveye m* 5 ke.

ਦਾਰਿਮ [darim] See ਦਾਰਮ and ਦਾਰਿਮ.

ਦਾਰੀ [dari] *Skt* ਦਾਰਿਨ *adj* cutter, splitter. "nirakar dukhdari."—*sor m* 5. 2 *P* ੴ you keep. 3 when used as suffix it gives the meaning of possessing/keeping as ਰਾਜਦਾਰੀ [razdari]. "par sīghan tē mulak ki nahī dari thai."—*PP*. 'But the act of keeping the country under control could not be taken by the Sikhs.' 4 beard. "vāki kār dari dhari."—*cārītr* 22. 'caught the beard with hand.'

ਦਾਰੂ [daru] *Skt* *n* wood, timber. 2 cedar. 3 carpenter, joiner, workman in timber. 4 brass. 5 *adj* giver, bestower.

ਦਾਰੁਕ [daruk] Krishan's charioteer. "hamro rath daruk tē kār saj."—*krisan*. 2 manikin of wood; wooden image.

ਦਾਰੁਕਾ [daruka] *Skt* puppet.

ਦਾਰੁਣ [daruṇ], ਦਾਰੁਨ [darun] *adj* horrible, terrible. 2 unbearable, intolerable; which cannot be tolerated. "daruṇ dukh sahio nē jai."—*bəsāt kabir*.

ਦਾਰੁਨਾਰਿ [darunari] *n* female manikin of wood, wooden image of a woman. "darunari ko kāya gun dosu?"—*NP*.

ਦਾਰੁਪੁਤਰੀ [daruputri] wooden puppet, puppet. ਦਾਰੁਲਖਿਲਾਫਤ [darulxīlafat] *A* دارالخلافه *n* Caliph's chief monastery, capital, headquarters. Ever since the ruler was named Caliph, the capital (headquarters) of the state was named so.

ਦਾਰੂ [daru] *adj* cutter, reliever. "guri ākasu sabadu daru sirī dhario."—*bəsāt m* 4. 'The Guru placed on the head of his disciple the goad of word, which could pierce the head of an intoxicated elephant.' "sabh aukhadh daru lai jiu."—*asa chāt m* 4. 'by using all the medicines.' 2 See ਦਾਰੂ. 3 *P* ੴ *n* medicine, drug. "hārī hārī nam dio daru."—*sor m* 5. "avkhadh sabhe kitānu nīdāk ka daru nahī."—*var gau l m* 5. 4 wine, liquor, whisky. "dikhiā daru bhojān khai."—*ram m* 1. 5 gunpowder. "daru su doṣ hutasān bha."—*GPS*.

ਦਾਰੁਕਾਰ [darukar] *Dg* *n* person belonging to the Kalal subcaste, who prepares liquor. 2 maker of gun powder.

ਦਾਰੇਰ [darer] crack, slit. See ਦਰੇਰ. "mukhā dekhkē cād darer khai."—*ramav*.

ਦਾਰੋਗਾ [daroga] *P* داروغه *n* supervising official.

ਦਾਰੰਦ [darād] *P* دارند (they) keep. See ਦਸਤਨ.

ਦਾਰੀ [darhi] See ਦਾਰੀ.

ਦਾਲ [dal] *Skt* *n* colocinth. 2 wild honey, honey. 3 *Skt* ਦਾਲਿ ground grain, coarsely ground grain. See ਦਾਲਿ. 4 dish of ground grain. 5 *adj* destroyer. "sabh dalid bhāj dukhdal."—*naf m* 4 *pātal*. 6 *A* ੴ one who leads, leader. 7 planner.

ਦਾਲੀਨੀ [dalcini] See ਦਾਲੀਨੀ.

ਦਾਲਦ [dalad], ਦਾਲਦੁ [daladu] See ਦਾਲਿਦ. "dalad bhājān dukh dalān."—*oṣkar*. "dukh daladu sabho lāhigāia."—*var kan m* 4.

ਦਾਲਦੁਬੰਜ [daladubhāj] *adjectivator* of poverty. "daladubhāj sudame mīlio."—*maru m* 4.

ਦਾਲਾ [dala] *adj* destroyer. "papvās ko dala."—*BG*. 2 *n* *xa* cooked lentil dish; dal. 3 a rebeck

player -- relative of Bhai Mardana.

ਦਾਲਾਨ [dalan] P ۱۰۱۱ n open large room, open house without a gate, courtyard.

ਦਾਲਿ [dalɪ] See ਦਾਲ 3. "biu bijɪ pəɪ legæ əb kiʊ ugve dalɪ."--var asa. "dalɪ sidha magəu ghɪu."--dhāna dhāna.

ਦਾਲਿਦ [dalɪd] See ਦਾਲਿਦ. "səbh dalɪd bhəj dukhdal."--nəɪ m 4 pəɪtal.

ਦਾਵ [dav] See ਦਾਉ. 2 Skt n jungle fire, forest fire. 3 forest, jungle.

ਦਾਵਣ [davən] See ਦਾਉਣ. 2 end portion of a shirt/sheet/scarf. See ਦਾਮਨ.

ਦਾਵਣਿ [davənɪ] under the end portion of a sheet, scarf or shirt; holding the end portion of a sheet, scarf or shirt. "həri səjən davənɪ ləɟɪa."--majh barāhmaha. 2 with a cord. 3 in the tightening cord of a cot.

ਦਾਵਤ [davət] A ۱۰۱۱ n act of inviting, calling. 2 feast. 3 invitation.

ਦਾਵਨ [davən] See ਦਾਵਣ. 2 Skt ਦਾਮਨ n cord, string. 3 Skt दावन् adj worth giving. "har bədi prithma sukhdavən."--ramav.

ਦਾਵਨਗੀਰ [davəngir] See ਦਾਮਨਗੀਰ. "hvehō davəngir tuharo."--cəɪtr 38.

ਦਾਵਨਿ [davənɪ] with a cord, with a string. See ਦਾਵਨ 2. "davənɪ bədhɪo nə jat."--səvɛye sri mukhvak m 5. 2 See ਦਾਮਨੀ.

ਦਾਵਾ [dava] Skt n forest fire; fire produced by friction due to mutual rubbing of trees in the forest; jungle fire. "dava əgənɪ bəhɪt trɪɪ jare."--asa m 5. 2 A ۱۰۱۱ act of asserting one's right over some object. "dava kahu ko nahi."--s kabir.

ਦਾਵਾਗਨਿ [dava-əgənɪ] ਦਾਵਗਨਿ [davagənɪ] See ਦਾਵਾ 1.

ਦਾਵਾਤ [davət] See ਦਾਵਤ.

ਦਾਵਾਨਲ [davanəl] See ਦਾਵਾ 1.

ਦਾੜ [daɪ] Skt दाँड़ा molar, grinder tooth. 2 pig's tusk.

ਦਾੜਗੜ [daɪgaɪ], ਦਾੜਧਰ [dardhar] n one having

a hard tusk -- Varah, the incarnation of God; God in the form of a pig having tusk. "dhəryo visənu təu dargaɪavtarā."--vərah. "dhərdar jyo rəɪ gaɪh hve."--kəlki.

ਦਾੜਪੀੜ [daɪpɪɪ] molar-ache, pain in the grinder tooth. "dāt rogəru daɪhpɪɪ gən."--cəɪtr 405. See ਦੰਤਰੋਗ.

ਦਾੜਮ [daɪəm] See ਦਾੜਮ and ਦਾੜਿਮ.

ਦਾੜਵੀ [daɪvi] See ਦਾੜਿਮੀ. "daɪvi prədāte."--akal. Poets compare teeth with the seeds of pomegranate. 2 firmly, firm, determined, strong, sturdy.

ਦਾੜਾ [daɪa] n tusk. "daɪa əgre prithəmi dhəraɪn."--maru solhe m 5. 2 molar, grinder teeth. 3 See ਦਾੜਾ.

ਦਾੜਿਮ [daɪɪm], ਦਾੜਿਮੀ [daɪɪmi] Skt ਦਾੜਿਮ-ਦਾੜਿਮੀ n pomegranate, plant. 2 fruit of pomegranate.

ਦਾੜੀ [daɪɪ], ਦਾੜਾ [daɪha], ਦਾੜੀ [daɪhi] Skt ਦਾੜਿਕਾ n hair grown over the chin; beard. "se daɪia səciā jɪ gurcəni ləgəni."--səva m 3. 2 moustaches. "gəɪba upəɪ jɪ khɪje daɪi."--gəu m 5. 'one who shows power to the poor by twirling his moustaches.' sense -- exhibits his brawn.

ਦਿਉ [diu] Skt ਦਿਊ n day.

ਦਿਉਸ [dius] Skt ਦਿਵਸ n day. "dius car ke disəhi səgi."--sar m 5.

ਦਿਉਸਰਾਣ [diusəraṇə] n lord of the day, sun. "ratɪ bitɪ udyo diusəraṇə."--VN.

ਦਿਉਹੜੀ [diuhəɪ] adv daily, everyday, S daily. "bəlihari gur apne diuhəɪ sədvar."--var asa. 2 See ਦਿਹੜੀ.

ਦਿਉਕਾ [diuka] See ਪਸਰੂਰ.

ਦਿਉਸ [dius] See ਦਿਉਸ.

ਦਿਆ [dia] See ਦਯਾ. 2 See ਦੀਆ.

ਦਿਆਨਤ [dianət] See ਦਯਾਨਤ.

ਦਿਆਰ [diar] See ਦਇਆਰ. 2 See ਦਯਾਰ.

ਦਿਆਲ [dial] See ਦਇਆਲ. 2 See ਦਯਾਲ.

ਦਿਆਲ ਜੀ [dial ji] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ.

ਦਿਆਲਪੁਰਾ [dialpura] See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ.

ਦਿਆਲਾ [diala] adj kind, merciful. 2 vocative – O! merciful. 3 *n* Bhai Dyala, a devoted follower of Guru Tegbahadur. He was imprisoned along with the ninth Master in Delhi. When the body of Bhai Mati Das was cut with a saw, Bhai Dyala was martyred by immersing in boiling water in a large cauldron. This devout but valiant person took this horrible punishment as of no consequence and breathed his last while reciting the holy hymns.

ਦਿਸ [dis] *Skt* दिश् *vr* show, order, reveal, preach. 2 *n* direction, towards, side.

ਦਿਸਟ [disat] See ਦਿਸ਼ੁ. 2 See ਦਿਸ਼ੁ.

ਦਿਸਟਮਾਨ [disatman] See ਦਿਸਟਮਾਨ.

ਦਿਸਟਾ [distā] See ਦੁਸ਼ਾ.

ਦਿਸਟਾਂਤ [distāt] See ਦਿਸਟਾਂਤ. 2 *Skt* दृष्टांत *n* death, demise.

ਦਿਸਟਾਨਿਓ [distānio] became visible, came into sight. See ਦਿਸਟਾਨਿਓ.

ਦਿਸਟਾਵੇ [distave] ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ-ਆਵੇ, is visible. “kachu an nahi distave.” – *naḥ m 5*.

ਦਿਸਟਿ [disat] *Skt* दृष्टि *n* sight, vision. “jaki disat nadi liv lage.” – *sri kabir*. See ਦਿਸ਼ੁ.

ਦਿਸਟਿਬਗਾ [disatibaga] *n* looking like a crane, staring to entrap a prey while pretending that the eyes are closed. “thag disatibaga liv laga.” – *prabha beṇi*.

ਦਿਸਟਿਬਿਕਾਰੀ [disatibikari], **ਦਿਸਟਿਵਿਕਾਰੀ** [disatvivikari] *n* lascivious look, craving other's wealth, or woman with evil intention etc. “disatibikari bādhān bādhe, hāu tis ke bālī jai.” – *prabha m 1*. “disatibikari durtmātrī bhagi.” – *prabha m 1*. 2 *adj* ill-intentioned. “disatvivikari nahi bhāu bhāu.” – *gāu m 1*.

ਦਿਸਟੇ [diste] appears, is visible. “jo diste so gache.” – *dev m 5*.

ਦਿਸਣਾ [disṇa] *v* appear, be visible, come into sight.

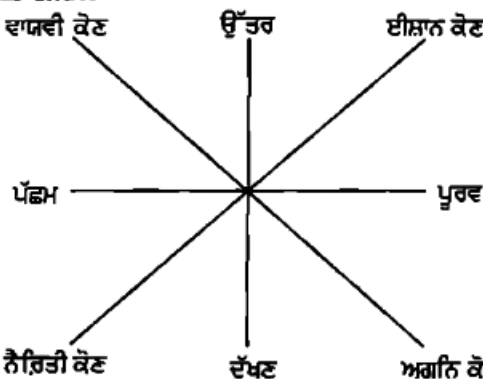
ਦਿਸਦਾ [disda] *n* what is visible. “disda

sābhkīchu cāsi.” – *var sar m 4*.

ਦਿਸਨਾ [disna] See ਦਿਸਣਾ.

ਦਿਸਪਟ [dispāt] *n* one who has bareness as his dress, naked, unclothed. “bāhut besno dispāt sātī.” – *NP*.

ਦਿਸਾ [disa] *Skt* दिशा *n* direction; scholars have assumed four directions – cardinal points viz – East, West, North and South. In addition there are inbetween directions too, thus making a total of eight directions, which are illustrated as under –



Adding two more – ਚੁੱਧ (upwards) and ਅਧੇ (downwards), we get ten directions in all. 2 number of ten, as there are ten directions.

ਦਿਸਾਉਰ [disaur] See ਦਿਸਾਵਰ.

ਦਿਸਾਸੁਲ [disasul] *Skt* दिशासुल *n* In Hindu religion, there are inauspicious days or periods for travelling in specific directions. e.g. – Friday and Sunday for travelling towards the west, Tuesday and Wednesday for north, Saturday and Monday for the east, while Thursday is regarded unlucky for travelling towards the south. “thitī var bhādra bhāram disasul sāhsa sāsara.” – *BG*.

ਦਿਸਾਨਾਗ [disanag] See ਦਸੋ ਨਾਗ and ਦਿੱਗਜ਼.

ਦਿਸਾਨਾਥ [disanath], **ਦਿਸਾਪਤਿ** [disapati] See ਦਿਕਪਾਲ and ਦਿਗਪਤਿ.

ਦਿਸਾਪੁਰੀ [disapuri] *adv* in the direction of other territories, abroad. “jrn ke kāt disapuri.” – *var suhi m 2*.

ਦਿਸਾਬਸਤੁ [disabāstr] See ਦਿਸਪਟ and ਦਿਗੰਬਰ. "disa bāstrā rajā."—*VN*. 2 direction in the form of clothing.

ਦਿਸਾਬੁਮ [disabhrām] *n* confusion about the direction; taking east for north and south for west by mistake.

ਦਿਸਾਰਨਿ [disarāni] *adj* resident of the other territory (f), foreigner (f). "ek disarāni so rāhe tāki priti."—*caritr* 194.

ਦਿਸਾਵਰ [disavār] *n* other country, foreign country, alien land. "bāhut disavār pādha."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. sense — many births, transmigration.

ਦਿਸਾਵਰੀ [disavri] pertaining to (belonging to) other land; of foreign land. 2 towards the other land, abroad. "pākhi cāl disavri."—*s kabir*.

ਦਿਸਾਵਿਸਾ [disavisa] *n* direction; sub-direction. See ਚੁਪਦਿਸਾ, ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ and ਦਿਸਾ. "jatr tatr disa visa."—*japu*.

ਦਿਸਿ [disi] in the direction, towards the direction. See ਦਿਸਾ. 2 *Sk* दृशी *n* vision, sight, eyesight.

ਦਿਸਿਅਵਦਾ [disi-avda] visible, apparent. "kuṭōb disī-avēda, sabbh cālānharu."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4.

ਦਿਸੇ [disē] be in sight, be visible. "nanāk jivāt dāras disē."—*brla* *m* 5. 2 looking at, by looking.

ਦਿਸੇਸ [disēs] *n* lord of directions. See ਦਿਗਪਤਿ. **ਦਿਸੈ** [disē] *n* appearing, looking. "aṭhdās bed sone kēh dōra. koṭi prāgas nā disē ādhara."—*ram* *m* 5. 'How can a deaf person hear eighteen Purāns and four Vedā? A blind person can never see in light illuminated by countless lamps.' It means that an agnostic person having vast worldly knowledge remains devoid of true knowledge, relating to spiritual realisation.

ਦਿਸੰਤਰ [disātār] See ਦੇਸੰਤਰ.

ਦਿਸੰਤਰਿ [disātāri], **ਦਿਸੰਤਰੀ** [disātri] in the foreign land, abroad. "jog nā desī disātārī

bhāviē."—*suhi m* 1. "bhuli phirē disātri."—*sri a m* 1.

ਦਿਸੰਤਰੁ [disātāru] See ਦੇਸੰਤਰ. "disātāru bhāvē ātāru nāhi bhālē."—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਦਿਸੰਦਰਾ [disādra] apparent, visible, within sight.

ਦਿਸੰਦਰਿਆ [disādrīa] *adv* on seeing, on beholding. "jina disādrīa dūrmāti vājē mītr āsāḍrē sehi."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਦਿਸੰਦਾ [disāda] See ਦਿਸਦਾ.

ਦਿਸੰਨਿ [disāni] are seen, appear. "se muh sohne dāri sācē disāni."—*sāva m* 3.

ਦਿਸੁ [diṣṭ] *Sk* न luck, fortune. 2 teachings. 3 time. 4 See ਦਿਸਟ.

ਦਿਸ਼ੁ [diṣṭi] *Sk* न joy. 2 festival, celebration. 3 luck, fortune. 4 See ਦਿਸਟਿ.

ਦਿਹ [dih] *Sk* द्यु *n* day. "nanāk se dih avāni."—*sohila*. 2 See ਦੇਹ. 3 *P* ੨, imperative form of dadān; give, donate. 4 when used as a suffix, it imparts the meaning of 'give or provide' as in aramdiḥ.

ਦਿਹਦ [dihād] *P* ੨, gives, provides.

ਦਿਹਮ [dihām] *P* ੨, I give.

ਦਿਹਰਾ [dihra] See ਦੇਹਰਾ.

ਦਿਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [dihra sahib] See ਦੇਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਦਿਹਲੀ [dihli] See ਦੇਹਲੀ. 2 See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਦਿਹਾ [dihā] of days, for days. See ਦਿਹ 1. "ethe dhādhā kuṛa car diha."—*vaḍ m* 1 *alahāni*.

ਦਿਹਾਈ [dihai] *adj* of the day, for the day. "teri khītha dō dihai."—*ram m* 5. Here khītha means mortal frame.

ਦਿਹਾਰਾ [dihara] *n* day, daily. "iku ghārī dīnās mokāu bāhut dihare."—*asa m* 5.

ਦਿਹਾਰੀ [dihari] See ਦਿਹਾੜੀ.

ਦਿਹਾਰਾ [dihara] See ਦਿਹਾਰਾ. "choḍi cālā ek dihare."—*asa m* 5.

ਦਿਹਾੜੀ [dihari] *n* wages for one day; daily wages. "laha khāṭih dihari."—*anādu*. "kachu laha milē dihari."—*bāsāt a m* 1. 2 *adj* daily subsistence. "tini ser ka dihari mīhmanu."—*asa m* 5.

ਦਿਹਿ [dihɪ], ਦਿਹੁ [dihu] *n* day. "jɪ dihi nala kəpɪa."—*s fərid*. 'the day the umbilical cord was cut (at birth).' 2 sense — knowledge, realisation. "othe dihu ethe səbh ratɪ."—*māla m 1*.

ਦਿਹੁਦੀਵੀ [dihudivi] *adv* in spite of daylight and glowing lamps, despite the sunlight outside and illumination of lamps inside. "dihudivi ədh ghor."—*suhjə m 1*. sense — 'not withstanding wisdom and knowledge.'

ਦਿਹੁਰੀ [dihuri] See ਦੇਹਰੀ and ਦੇਹਲੀ.

ਦਿਹੰਦ [dihənd], ਦਿਹੰਦਾ [dihənda] *P* *adj* giver, bestower. "dihənd sui."—*var majh m 1*. 'The Creator is the bestower.' "kher khubi ko dihənda."—*gyan*.

ਦਿਕ [dik] *Skt* दिक् *n* direction, side. 2 *A* *adj* microscopic, fine. 3 upset, grieved. 4 *n* tuberculosis, consumption (or phthisis). See ਖਈ.

ਦਿਕਪਾਲ [dikpal] *n* god — the lord of direction. According to the Purans; there are ten lords of the ten directions — Indar of east, Agni of south-east, Yam (god of death) of south, demon Nairat of south-west, Varun (god of water) of west, Vayu of north-west, Kuber (god of riches) of north, Shiv of north-east; Brahma of upward direction and Sheshnag of downward direction (under-earth). 2 See ਦਿਗਪਾਲ. 3 a poetic metre. See ਦਿਗਪਾਲ 2.

ਦਿੱਕਤ [dikət] *A* *adj* *n* fineness, subtlety. 2 distress, difficulty, trouble.

ਦਿਖਾਅਸਨੀ [dikha-akni] This word is an incorrect transcription of ikhuasni by an ignorant scribe in verse number 1125 of Shastarnammala. See ਇਖੁਆਸਨੀ.

ਦਿਖਹੁ [dikhaɦu] See ਤੱਕੋ.

ਦਿਖਣ [dikhaɳ], ਦਿਖਨ [dikhaɳ] *n* sense of seeing; come into view.

ਦਿਖਨਥੇ [dikhaɳthe] for seeing, for having a glimpse of. "locəh prəbhu dihaɳthe."

—*kəli m 4*.

ਦਿਖਰਾਵਾ [dikhrava], ਦਿਖਲਾਵਾ [dikhlava] showed, made apparent, brought to notice. 2 *n* sight, view. "so payo jəg ko dihrava."—*NP*.

ਦਿਖਾ [dikha] (I) may see. "dikha kine kiɦu aɳɪ cəɳaɪa."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 'let us see, if anyone has offered money or not.' 2 saw. "səbh tuɦe tuhi diha."—*sar m 5*. 3 enlightened. "jisu bujhae aɳɪ, bujhaɪ deɪ soɪ jənu diha."—*var kan m 4*. 4 See ਦੀਕਾ.

ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ [dikhauna] *v* cause to have a glimpse, bring into view.

ਦਿਖਾਇਬਾ [dikhaɪba], ਦਿਖਾਧਾ [dikhadha] show, give a glimpse. "dəɳəs dihaɪba hɛ tere hətth jəgnath."—*səloh*. 2 shows. "səbh əpne khelu dihadha."—*sar m 5*.

ਦਿਖਾਨਾ [dikhana] See ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ. 2 saw.

ਦਿਖਾਰਿਆ [dikharɪa] showed.

ਦਿਖਾਲਣਾ [dikhalna] *v* show.

ਦਿਖਾਵਾ [dikhava] *n* pompousness, ostentation. 2 *adj* who shows.

ਦਿਖੀਤਾ [dikhita] was seen. "triɳ meru dihita."—*bɪla m 5*.

ਦਿਖੇਯਾ [dikheya] *adj* observer, viewer. 2 demonstrator.

ਦਿਗ [dig] See ਦਿਕ 1.

ਦਿਗ ਦਰਸਨ [dig darsən] *Skt* दिग्दर्शन *n* indication, sign, gesture. 2 act of showing the direction. 3 sample, specimen. 4 device for indicating the direction, mariner's compass. See ਕੁਤਬਨੁਮਾ. ਦਿਗਦਾਹ [digadah] *Skt* दिग्दाह *n* an inauspicious omen according to Hindu scriptures; redness remaining visible in the horizon even after sunset. "carə diɳɪ digdah ləkyo səb."—*ramav*.

ਦਿਗਦਿਸੈ [digdisɛ] direction and intermediate direction (angles), directions and angles. 2 ten directions. "dig disɛ saraɪa."—*māla namdev*. See ਸਰਾਇਕਾ.

दिग्गपति [digpəti] *Skt* दिक्पति *n* in astronomy, eight lords of eight directions – Mars of south, Saturn of west, Mercury of north, Sun of east, Venus of south-east, Rahu of south-west. Moon of north-west and Jupiter of north-east. 2 See दिक्पाल.

दिग्गपल [digpal] See दिक्पाल. 2 a poetic metre also named mridugati, characterised by four feet, each foot having 24 matras, two pauses – one each after 12 vowels each, fifth and seventeenth matras are laghu, with two gurus at the end.

Example –

āmrit prādan karta, dasan raj data,
hit deṣ putr pyare, varāt tat mata,
śurtva gyan śāti, agar rajyniti,
ese māhan guru se, kije ākhēd priti.

दिग्गविज्ञे [digvijñe] See दिग्गविज्ञ.

दिग्ग [digar] *P* १, or २, adjanother, second. “digar ko nahi.” – *tlāg namdev*.

दिग्गविज्ञ [digvijñay], **दिग्गविज्ञे** [digvijñe] *Skt* दिग्विजय *n* act of capturing all the directions with force or knowledge. “kare digvijñay sase nahi.” – *NP*.

digvijñe het saj bedikulketu dāl,
cāl dābh dālbe ko dālān bīdariya,
bhagati ki ketu pāt prem ke samet kār,
kirati niṣan ghahirano ghen bhariya,
gyan ko kharag dhar jugati kaman kār,
nanha dīṣāt lin śilimukh dhariya,
jāhā dīdh koṭ tāhā karamat top sāg,
dhahike medan kin mīle ari hariya.

– *NP*.

दिग्गंत [digāt] दिक्-अंत end of a direction, limit of a direction. 2 दिग्ग-अंत corner of the eye.

दिग्गंबर [digābar], **दिग्गंबरु** [digābaru] *n* one who has bareness as his clothes; sky-clad. 2 a Jain sect. 3 Shiv. 4 naked. “upji tarak digābaru ho.” – *brla m 4*.

दिग्गज [diggaj] *Skt* *n* elephant supporting a

direction. According to the Purans, there are eight elephants, one each for eight directions, who support the earth on them –

Airavat supports the east, Pundrik the south-east, Vaman the south, Kumud the south-west, Anjan the west, Pushpadant supports the north-west, Saravbhaum the north and Supratik the north-east direction of the earth. The female companions of these supporting elephants are – Abharamu, Kapila, Pingla, Anupama, Anjanvati, Shubhdanti, Anjana and Tamarkarni. 2 See दिक्पाल.

दिग्गजनी [diggajni] *n* earth, supported by elephants in eight directions. – *sānama*. 2 companion of the direction-supporting elephant, female spouse of direction-supporting elephant. See दिग्गज.

दिग्गि [dicāhi], **दिग्गे** [dice] should give, should be given. “dohi dice durjana.” – *sāva m 1*. 2 imperative form of verb देना, give please. “mohi nirgun dice thau.” – *var guj m 5*.

दिग्गिनि [dicāni] should be done. “je kar duja dekhde jan nanak kadhīdicāni.” – *var kan m 4*. ‘eyes, which see others, must be taken out.’

दिग्ग [dij] *Skt* द्विज *n* twice born, one natural, second from religious ritual. According to Hinduism, Brahmans, Khatris and Vaishya are twice born because their sacred-thread wearing ritual is performed with the chanting of holy hymns of Gayatri.

This word, dij or dvij, specially stands for Brahmans, but in general, it can be used for the other three classes. See द्विज as used for Vaishya in Ramavtar. 2 teeth, as they grow twice. 3 birds, also take birth twice – one from mother’s womb and secondly hatched from the egg. 4 a word, which is a combination of words belonging to two languages as gurbaxāṣ sīgh, hakikat rai etc. 5 according to Sikhism all the baptised Sikhs are twice-born, because

they take second birth in the lap of Mother Sahib Kaur and Father Guru Gobind Singh. "sātigur ke jānme gāvanu mīṭara." -sidhgosāṭi.

ਦਿਸਗਦਰਾਦਨੀਅੰ [diṣgadyardānī] ਦਿਸਗਦਰਾ-ਆਦਿਨੀ lord of twice born classes (Brahman, Khatri, Vaishya) i.e. Brahma, goddess who takes pity on him - Durga.-cādi 2.

ਦਿਸਚਰਜ [diṣcārj] *n* celibacy. 2 celibate. "diṣcārj toll mrigcārām aroh."-datt. 'like a celibate.'

ਦਿਸਦੇਵ [diṣdev] lord of the twice born (high classes of Hindus), Brahma. 2 Dattatreya. "diṣdev tābe guru cōbis keke."-datt.

ਦਿਸਪਤਿ [diṣpatī], ਦਿਸਰਾਜ [diṣraj] *Sk* ਦਿਸ ਰਾਜ *n* chief of the twice born (high classes of Hindus) - Brahma. 2 Brahma. 3 moon. "kirāṭi prākasbe ko soi diṣraj hē."-GPS. 4 blue jay. See ਦਿਸ.

ਦਿਸਰਾਮ [diṣaram] *n* Parshuram. "tuhi ap diṣram ko rup dhār hē. nichātra prithi var rkkis kār hē."-cārītr 1.

ਦਿਸਾਇ [diṣai] ਦਿਸ-ਆਇ People belonging to upper classes of Hindus came. "jāl len diṣai."-ramav.

ਦਿਸਿਸਟ [diṣisṭ] ਦਿਸ-ਦਿਸ spiritual guide of ਦਿਸ, chief among the twice-born; respected Brahman. "bisīsṭ ko. diṣisṭ ko."-ramav.

ਦਿਸਿੰਦ੍ਰ [diṣindr] ਦਿਸ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ, leader of the twice-born; Brahma. 2 Jupiter. "bāh gāhi tātka diṣindrāh."-mādhata.

ਦਿਸੇਸ [diṣes] ਦਿਸ-ਈਸ, Brahma. "kou diṣes ko manāt he."-sāveye 33.

ਦਿਸੋਤਮ [diṣottam] the best among the twice-born; Brahma. 2 Superior Brahma, who is perfect in his deeds.

ਦਿਢ [diṣḍ] See ਦਿਢ.

ਦਿਢਤਾ [diṣḍta] See ਦਿਢਤਾ.

ਦਿਢਾਉਣਾ [diṣḍhauṇa] *v* assure, convince, ensure. 2 make firm.

ਦਿਣ [diṣṇ] *Sk* ਦਿਨ *n* day.

ਦਿਤ [dit] See ਦਤ.

ਦਿਤਨੇ [ditno] given. "kripānidhi me ditno." -gaur m 5.

ਦਿਤਮੁ [ditamu] gave. 2 I gave.

ਦਿਤਯਾਦਿਤ [dityaditt] ਦੈਤ-ਆਦਿਤ demon and deity, progeny of Diti and Aditi. "dityaditt gadhe duhū or gaje."-cārītr 120.

ਦਿਤਰਾ [ditra], ਦਿਤਰੀ [ditri] given (m), given (f). "tānu mānu ditra."-vāḍ chāt m 5. "babālī ditri durī."-suhi chāt m 1.

ਦਿਤਾ [dita] given, gave. 2 *n* given material. "dēde thavāhu dita cōga."-var majh m 2. self-centred persons prefer the gift to the giver.

ਦਿਤਿ [diti] *Sk* ਦੱਤਿ *n* gift, boon. "khāre diti khāsām di."-var ram 3. 2 *Sk* ਦਿਤਿ daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, who gave birth to demons. "bīnta kādrū diti āditi erikhi bāri bānā."-VN. 'The sage, Kashyap, married them.'

ਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ [ditisut], ਦਿਤਿਨੰਦ [ditinād], ਦਿਤਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ [ditiputr] *n* demons, descendants of Diti. 2 Hiranyakash. "sur diti nād pār."-GPS. 'as an incarnation of pig (Vishnu) overpowered Hiranyak (son of Diti).'

ਦਿਤੀ [diti] See ਦਿਤਿ.

ਦਿਤਿਮੁ [ditimu] gave. "idhānu kito mu ghāṇa, bhori ditimu bhāh."-var jēt.

ਦਿਤ੍ਰ [ditu] *Sk* ਦਤ੍ਰਿਮਤ adj illuminated, lit. "sukhsagaru parāu ditu."-sāveye m 4 ke.

ਦਿਤੇ [dite] given, gave. "tis de dite nanka." -var ram 1 m 3.

ਦਿਤੇਨ [ditiṇ], ਦਿਤੇਨੁ [ditiṇu], ਦਿਤੇਮੁ [ditomu] he gave, he has given. "ditiṇu bhāgātībhāḍar."-sri m 3. 2 given to me, gave to me.

ਦਿਤੋ [ditō] demon, son of Diti. "pāpat bhutlō ditō."-ramav. 'Demons collapse to the ground.'

ਦਿੱਤ [ditt] given, gave. "surāj diti uhi pē he mān."-krīṣṇ. 'The gem given by the sun is

in his possession.'

ਦਿਤਰਾਇੰਤਿ [dityadittī] demons and deities, progeny of Diti and Aditi. "chake dekh dou dityadittī bhupā."—*nār narayan*.

ਦਿਦਾਰ [dīdar] See ਦੀਦਾਰ.

ਦਿਦਾਰ ਅਲੀ [dīdar āli] chief of the army of Shahjahan, who alongwith Mukhlās Khan, fought against Guru Hargobind in the battle of Amritsar and was killed by Painde Khan.

ਦਿਦਾਰੀ [dīdari] *adj* worth seeing, beautiful, handsome.

ਦਿਨ [din] *Skt* *n* period between dawn to dusk, time from sunrise to sunset. "din te sarpār pāusi ratī."—*asa m 5*. 2 day, period of eight quarters'. 3 *Skt* donate. "pāth batave prabh ka, kahutīn kaurā dīnthe?"—*kālī m 4*. See ਦਿਨਥੇ.

ਦਿਨਅਰਿ [dīnārī] *n* night.—*sānama*.

ਦਿਨਅਗਰ [dīnāgar] *adv* before sunrise, dawn, early morning. "sābād tārēg prāgṭat dīnāgar."—*sāveya m 4 ke*.

ਦਿਨਸ [dīnās], ਦਿਨਸੁ [dīnāsu] *n* day. "audh ghāṭ dīnāsu reṇa re."—*sohila*.

ਦਿਨਹਾ [dīnha] *n* night that terminates the day. —*sānama*. 2 moon. See ਰਜਨੀਸਰ.

ਦਿਨਕਰ [dīnkār], ਦਿਨਕਰੋ [dīnkāro], ਦਿਨਕੰਤ [dīnkāt] *n* sun. "dīnkāro āndīnu khat."—*asa chāt m 5*. 'The sun is reducing one's life, day by day.'

ਦਿਨਥਾਤਿਨੀ [dīnṭhātīnī] *n* night.—*sānama*.

ਦਿਨਚਰਯਾ [dīncharya] *Skt* ਦਿਨਚਰਯਾ *n* daily routine, day's routine, daily schedule. 2 daily work.

ਦਿਨਥੇ [dīnche] given (m) given (f). "sobha hārī prabhū dīnche."—*bāsāt m 4*.

ਦਿਨਥੇ [dīnthe] let us give. See ਦਿਨ 3.

ਦਿਨਦੂਤ [dīndut] *n* Arun, charioteer of the sun, according to the Purans, whose appearance is indicated by redness seen in the sky before sunrise.

ਦਿਨਧਿ [dīnadhī] *n* bearer of the day, day's gem, sun. "dīnadhī lātyo nīspatī ṭhātyo."—*GV 10*.

ਦਿਨਧੁਜ [dīndhuj], ਦਿਨਧੁਜ [dīndhvāj], ਦਿਨਨਾਇਕ [dīn-nāik], ਦਿਨਨਾਥ [dīnnath], ਦਿਨਨਾਯਕ [dīn-nāyāk], ਦਿਨਪਤਿ [dīnpatī] *n* sun, Martand, Prabhakar.

ਦਿਨ ਪਰਨਾ [dīn pārna], ਦਿਨ ਪੈਣਾ [dīn pēṇa] *v* have a hard time, go through bad days. "sābh devān ko dīn pārē."—*krisān*.

ਦਿਨਪ੍ਰਤਿ [dīnpṛatī], ਦਿਨ ਬਦਿਨ [dīn bādīn] *adv* daily, everyday, always. "dīnpṛatī kārē kārē pāchutāpē."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਦਿਨਮਣਿ [dīnmāṇī] *n* sun.

ਦਿਨਮਣਿ ਸੁਤ ਅਸਰੂ [dīnmāṇī sut āstrā] *n* sun's son - Yam (god of death), his weapon, the noose.—*sānama*.

ਦਿਨਮਾਨ [dīnman] *n* duration of the day, measure of the day, period between dawn to dusk, period between sunrise and sunset. This period varies with the relative position of the sun with respect to the northern or southern hemispheres i.e. relative to the equator.

ਦਿਨਰਾਉ [dīnrau], ਦਿਨਰਾਇ [dīnrai], ਦਿਨਰਾਜ [dīnraj] *n* sun.

ਦਿਨਰਾਜ ਨੰਦ [dīnraj nād], ਦਿਨਰਾਜ ਨੰਦਨ [dīnraj nādan] *n* son of the sun, Yam (God of death). 2 Karan. 3 Sugreev.

ਦਿਨਰਾਤ [dīnrat] See footnote to ਕਾਲਪੁਮਾਣ.

ਦਿਨਰੈਣਾ [dīnreṇar] for day and night, throughout day and night. sense — continuously. "kāṇe dīn reṇar."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 'sings eulogies day and night.'

ਦਿਨਰੈਣਿ [dīnreṇī] day and night. 2 sense — continuously, always. 3 It is the particular title of a hymn in Majh Rag, in which deeds to be done during day or night are described — "sevi sātīguru apṇa hārī simrī dīn sābhī reṇī."—*majh 5*.

ਦਿਨ ਰੈਨਾਈ [dīn renai] throughout day and night.

¹See footnote of ਕਾਲਪੁਮਾਣ.

sense – continuously. “japī nathu dinu renai.”—*ram m 5*.

ਦਿਨਾਂਤ [dināt] *n* end of the day, evening; termination of the day, dusk. 2 moon. “dhār hō dinātēvtar.”—*cādr*. ‘will assume the incarnation of the moon.’

ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਫੇਰ [dinā da pher] passage of time. vidhī hot phuhār kālpatru thuhār so bhumisur cuhār ki hot pāripaṭi ko, bhupatī māgeya hot kamdhenu geya hot gāyād mādavāt su cera hot caṭi ko, ‘ṣripaṭi’ sujan bhāne berī nāj bap hot pūn me ju pap hot sāp hot saṭi ko, nīdhān kuver hot sayar sām ṣer hot dinān ke pher sō sumeru hot maṭi ko.

ਦਿਨਾਂਧ [dinādh] *Skt n* dayblind, one who can't see during the day. 2 eye disease, due to which one cannot see during the day. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ. 3 owl.

ਦਿਨਾਰ [dinar] See ਦੀਨਾਰ.

ਦਿਨੀ [dini] during day time. “rati kalu ghāṭe dinī kalu.”—*var mālā m 1*. ‘reduces the age.’

ਦਿਨਿਸ [dinis], ਦਿਨਿੰਦ [dinīd], ਦਿਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [dinīdr] lord of the day; master of the day; sun, Dinesh, Dinendar.

ਦਿਨੀਅਰ [diniār], ਦਿਨੀਅਰੂ [diniāru] *Skt* ਦਿਨਕਰ sun. “kāḍ diniāru dekhiē?”—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 See ਰੈਨ ਦਿਨੀਅਰੂ.

ਦਿਨੀਅਰੂ ਸੂਰ [diniāru sur] prick of the sun. sense – prickly heat, scorching sun, hotness. “diniāru sur trisna āgānī bujhānī.”—*dhāna m 4*. ‘satiated the fire of desires.’

ਦਿਨੁ [dinu] See ਦਿਨ. “dinu renī simrāt sādā nanak.”—*sar m 5*.

ਦਿਨੁਰੇਨਾਈ [dinurenai] See ਦਿਨਰੈਨਾਈ.

ਦਿਨੇਸ [dines] lord of the day, sun.

ਦਿਨੇਂਦ੍ਰ [dinēdr] lord of the day, god of the day, sun.

ਦਿਨੋਦਿਨ [dinodin] See ਦਿਨਪ੍ਰਤਿ.

ਦਿਨੰਤ [dināt] end of the day, evening, dusk.

2 master of the day, sun. “rati dināt kie.”—*brīlā m 1 thiti*. ‘created lord of the day and lord of the night.’

ਦਿੰਨਾ [dinna], ਦਿੰਨੋ [dinno] given.

ਦਿਪਣਾ [dipṇa] *v* be lit, illuminate, shine.

ਦਿਪਤ [dipāt] See ਦੀਪਤ. “dipāt jotī dinmānī dutī mukh te.”—*krisān*.

ਦਿਪਾਲਪੁਰ [dipalpur] or ਦੀਪਾਲਪੁਰ [dipalpur] tehsil headquarters of district Montgomery, which was conquered by Babar in 1524 AD. This town has been mentioned several times in the Janamsakhi (biography of a holy person). Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place. See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ ਨੰ 3.

ਦਿਪੈਯਾ [dipeya] *adj* illuminated, lighted. 2 illuminant.

ਦਿਬ [dib] *Skt* ਦਿਵ *n* day. “dib ki bat cālān jāb lagi.”—*cārītr 95*. 2 See ਦਿਵ and ਦਿਵਜ.

ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ [dibdisaṭi] *Skt* दिव्यदृष्टि *n* profound insight; superb sight, by which one can see all invisible places. 2 spiritual vision, spiritual insight. “ādaru khole dibdisaṭi dekhe.”—*asa a m 3*.

ਦਿਬਦੇਹ [dibdeh] *n* divine body, human body. 2 body of a deity.

ਦਿਬਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [dibdrisaṭi] See ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ. “sātigurī milē dibdrisaṭi hoi.”—*anāḍu*.

ਦਿਬਾਜਾ [dibaja] See ਦਿਵਾਜਾ.

ਦਿੱਬ [dibb] See ਦਿਵਜ.

ਦਿੱਬ ਬਰਖ [dibb barakh] See ਦਿਵਜਵਰਖ.

ਦਿਬ੍ਯਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [dibydrisaṭi] See ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ. “dibydrisaṭi karāṇ karāṇē.”—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਦਿਭ [dibh] See ਦਭੁ. 2 See ਦਿਬ.

ਦਿਮਾਗ [dimag] *A* دماغ, *n* brain, seat of intellect. It is the controlling centre of all parts of the body. Scholars are of the view that conscience is a part of it. 2 intellect, understanding. 3 arrogance, conceit.

ਦਿਮਾਗਦਾਰ [dimagadar] *P* دماغدار, *adj* intellectual,

wise. 2 arrogant.

दिह [dīyā] given.

दिहब [dīyāb] *n* act of giving, giving. "kamkādla ko dīyāb tū nā hām te hot."—*cāritr* 91.

दिहल [dīyā], दिहल [dīyā] *n* lamp. "dīyā jārave dham."—*cāritr* 57.

दिहल [dīyār] See दलल.

दिरस [dīrās] See दिस. 2 See दिस.

दिरहम [dīrham] *A* ۴۴ *n* an ancient silver coin, which weighed twenty-four rattis. 2 See दिरम.

दिरध [dīrāgh] See दीरध.

दिरब [dīrāb] *Skt* दृढ wealth, money. "jīm dīrāb-hiṇ kēchukār bīpar."—*ramav*.

दिरबपाल [dīrābpal] *n* wealthy person, Kuber — the god of riches. "cītā tas cino sāhi dīrābpalā."—*aj*.

दिरम [dīram] *P* ۴۴ *n* an ancient silver coin which is now equivalent to two annas. 2 weight equal to three and a half mashas.

दिरनी [dīrani] *n* wife of husband's younger brother. "sunāhu jīṭhani sunāhu dīrani."—*bīla kabir*.

दिल [dīl] *P* دل heart *n* It is the central organ of the body which controls blood circulation. It is located in the middle of two lungs under the chest. The male heart is heavier than the female heart. It supplies blood to the whole body through aorta. Two chambers (auricle and ventricle) on the right contain the unpurified blood while those on the left have purified blood. The pulsation is due to beating of the heart. If it stops beating even for a short span of time, the person dies instantly. The beating of the heart (i.e. its contraction and expansion) is exothermic to keep the blood warm, and is a primary source (requirement) of life. The pulse rate varies with variation in the heart beats. The pulsation is the motion of the wave produced by it in the blood. It contracts and expands 72 times a minute,

hence the pulse rate of a normal person is 72 per minute, but in children this rate is 120 and in very weak and old persons it can be even lesser than 72. 2 mind, inner consciousness. "dīl māhī sāi pargāṭe."—*s kabir*. Scholars hold that its location is in the brain. 3 concept, idea.

दिल अहसासी [dīl aḥzai] *P* دل آزاری *n* act of encouragement.

दिल शिकनी [dīl šikni] *P* دل شکنی *n* act of discouraging.

दिल सुची [dīl suci] See सूची 2. 2 adj pure mind, pious soul.

दिलसोझ [dīlsoz] *P* دل سوز *n* jealousy, heart burning. 2 adj dear, favourite, pining; that which causes pain for not being attained.

दिलहा [dīlha] plural of dīl.

दिलहू [dīlāhu] from the core of the heart. "dīlāhu muhābatī jin sei sācia."—*asa farid*.

दिलकाश [dīlkaś] *P* دلکش adj attractive, charming.

दिलकबज [dīlkabāj] *P* دل تنگی act of bringing conscience under control. "dīlkabāj kabja kadro."—*trīlāg m* 5.

दिलकुशा [dīlkuṣa] *P* دلکش adj pleasure giving, delightful.

दिलगीर [dīlgīr] *P* دلگیر adj gloomy, depressed, grieved. "bhe dīlgīr ju hē hītkaru."—*NP*.

दिलगीरी [dīlgīri] *n* sadness, gloom, depression.

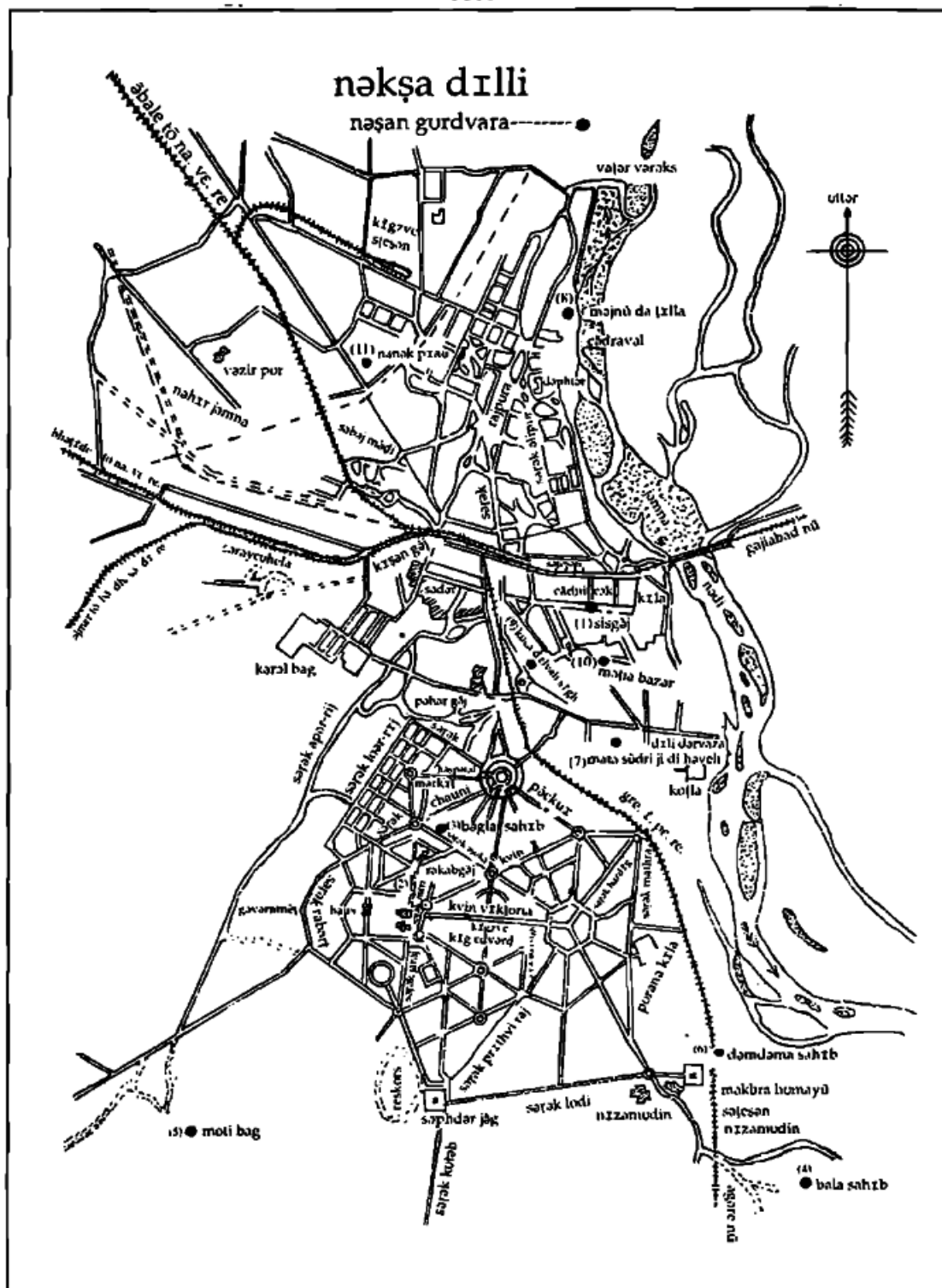
दिलचस्पी [dīlcaṣpī] *P* دلچسپی *n* interest, feeling of getting interested.

दिलनोई [dīlnoi] *P* دل نوي *n* search for emotional relief, consolation, solace.

दिलदरबानी [dīldarbāni], दिलदरवानी [dīldarvāni] *n* act of controlling the mind, keeping vigil on the mind to stop it from hankering after the outer world. "dīldarvāni jo kare dāvesi dīl rasi."—*var maru I m* 1.

दिलदार [dīldar] *P* دلدار adj broadminded, generous, liberal. 2 lover. 3 dear, darling.

दिलनशी [dīlnāṣī] *P* دل نشين adj which wins over the heart.



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दिलपनीर [dīlpəjīr] P دلپنجیر *adj* accepted by heart; favourite.

दिलफरेब [dīlfāreb] P دلفریب *adj* winsome.

दिलफरोज़ [dīlfāroz] P دلروز *adj* enlivening the heart.

दिलबर [dīlbār] P دلبر *adj* sweetheart, dear, darling.

दिलबाग [dīlbāg] See गुलबग.

दिलबंद [dīlbād] P دلبنده *n* affectionate. 2 dear. 3 son.

दिलरुबा [dīlrubā] P دلربا *adj* sweetheart, beloved. 2 one-stringed musical instrument, guitar.

दिलवाली [dīlvalī] *adj* resident of Delhi. 2 people of Delhi. "dīlvalī terī agya me cālēt hē."—*akal*.

दिलवालीमिथ [dīlvalī sīgh] See दलवालीमिथ.

दिलसा [dīlāsā] *n* act of giving emotional relief consolation, solace. "sātīguri dia dīlāsā."—*sor m 5*.

दिलाराम [dīlārām] P دلآرام *adj* beloved, dear.

दिलवर [dīlavar] P دلوار *adj* encouraging, brave, bold. "dastgiri dehrī dīlavar."—*tlāg m 5*. 2 courageous, daring.

दिलवरखान [dīlavarxān] P دلوارخان *a* chief of five thousand soldiers in the army of Aurangzeb, who marched to conquer the rulers of hill states. He sent his son to attack Guru Gobind Singh in Anandpur Sahib, but fled away on hearing the uproar of the slogans of the Sikhs and missed the opportunity to fight the battle. "tab b khaṇ dīlavar ae. put apen ham or paṭhae."—*VN*.

दिलवरी [dīlavri] P دلوری *n* bravery. 2 courage, enthusiasm.

दिली [dīlī] *adj* pertaining to the heart, cordial. 2 See दिल्ली.

दिलीस [dīlis], दिलीसर [dīlisar] दिल्ली-दीस ruler of Delhi. 2 Aurangzeb. "ṭhīkar phorī dīlis sir."—*VN*. 3 a scribe has inadvertently put dīlīṣ for dālis at some odd places. See दलीस.

दिलीप [dīlip] father of Raghu belonging to the Surya dynasty. 2 son of Anshuman and father of Bhagirath. "bhāyo dīlip jagat ko raja."—*dīlip*. 3 son of Mann, who finds a mention in Hakayat 1. "hākayāt ṣunidem rajah dīlip. nīṣastāh ṣudāh nīzād mano māhup." 4 *adj* ruler of Delhi.

दिलीपमिथ [dīlīpsīgh] See दलीपमिथ.

दिलेस [dīles] ruler of Delhi. 2 Aurangzeb. "jahā nā dīles ko prētap chāiēt hē."—*hāsrām*.

दिलेर [dīler] P دلیر *adj* brave, bold. 2 courageous.

दिल्ली [dīllī] ancient town of renown on the bank of river Yamuna, which was founded at several places.² During the Pandav period it was named as Indraprasth³ and Pandavnagar. Thereafter it was called Yogenipur. Raysen of Toman dynasty built very elegant buildings and made it his capital in 919-20 AD.

King Dillu of Myur dynasty named it as Dilli⁴. Vishal Dev, a Chauhan Rajput, made it his capital in 1151. Shahabuddin Mohammad Gauri established the Muslim empire by conquering his grand son Prithvi Raj Chauhan in 1192.

The old walled city of today standing on the bank of river Yamuna was built by emperor Shahjahan. He laid the foundation of the fort and the city in April, 1639 and the building was constructed under the supervision of an efficient official Gairat Khan. The emperor named this city Shahjahanabad, but it continued to be popularly known as Dilli (Delhi).

¹Perhaps مان [man] is a short name for āṣuman: in the following verse from Akal Ustāt. "man se māhup 3 dīlip kēse chāt-dhārī."

²See *The Seven Cities of Delhi* written by Colonel Sir Gordon Hearn.

³"Idraprasth me krīṣan hu rāhe mas tēb car."—*krīṣan*.

⁴The root of Delhi is told to be देहली दी चक in Hakayat 1 of Dasam Granth — "vazā dāl nō ṣāhar azam bēbest. kī name azā ṣāhar dīhālī ṣudast."—26.

Delhi was captured by the British in 1803, although it remained nominally the capital of the Mughal empire. It was annexed to the British rule after the mutiny of 1857 and it was officially declared the capital of India by George V on December 12th, 1911. Delhi was put under the control of a chief commissioner after detaching it from Punjab on October 1st, 1912.

Lahore is 297 miles, Calcutta 956 miles, Bombay 982 miles while Karachi is 907 miles away from Delhi.

The population of Delhi is 304420 according to 1921 census, of which 174303 are Hindus, 114704 Muslims, 8791 Christians, 3862 Jains, 2669 Sikhs while the remaining 91 include Buddhists, Parsees and Jews.

The new city founded by George V is named New Delhi, which is situated between Pahar Ganj and Safdar Ganj.

The following gurdwaras are located in Delhi:—¹

(1) Sees Ganj – It is located in the Chandni Chowk. Guru Tegbahadur sacrificed his life for the country and the faith here on Maghar 12th, 1732 BK. This gurdwara was first got constructed by Sardar Baghel Singh, then a mosque was built at this place after its demolition by the Muslims. At the end of 1857 mutiny Raja Saroop Singh of Jind got the building of Gurdwara Sees Ganj constructed and now an elegant building made of marble stone is coming up with the efforts of the devotees.

Apart from daily offerings by the devotees (approximately rupees three thousand per

¹The gurdwaras in Delhi were got built for the first time by Sardar Baghel Singh, chief of Karoria Misl in Sammat 1847. After that the other devoted Sikhs came forward to undertake the service.

annum), the permanent source of income for this gurdwara is as follows –

Rupees two hundred as a share of revenue from village Dosanjh (in tehsil Nawanshahar of district Jalandhar), which was donated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the gurdwaras of Delhi, rupees sixty-two from the princely state of Jind, rupees two hundred and fifteen from the Nabha state, rupees three hundred and eighty from the Patiala state (rupees two hundred and forty from the rental income of Zeenat Palace and rupees one hundred and forty as offerings for prayers in this holy place).

Village Raseena, which was purchased by the Jind state and presented to Gurdwara Sees Ganj and Gurdwara Rakab Ganj now falls under the territory of New Delhi. The compensation paid by the administration for the same was used for purchasing promissory notes. The property of Gurdwara Sees Ganj valued at rupees thirty-two thousand earns an annual interest of rupees one thousand one hundred and fifty-two. Apart from this, the Government has allotted land measuring 15 squares (one square equals a square or rectangular tract of 25 ghumaons) to the gurdwara, which draws reasonable lease-income. The priests of the gurdwara are Bhai Hari Singh B.A. and Bhai Ranjodh Singh.

(2) Rakab Ganj – The headless body of Guru Tegbahadur was cremated at this holy place. This sacred place is situated on the Gurdwara Road and is about three miles from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of this holy shrine is rupees three hundred and thirty-two as share from the revenue income of village Dosanjh, rupees one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight as annual income from Jagirs of Wadaali Ala Singh and Hindupur

villages donated by Patiala state, the annual interest of Promissory Notes purchased in lieu of value of the village Raisina, rupees one hundred and forty for offering prayers in the gurdwara and rupees two hundred and fifty from rent earned from bungalows donated by the Patiala state, an eight-ghumaons garden attached to the gurdwara which fetches an annual income of rupees two hundred and fifty, the income from lease of 15 murabbas allotted by the Government. The priests of the gurdwara are Bhai Gurbux Singh and Bhai Jeevan Singh.

(3) Bangla Sahib – Guru Harkrishan visited Jai Singh Pura in Sammat 1720. A bungalow was built by Mirza Jai Singh, the ruler of Ambar¹ for the stay of Guru Harkrishan. This gurdwara is situated in between Jai Singh Road and Cantonment Road. The annual income of the gurdwara is rupees one hundred and sixty nine as share from revenue of village Dosanjh, rupees four and a half from Nabha state, rupees sixty-two from Jind state, rupees one hundred and forty by Patiala state. In addition an annual interest of rupees two hundred and twenty comes from the amount received as compensation for some land acquired by government for populating a new colony. The priest is Bhai Hakam Singh.

(4) Bala Sahib – Child Guru Harkrishan was cremated here in Sammat 1721. Mata Sahib Kaur and Mata Sundari were also cremated at this place. This holy place is situated outside Delhi Gate across the nullah and is about four miles away from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of the gurdwara

¹Description of Mirza Jai Singh as a ruler of Jaipur by some historians is also wrong because his capital at that time was Ambar and Jaipur had not been founded at that time. See ਸ਼ਾਹ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਾ.

is rupees seven hundred and two as share from the income of village Dosanjh, rupees sixty-two from Jind State, rupees one hundred and twenty-five as fixed donation and rupees three hundred and six as offerings for prayers from Patiala state, rupees one hundred nine and a half from Nabha state, rupees forty as income from land attached with the gurdwara. The priests are Bhai Tara Singh and Bhai Beer Singh.

(5) Moti Bagh – Guru Gobind Singh visited this place in Sammat 1764. This holy place is situated outside the Ajmeri Gate and is five miles away from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of this gurdwara is only rupees twenty-five as fixed donation and rupees one hundred and forty as offerings for prayers from Patiala state. The priest is Bhai Deva Singh.

(6) Damdama Sahib – Guru Gobind Singh arranged a fight between an elephant and a stud buffalo at this place. The gurdwara is situated near the tomb of Humayun. It is three miles away from Chandni Chowk. Maharaja of Patiala state has offered rupees one hundred and forty per annum to the gurdwara. A devout Sikh donated 38 vigas of land in village Joga Bai to this holy place, which earns an annual income of rupees sixty-four. The priest is Bhai Raghubir Singh.

(7) Haveli of Mata Sundari – It is situated outside Turkman Gate and is about one and a half miles from Chandni Chowk. Mata Sundari and Mata Sahib Kaur stayed here till death. The annual income of this holy place is rupees twenty-five as fixed permanent donation and rupees fifty-one as offerings for prayers from Patiala state, rupees sixty-two from Jind state. There is also an annual income of rupees forty-eight as interest on compensation amount paid by the administration for acquiring a portion

of land of gurdwara for establishing a new colony. The priests are Bhai Kahan Singh and Baba Dayal Singh.

(8) Majnu Da Tilla – Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind visited this place. Baba Ram Rai stayed here during his assignment in the court of Aurangzeb. This gurdwara is situated near village Chandarval on the bank of Yamuna. It is three miles away from Chandni Chowk and is situated outside the Kashmiri Gate. There is no estate allotted to this gurdwara. The priest is Mahant Bishan Dass.

(9) Koocha Dilvali Singh – It is situated inside Kashmiri Gate, about half a mile away from gurdwara Seesganj. When Mata Sundari and Mata Sahib Kaur came to Delhi with Bhai Mani Singh on the behest of the tenth Master, they stayed here for some time. Mata Sundari adopted Ajit Singh as her foster-son during her stay here. No gurdwara has been built here due to the negligence of Sikhs. Hindu Aroras reside in this area.

(10) Holy weapons bestowed on Mata Sahib Kaur by the tenth Master are preserved with Jeevan Singh, a devotee of Mata Sundari, in Mohalla Chitalikabar of Motia Bazar. The descendants of Jeevan Singh display these sacred weapons for darshan to the Sikhs and pay obeisance to them daily. Now these weapons are displayed in gurdwara Rakab Ganj. rupees one hundred one and seven annas are offered annually by Patiala state for the maintenance of these sacred weapons in addition to rupees seventy-four as offerings for prayer. There is also an annual income of rupees twenty from Nabha state and a share of rupees seventy from the income of village Dosanjh.

(11) Nanak Piau – Guru Nanak Dev quenched the thirst of passers-by with water

drawn from this well. This well is four miles to the north-west of Seesganj and is situated on Karnal Road. It is also named Pau Sahib. There is no estate attached to this gurdwara. The priest is Mahant Niranjana Das.

See map of Delhi.

According to Bhai Santokh Singh, when Guru Hargobind was confined in the Gwalior Fort, Baba Buddha stayed five kōhs away from Delhi, on the bank of Yamuna river along with the Guru's horses. But we could not find the location of this place.

"cāle agre te sabbh ae,
dilli nāgar pīkhyo sāmudae,
sūnyo ghas jēhī khāro udare,
pāc kos pur tayag pādhare,
hārī tīrā dekhāt hārkhae,
kāryo sīvīr utre sāmudae,
ab lo tīs thāl cīnh lākhāte,
jāga briddh ki lok kāhāte."

—GPS rasi 4 a 61.

ਦਿਵ [div] *Skt* दिव् *vr* indulge in amorous playing, feel ecstatic, enjoy, love. 2 *n* heaven. "manāhu prācālyo div, anān kajvīda brīraj pe ayo."—*krisn*. 3 sky. 4 day. 5 *Dg* jungle, forest. 6 This word has been used for ਦੇਵ [dev] as well. "div pīrī nā pavāk manāhīge."—*kalki*.

ਦਿਵਾਨਾ [divāna] *adj* who gives. "sadhān ko bādan divāna."—*krisn*.

ਦਿਵਾਈ ਹੈ [divāi he] will cause to give, will make one give. "nāṭar kudhka divāi he."—*brīla kabir*.

ਦਿਵਸ [divas] *Skt* *n* day. "divas car ki kārāhu sārībi."—*sar kabir*.

ਦਿਵਸਪਤਿ [divaspātī] *n* lord of the day, sun.

ਦਿਵਸੁ [divasu] day. See ਦਿਵਸ. "divasu ratī dūī dāi dāī."—*japu*.

ਦਿਵਕਾਰ [divkār] *n* sun, lord of the day.

ਦਿਵਪਤਿ [divpātī] *n* lord of heaven, Indar. 2 lord of the day, sun.

ਦਿਵਪਤਿਸੁਤ [divpəti:sut] son of Indar – Jayant.

2 son of the sun – Yam.

ਦਿਵਬਾਸੀ [divbasi] *n* dwellers of heaven, gods.

“divbasi sāgre ānəkhae.”—GPS.

ਦਿਵੱਯਾ [divayya] *adj* giver, bestower, provider.

ਦਿਵਰਾਜ [dā] *n* lord of heaven, Indar. “devan jut

divraj dāraṇa.”—cāḍi 2. 2 lord of the day,

sun. “dinadhik me divraj birajyo.”—krisan.

ਦਿਵਰਿਯਾ [divriya], ਦਿਵਰੀਆ [divria] *Pu adj*

giver, bestower. 2 wall. “jahu divriya

phādh.”—cārītr 3.

ਦਿਵਾ [diva] *may* (I) present. “ih jiu sabb

diva.”—phunhe m 5. 2 *Skt n* day. 3 a poetic

metre, also named Madira. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

ਦਿਵਾਇਆ [divaia] *caused* to provide, caused

to give. 2 made sacred. “kāte purakhī talu

divaya.”—sor m 5. ‘The Creator sanctified

Amritsar.’

ਦਿਵਾਇਬਾ [divaiba] *has caused* to provide, has

caused to bestow. 2 will cause to give, will

cause to donate. “həri hor dāialu divaiba.”

—jet m 4.

ਦਿਵਾਕਰ [divakar] *n* sun.

ਦਿਵਾਚਾਰੀ [divacari] *adj* occurring during the

day time.

ਦਿਵਾਜਾ [divaja] *P* دِوَاجَا *A* دِوَاجَا *n* a piece of

silken cloth. 2 introductory words appreciating

a book, preface of a book. 3 silken dress.

4 ostentation, pompousness. “e bhupəti sabb

divas car ke jhūthe karət divaja.”—bīla kəbir.

“əvəri divaje duni ke.”—var majh m 1.

ਦਿਵਾਂਧ [divādh] *adj* who cannot see during the

day time. 2 *n* owl. 3 See ਅੰਧਨੇਤੂ.

ਦਿਵਾਨ [divan] See ਦੀਵਾਨ.

ਦਿਵਾਨਾ [divana] *P* دِوَانَا *adj* ghostly, insane,

mad, stubborn. “cāurasi ləkh phire divana.”

—bher kəbir. ‘Eighty four lakh creatures

wander about hither and thither without

attaining self-realisation.’ 2 absorbed in love.

“bhāra divana sah ka nanək baurana.”—maru

m 1. 3 a sect of Udasi saints, founded by

Meharban, son of Baba Prithichand. See

ਦਿਵਾਨੇ.

ਦਿਵਾਨੀ [divani] *adj* tenacious, unyielding. “sasū

divani bavri.”—oākar. means ignorance. 2 *n*

status of a diwan, title of a diwan.

ਦਿਵਾਨੂ [divanu] See ਦੀਵਾਨ. 2 tenacious, insane,

mad. “mənukh phire divanu.”—sri m 3.

ਦਿਵਾਨੇ [divane] two Jatts, namely Haria and

Bala, who were followers of Meharban – son

of Baba Prithichand. With their faces

blackened they used to wear crests made of

peacock’s feathers on their heads. That is why

they, themselves, as well as the sect initiated

by them, were called divane. Their religious

seat is in village Kotpeer in Malwa. The dera

of Bawa Ram Das in Patiala belongs to this

sect. These mendicants are counted among

the Udasis. They believe in the holy scripture

Guru Granth Sahib.

ਦਿਵਾਭਿਸਾਰਕਾ [divabhisarka] In poetics, the

heroine who goes to a fixed place to meet her

lover after adorning herself during the daytime.

To the contrary, she who goes in black clothes

during dark nights to meet her lover, is called

kṛṣṇabhisarika.

ਦਿਵਾਰ [divar] See ਦੀਵਾਰ. 2 ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਿ – the enemy

of gods, demon. “jita sures hare divar.”

—brāhm. 3 short for devānhar, bestower. “jo

bərdan cāho so māgo sabb hām tume divar.”

—paras.

ਦਿਵਾਰਦਨ [divardən] ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਦਨ. demons who

torture deities. “kar ros divardən dhar

pore.”—ramav.

ਦਿਵਾਰਿ [divari], ਦਿਵਾਰੰ [divarī] ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਿ. enemy

of the gods, demon. “ləkh dev divari sabbhe

thāhre.”—nərsīgh. “dev divarī ləkh lobhā.”

—ramav.

ਦਿਵਾਲ [dival] *adj* willing to pay back. 2 wall.

See ਦੀਵਾਲ. “dede niv dival usari.”—gəu m 1.

ਦਿਵਾਲਾ [divalāy] *n* ਦੇਵ-ਮਾਲਾ, temple, place of worship, shrine. "sobh divalāy pavāhige." -*parā*. 2 abode of god, heaven, paradise. "rāṇ sijh divalāy pavāhige." -*kālki*.

ਦਿਵਾਲਾ [divala] temple, place of worship, abode of god. "jagōnath ko nīrakh divala." -*cārītr* 261. 2 ਦੀਪ-ਬਾਲਾ bankruptcy, insolvency, the stage at which a trader (businessman) is unable to pay back his debt. In such a situation, he overturns the mat of his shop and keeps there a lighted earthen lamp having four wicks even during the day time. This indicates his poor financial state. 3 act of showing inability to pay back one's debt by keeping a lamp lit.

ਦਿਵਾਲੀ [divali] *n* wall, boundary wall. "beṭhe jai sāmip divali." -*NP*. 2 row or string of lamps; a festival occurring on the last day of the dark phase of lunar month Kartik. In the Hindu tradition, it is a festival of worshipping Luxmi. Among the Sikhs, the ritual of lighting lamps on this day was initiated by Baba Buddha, because Guru Hargobind arrived in Amritsar on this auspicious day after being released from the Gwalior Fort. Thus the illumination was done to celebrate this occasion.

ਦਿਵਾਲੀਆ [divalia] *adj* bankrupt, insolvent; he, who is incapable of paying back the debts. i.e. he has nothing to pay back. See ਦਿਵਾਲਾ 2. "jini gurmukhi hārinamdhān nā khāto, se divalie jug mahi." -*var bīla m* 4.

ਦਿਵੈ [dive] gives, bestows. "dan aṇmāgīa dive." -*suhi chāt m* 1.

ਦਿਵੈਯਾ [diveya] *adj* bestower.

ਦਿਵੋਦਸ [divodas] In Mahabharat, son of Bhimrath, ruler of Chandar dynasty, who ruled over Kashi. He is regarded as the incarnation of Dhanvantri. His son Pratardan was a generous and brilliant person. 2 According to Harivansh, son of Vadrshav, who was born

to the nymph Menaka alongwith Ahalya. 3 a pious ruler who finds mention in Rigved. Indar destroyed 100 cities belonging to demon Sambar for the sake of this pious ruler.

ਦਿਵੋਕਸ [divokas] *Skt n* one who has his abode in paradise; god (deity) dwelling in heaven.

ਦਿਵੰਗਨਾ [divāgna] *n* woman belonging to heaven, nymph. "nīrakh divāgan ko mān laje." -*cārītr* 346. 2 wife of a deity, goddess.

ਦਿਵਤ [divyā] *Skt adj* pertaining to paradise/heaven, heavenly. 2 shining, bright. 3 superior most. 4 *n* barley. 5 clove. 6 white sandalwood. 7 cumin seed. 8 In poetics, a hero, who is god-like and is not counted among humans. e.g. Krishan. 9 mode of justice¹ of ancient times, considered divine. When two persons in dispute, approached the ruler, they were, in the absence of a witness, subjected to aḡanīdivy to decide who was true or false. One was declared true and innocent, if parts of his/her body did not get burnt by fire or by hot oil poured on the body or on touching with hot iron. Similar test "jaldīvy" or "viṣdivy" was done by immersing the person in water by giving poison. There were so many other ordeals. See ਅਗਨੇਯ ਪੁਰਾਣ chapter 255 and ਯਾਗਨਵਲਕਯ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਵਜਰਹਾਰਾਯਾਜ, ਦਿਵਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਰਣ.

Emperor Akbar banned these types of ordeals in India. See ਤਪਾਵਸ.

ਦਿਵਤਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [divydrisṭi] See ਦਿਵਦਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ.

ਦਿਵਤਧੁਨੀ [divydhuni] *Skt n* Ganges, Janvi. 2 sound of divine musical instruments. 3 mystical music.

ਦਿਵਤਨਯਾ [divynyay] See ਦਿਵਤ 9.

ਦਿਵਤ ਵਰਖ [divy varakh] *Skt* ਦਿਵਯ ਵਰਖ year of gods, which is equal to 360 years of mankind. "divy sāhasr varakh pāmana. pavāhī nārakh māhā dukh khana." -*NP*.

ਦਿਤ [dir] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰੁਤ *adj* tight, fastened tight.

¹Ordeal.

2 firm, strong. 3 firmly determined. "dīṭ kārī cārāṅ gahe prabhū tumre."—asa m 5.

ਦਿਤਰਾ [dīṭra] ਦਿਤਰਾ *n* firmness, steadfastness.

2 stability, permanence. 3 firm devotion.

"satsāṅgātī mīle tē dīṭra ave."—naṭ 3 m 4.

ਦਿਤਰਮਤਿ [dīṭramati] *n* firm thinking, firm ideology.

2 *adj* determined.

ਦਿਤਰਾ [dīṭra] a village in tehsil Bhawanigarh, subdivision Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara built of baked bricks in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands to the west of this village. Some residential houses are also built nearby. The priest is a Sikh. There is a 15 mile long metalled road in south-east direction from Sangrur railway station upto Sangatiwala. Beyond that there is unmetalled road for the next five miles.

ਦਿਤਰੈ [dīṭrē] makes up (his) mind, determines.

2 *Skt* द्रविड *n* the southern territory, which stretches upto Rameshwar on the seashore in the south of Orissa. 3 resident of Dravid. "dīṭrē tīlāgi pāhīcane dhārāmdham he."—akal. It is sometimes, spoken as dīṭrē which has the same meaning.

ਦਿਤਰਾਉਣਾ [dīṭraūṇa] *v* make firm in faith, to cause one to be determined.

ਦਿਤਰ [dīṭra] See ਦਿਤਰ.

ਦਿਤਰਮਤੀ [dīṭramatī] See ਦਿਤਰਮਤਿ.

ਦੀ [di] gave. "jara hak di sabb matī thaki."—suhi kabir. 2 donated. 3 indicative of possession. "tīs di kimatī kiku hoī?"—bīla m 3.

ਦੀਉ [diu], ਦੀਓ [dio], ਦੀਅ [diā] donated. "kārī kripa jis diu."—maru m 5.

ਦੀਅਰਾ [diāra] *n* lamp. "utām diāra nirmāl bati."—dhana trilocan.

ਦੀਆ [diā] gave. "diā adaru lia bulai."—bher kabir. 2 *n* lamp. "tīh ravān ghārī diā nā bati."—asa kabir.

ਦੀਈ [di-i] gave, donated. "kabir di-i sāsar kau."

—ram kabir.

ਦੀਏ [die] gave, donated. 2 plural of ਦੀਆ [diā]; lamps. "cād surāj mukhī die."—ram m 1. 'main lamps.'

ਦੀਸ [dis] See ਦੀਸਿ.

ਦੀਸਤ [disat] *adv* visible. 2 within sight, seeing.

"disat masu nā kharī bilai."—ram m 5. sense — pathetic state of mind even when luxuries are available.

ਦੀਸਨਾ [disna] See ਦਿਸਣਾ.

ਦੀਸਿ [disi] *Skt* दृशि *n* vision, sight, eyesight.

ਦੀਸਿਆਵਤ [disi-avāt] seems. "disi-avāt he bāhut bhīhala."—asa m 5.

ਦੀਸੀ [disī] *Skt* guide, master. "kār sukdisī."—datt. Datta adopted parrot's the trainer as his master.

ਦੀਹ [dih] *adj* long, tall. 2 large. "dere dere dih dāmama."—paras. 3 character with a long matra, character with two matras. 4 *Dg* day. See ਦਿਹ.

ਦੀਖਾ [dikṣa], ਦੀਖਿਆ [dikhiā] *Skt* दीक्षा *vr* perform fire-ritual, preach, teach religion. 2 *n* religious instruction, imparting instructions about religious doctrine. "pure gur ki puri dikhiā."—sukhmāni.

ਦੀਗ [dig] *Skt* direction. "dou dig dhol bajē."—sāloh.

ਦੀਗਰ [digar] *P* द्वि, *adj* second. 2 other, another. 3 stranger, alien.

ਦੀਛਾ [dichā], ਦੀਛਿਆ [dichiā] See ਦੀਛਾ.

ਦੀਯੋ [diye] kindly give charity. "diye namu rāhe gūn gāi."—bāsāt m 9.

ਦੀਠ [diṭh], ਦੀਠਿ [diṭhi] *Skt* दृष्टि *n* sight, vision.

ਦੀਠਿਬੰਦ [diṭhibānd] *n* act of creating illusion. Leger-de-main, jugglery, by which one sees what actually does not exist — deception by quick sleight of hand so that viewer is unable to see the reality.

ਦੀਤ [dit], ਦੀਤਾ [dita] gave, bestowed. "kārī kirpāhārijās dit."—naṭ pāṭal m 5. "tīsū

abhedanu dita."—*brīla m 5*.

ਦੀਦ [did] *P* ੯੫ *adj* viewed, saw. 2 *n* show; pageant.

ਦੀਦਹ [didah] *P* ੯੬ *n* eye. 2 *adj* seen.

ਦੀਦਨ [didān] *P* ੯੭ *v* act of seeing. "didne didar sahṛb."—*trīlāg m 5*.

ਦੀਦਬਾਨ [didāban] *P* ੯੮ *n* watchman, guard. 2 orifice (hole) made for viewing. 3 hole on the barrel of a gun through which one can aim at the target fixing the point at the end of barrel in a straight line. "didman, mən, drisṭi, lach, mākhi jut sabb soṛ. pācō je iksut hāvē hātyo bāce nāhī koṛ."—*GPS*.

ਦੀਦਮ [didam] *P* ੯੯ I saw.

ਦੀਦਮਾਨ [didman] See ਦੀਦਬਾਨ.

ਦੀਦਾ [dida] See ਦੀਦਹ.

ਦੀਦਾਰ [didar] *P* ੧੦੦ *n* glimpse.

ਦੀਦਾਰਸਰ [didarsar] See ਬੁਰਮਾਜਰਾ.

ਦੀਦਾਰੀ [didari] See ਦਿਦਾਰੀ.

ਦੀਦਾਰੁ [didaru] See ਦੀਦਾਰ. "didaru pure paisa."—*var sri m 1*.

ਦੀਦਮ [didem] *P* ੧੦੧ we saw.

ਦੀਦੋ [didō] See ਚਲਮਦੀਦ, ਦੀਦਨ and ਦੀਦਮ. "bāde ! casamdidō phānāi."—*trīlāg m 5*.

ਦੀਧਰ ਮੋਰ [di dhar mor]—*kṛisān. sen* the allotted land is mine; land earmarked for my dwelling.

ਦੀਧਿਤਿ [didhiṭi] *n* ray of the sun or the moon. 2 brightness.

ਦੀਨ [din] gave, bestowed. "din garibi apni."—*s kabir*. 2 By taking the first and last letter of "data guru nanak" Bhai Gurdas has interpreted, as under —

"dāde data guru hē kake kimatī kīnē nā pai, so din nanak sātīguru sārānāi." 3 *Skt adj* poor, indigent. "dindukh bhājān dāyal prabhū."—*sahās m 5*. 4 infirm. "bhavna yākin din."—*akal*. 5 orphan. "din duare aṛo ṭhakur."—*dev m 5*. 6 *Skt* ਦੈਨੜ *n* poverty, indigence. "dukh din nā bhāv bīape."—*maru m 5*. 7 *A* ੯੯ religion, faith. "din bisarīo re divane."—*maru*

kābir. 8 the next world. "din dunia ek tuhi."—*trīlāg m 5*.

ਦੀਨ ਟਿਲਾਰੀ [din ṭlahi] See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਦੀਨ ਕਾ ਬੌਰਾ [din ka bōra] *adj* having blind faith; fanatic; a person fanatically enthusiastic about his religion. "khābārī nā kārāhī din ke bōre!"—*asa kabir*.

ਦੀਨਕਿਰਪਾਈ [dinakīrpai], ਦੀਨਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ [dinkīrpāl] *adj* kind-hearted or benevolent to the destitute. "mohan dinkīrpai."—*maru m 5*.

ਦੀਨਤਾ [dinta], ਦੀਨਤ੍ਵ [dintva] *Skt n* poverty, indigence. 2 sadness, confused state of mind. 3 humility.

ਦੀਨਦਇਆਰ [dindāiar], ਦੀਨਦਇਆਲ [dindāial], ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲ [dindyal], ਦੀਨਦਿਆਲ [dindial] *adj* benevolent to the destitute. "kār dēi rakhāhu, gobīd dindāitara!"—*brīla chāt m 5*. "dindāial sādā dukhbhājān."—*dhāna m 8*. "dindyal purakh prabhū purān."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਦੀਨ ਦੁਨੀ [din duni], ਦੀਨ ਦੁਨੀਆ [din dunia] religion and world, faith and people, conduct and spirituality. "din dunia ek tuhi."—*trīlāg m 5*. "din dunia teri ṭek."—*bher m 5*.

ਦੀਨਦੇਆਲ [dindeal] See ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲ. "dindeal sādā kīrpālā."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਦੀਨ ਪਨਾਹੀ [din panāhi] *P* ੧੦੨ *n* defending faith, observing faith.

ਦੀਨਬੰਧਵ [dinbādhav], ਦੀਨਬੰਧ [dinbādh], ਦੀਨਬੰਧਪ [dinbādhap], ਦੀਨਬੰਧਰੋ [dinbādhro], ਦੀਨਬੰਧਵ [dinbādhav], ਦੀਨਬੰਧੁ [dinbādhū] *adj* helper of the destitute; winner of hearts of the poor with generosity. "dinbādhav bhāgatvachāl sādā sādā kīrpāl."—*malī m 5*. "dinbādh sīmṛio nāhi kabhū."—*ṭoḍi m 9*. "dinbādhap jādata."—*asa m 5*. 2 dinbādhro has the same meaning as dinbādhav as in — "dinbādhro das dasro."—*sar m 5*. 'servant of the poor's helper.'

ਦੀਨਮਨਾ [dinmāna] *adj* troubled in mind, humble in thinking, melancholy. "sākucāt dinmāna kār

gor."—GPS.

ਦੀਨਾ [dina] gave, bestowed. "gholī ghumai lalna gurī mānu dina."—*tukha chāt m 5. 2* of the poor, of the destitute. "bināu sunāhu ik dina."—*tukha chāt m 5. 3 n* a village under police station Nihal Singh Wala in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh popularly known as Lohgarh is situated nearby to the south of this village. An elegant hall has been built there by the Faridkot state. Land measuring about two hundred ghumaons has been allotted to the gurdwara by the Nabha state since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rule. A religious congregation is held on Maghi. The village is situated at a distance of 18 miles to the north of Rampura Phul railway station and 18 miles east of Jaito railway station. See ਜਵਰਨਾਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ and ਦਲਖੁਰਾ. 4 *Sk* feminine of mouse, mice.

ਦੀਨਾਦੀਨ [dinadin] *adj* poorest among the poor, the most indigent. 2 eradicator of the indigent's poverty. "dinadin dāral bhāe hē."—*bāsāt a m 4*.

ਦੀਨਾਦੀਨ [dinadhin] *adj* under the control of the poor. 2 poor and under control.

ਦੀਨਾਨਗਰ [dinanāgar] a town in district Gurdaspur founded by Adina Beg situated eight miles from the city. Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured this town and preferred to stay here during summer.

ਦੀਨਾਨਾਥ [dinanath] *adj* lord of the poor. "dinanath sākāl bhebhājē."—*sor m 9. 2* Raja Dina Nath, a Kashmiri Brahman, son of Bakhat Mal. He was in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja first appointed him as diwan and later gave him the title of Raja. He was very intelligent and worldly wise. There were many ups and downs after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, but Raja Dina Nath did not suffer. During the reign of the British,

his estate worth Rupees 46460/- per annum remained intact. He died in 1857 AD.

ਦੀਨਾਬੇਗ [dinabeg] Many historians have mentioned Adina Beg as Dina Beg. See ਅਦੀਨਾਬੇਗ.

ਦੀਨਾਰ [dinar] *Sk n* a gold ornament. 2 a gold-coin weighing 32 rattis. 3 a silver-coin; these coins vary in weight and value in different periods and in various countries. During the time of Akbar, the gold-coin, popularly known as dinar دینار, at the time, weighed 6 mashas. The Arabians borrowed this word from India.

ਦੀਨਾਰ ਸੁਰਖ [dinar surax] *P* دینار سرف n Asharfi, a gold coin.

ਦੀਨੂ [dinu] See **ਦੀਨ** 5. "dinu gavaia duni siu."—*s kabir*.

ਦੀਨੁਦਾਰਨ [dinuddharan] *adj* saviour of the poor, benefactor of the poor. "tāb apān kahi dinuddharan kahaie."—*carrir 142*.

ਦੀਨੇਕੇ [dineke] See **ਦੀਨ** 3.

ਦੀਨੇ [dine] religious. 2 donor, giver. "kī sərbātr dine. kī sərbātr līne."—*japu*.

ਦੀਪ [dip] *Sk* दीप *vr* be lighted, shine. 2 *n* lamp. "ādhīare māhi dip."—*jet m 5. 3 Sk* दीप, द्वीप, island, is land surrounded by water on all sides. See ਸਪਤਦੀਪ. "dip loā patāl tē khāḍ mādāl."—*var mēla m 1. 4* number seven because the number of islands is thought to be seven. "sātrē se petālī me savān sudī tīthī ॐ."—*kṛisān*. 7th day of the bright half of lunar month Savan of Sammat 1745. 5 the word दीप (shining, brightness) is also used for दीप्ति. "cād dīnisāhi dip dāi."—*ākal*.

ਦੀਪਸਿੰਘ [dipsingh] This prince was the youngest son of Maharaja Karam Singh and younger brother of Maharaja Narendar Singh. He died in 1862 AD at the age of thirty-five.

¹An āṣṛāfi is called dinar surax to distinguish it from dinar (silver coin).

2 See ਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ.

ਦੀਪਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [dipsiŋh šəhid] He was a Jatt belonging to Kharha subcaste residing in village Pohuwind in district Lahore. He rendered great service to the Panth after getting duly baptised. He fought many battles advancing forward fearlessly to sacrifice his life. He won a number of battles fighting alongwith Banda Bahadur. He laid his life defending the holy shrine of Amritsar on Magh, Sammat 1817 near Ramsar. He was one of the chiefs of Misl Shahidan.

ਦੀਪਸੁਤ [dipəsut] *n* son of a lamp; collyrium.

ਦੀਪਕ [dipək] *n* lamp. "dipək pəṭəg mara ke chede."—*bher kabir*. 2 sense — knowledge. "ədhle dipək der."—*asa m 1*. See ਤੇਲ. 3 If a figurative expression, in which a single word explains the subject and the object held in comparison or a single factor describes a number of actions, then it is called dipək expression.

Example:

sur tar hi te git citrit kare te bhiti
sac ki mitai mit jodha jute jēg te,
əjan diye te drig mrig sikhlaye khel
phul srig sorəbh surədir utəg te,
varidhri tarəgən te əgna su əgən te
vidrum surəgən te pəṭ cəṭhe rəg te,
səti sət hi te jəti jət te təhəlsiŋh
manuṣ suməti yut sobhət susəg te.

—*ələkar sagarsudha*.

In this example the compared word manuṣ and all the words with which the comparison is made are described by a single word sobhət.

Scholars have described four more types of this figurative expression. viz. karək dipək, mala dipək, avrittidipək and dehli dipək.

(b) It is said to be karək dipək if the name of the doer is mentioned for a number of actions i.e. there is a single doer.

Example:

ape mali apri səbhu siŋcə ape hi muhi pae,
ape karta ape bhugta ape der divae,
ape sahibuape he rakha ape rəhri səmae,
jənu nanək vədriai akhe həri karte ki,
jis no tilu nə təmae.

—*var biha m 4*.

In this verse həri karta is the only subject of many actions.

(c) The figurative expression is called mala dipək if in a sequence of statements, one relates to the preceding one.

Example:

guruseva mən karti nirmal,
nirmal mən te gyan,
gyan bhəe atəmsukh pavē,
jāte səbh dukh han.

(d) It is a form of avritti dipək figurative expression if a word or a meaning is repeated again and again. It is of two types: padavritti and arthavritti. If a word is repeated frequently, then it is called padavritti viz. —
həridhən jap həridhən tap həridhən bhojən
bhāra.—*guj m 5*.
həri mera sīmrīti həri mera sastrə həri mera
bədhəp həri mera bhāi.—*guj m 3*.
soi grani soi dhiani soi purək subhai.

—*sor m 5*.

pəṭit jən mate pərhi puran,
jogi mate jog dhian,
səniasi mate əhəmev,
təpsi mate təp ke bhev,
səbh mād mate kou nə jāg,
səg hi cor ghəru musənlag.

—*bəṣāt kabir*.

If words are different, but meaning is the same, then it is called arthavritti. viz.—

Example:

nako mera dusmən rəhri,
na həm kīs ke bərai, ...

səbh ko məti həm apən kina,
həm səbhna ke sajən.

—dhəna m 5.

apɪ pəvɪtu pavən səbhɪ kine,
ramrəsarɪnu rasna cine.

—bher m 5.

susa əvas ge sukhraɪ, mɪli soderi hɪt sō.

—NP.

pekh chəbɪ dekh dutɪ narɪ sur lobh-hɪ

—kalki.

In the above examples different words give the same meaning.

(e) If a word is related to the one preceding it and is also related to the succeeding one, then it is called dehli dipək as a lamp placed on the threshold-gives light inside and outside the house.

Example:

prəbhu kije krɪpa nɪdhan həm hərɪguṇ
gavəhɪge.

—kəɪ m 4.

Here krɪpa is related to both kije and nɪdhan. viz.— kije krɪpa, krɪpa nɪdhan. 4 Kamdev. 5 saffron, crocus stivus. 6 appetizer. 7 falcon. 8 According to Hanumat, one of the six main musical measures, which comprises all the notes. Its fundamental note is ष (ṣa). 9 adj illuminative.

ਦੀਪਕੁ [dipəku] lamp. See ਦੀਪਕ. “dipəku te dipəku pərgasɪa.”—ram ə m 1.

ਦੀਪਕੁ ਤਿਹ ਲੋਇ [dipəku tɪh loɪ] n source of light for the universe, the sun. “guru dipəku tɪh loɪ.”—var majh m 1. 2 the ultimate One, the Creator.

ਦੀਪਘ੍ਰਿਤ [dipghɪɪt] ghee lamp, lamp burning with ghee. “dhup dipghɪɪt sajɪ artɪ.”—dhəna sən.

ਦੀਪਤ [dɪpət] Skt ਦੀਪੁ adj illuminated, shining. 2 n gold. 3 lion.

ਦੀਪਤਿ [dipətɪ] Skt ਦੀਪਿ n illuminating, shining,

light, lustre. “dipək dipətɪ pərhi phiki.”—NP.

ਦੀਪਦਾਨ [dipdan] n ritual of donating a lamp. 2 worshipping god with lighted lamps. “dipdan tərɪni tɪn kina.”—cəɪɪɪ 403. As in Hinduism, the ritual of donating lamps is also mentioned in the Bible. See Ex Section 40 chapter 24 and 25.

ਦੀਪਨ [dipən] Skt n act of burning. 2 mixture used for stimulating the digestive system; ginger, cumin seed, mint, parsley, piperaceous plant, cinnamon.

ਦੀਪਮਾਲਾ [dipmala], ਦੀਪਮਾਲਿਕਾ [dipmalɪka] festival of lamps. See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2.

ਦੀ ਪਰਵਰੀ [dī pərvəri] P دياربري n defending religion, defence of the faith.

ਦੀਪਾ [dipa] lamp. “səɪgʊr səbədɪ uɟaro dipa.”—brɪa m 5. 2 a devoted Sikh of Guru Angad Dev. 3 a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who resided in Dalla. 4 a Sikh scholar devoted to Guru Ram Das. 5 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Kasra subcaste. He was a cook.

ਦੀਪਾਇਓ [dipaɪo], ਦੀਪਾਇਆ [dipaɪa], ਦੀਪਾਇਯੁ [dipaɪɪu] lit, illuminated. 2 shone up. “ghəɪɪ canna tənɪ cədu dipaɪa.”—suhi chət m 1.

ਦੀਪਾਈ [dipaɪ] shines, illuminates. “cərag dipaɪ.”—BG. 2 n lustre, light, shine. “kəɪɪ ədhkar dipaɪ.”—ram ə m 5.

ਦੀਪਾਹਾ [dipaha] is like a lamp; lights. “ape dip loə dipaha.”—jet m 4.

ਦੀਪਾਹਿ [dipahi] shines, illuminates. “ədhkar dipək dipahi.”—gəu m 5.

ਦੀਪਾਯੁ [dipayəu] illuminated. “səbəd dipək dipayəu.”—səveɪ m 3 ke.

ਦੀਪਾਲਪੁਰ [dipalpur] See ਦਿਪਾਲਪੁਰ and ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ ਨੰ: 3.

ਦੀਪਾਵਲੀ [dipavli] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2.

ਦੀਪੁ [dipt], ਦੀਪਿ [diptɪ] See ਦੀਪਤ and ਦੀਪਤਿ.

ਦੀਪਤ [dipy] Skt ਦੀਪਤਿ adj combustible. 2 parsley. 3 cumin seed. 4 appetizer.

ਦੀਪਕਮਾਨ [dipyman] *Skt* adj shining, illuminated.

ਦੀਬਾਚਾ [dibaca] See ਦਿਬਾਚਾ.

ਦੀਬਾਣ [dibaṇ], ਦੀਬਾਣੁ [dibaṇu], ਦੀਬਾਨ [diban],

ਦੀਬਾਨੁ [dibanu] *A* *dirāgh*, *n* congregation. "jo

mīlīa hārīdibaṇ sīu so sēbhni dibaṇi

mīlīa."—*var sri m* 4. 'He, who has adopted

Sikhism, belongs to all the communities of the

world.' 2 court, seat of justice. 3 judge,

magistrate. "so esa hārī dibaṇ vāsīa bhagta

kē hīrde."—*var vād m* 4. "dibanu eko kēlām

eka."—*var asa*. 4 revenue minister of the

Mughal times.

ਦੀਬੇ [dibo] *n* act of giving, giving.

ਦੀਮਕ [dimak] See ਸਿਉਂਕ.

ਦੀਯਾ [diya] *n* lamp. "pātāg jīū tūt pāre āvilok

diya."—*kṛīṣaṇ*. 2 gave, donated.

ਦੀਰਘ [dirāgh] *Skt* ਦੀਰਘ *adj* long. 2 wide. 3 large.

4 *n* palm tree. 5 camel. 6 a character with

two matras, guru. "apās kau dirāgh kārī jāne

āurān ko lāg mat."—*maru kabir*. 'regard onself

big and others small.' See ਗੁਰੂ 5.

ਦੀਰਘਸੂਤ੍ਰੀ [dirāghsutri] *Skt* ਦੀਰਘਸੂਤ੍ਰਿਨ *adj* an

insincere carpenter or mason who intentionally

delays the job of alignment. 2 sense — a lazy

person who delays work.

ਦੀਰਘਕਾਇ [dirāghkai], ਦੀਰਘਕਾਯ [dirāghkay]

adj ਦੀਰਘ (long) + ਕਾਯ (body) having a tall body.

2 *n* a demon, who had a very tall body. He

was killed by the sun. "dirāghkar es ripu

bhayo."—*suraj*. See ਬਾਣ 5. 3 See ਗਾਯ 8.

ਦੀਰਘਕੰਠ [dirāghkāṭh] *n* heron having a long

neck; crane. 2 *n* a demon. 3 camel. 4 *adj* long-

necked.

ਦੀਰਘਜੀਵੀ [dirāghjīvi] *Skt* ਦੀਰਘਜੀਵਿਨ *adj* long-

living. 2 See ਚਿਰਜੀਵੀ.

ਦੀਰਘਤਮਾ [dirāghatma] See ਉੱਤਮ.

ਦੀਰਘ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ [dirāgh trībhāṅgi] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ ਦੀਰਘ.

ਦੀਰਘਦਰਸੀ [dirāghdarsi] *Skt* ਦੀਰਘਦਰਸ਼ਿਨ *adj* far-

sighted. "dirāghdarsi je mātīvan."—*NP*.

ਦੀਰਘਦਾਰੁ [dirāghdarh] *adj* large-toothed. 2 *n* a

demon, who fought against King Satyasandh.

See ਚੌਪਈ. 3 incarnation of Varah — a boar

having large tusks.

ਦੀਰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [dirāghdrīṣṭi], ਦੀਰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ

[dirāghdrīṣṭi] *n* far-sightedness, foresight,

prudence.

ਦੀਰਘਪਤ੍ਰ [dirāghpatr] *Dg* *n* onion. 2 banana.

ਦੀਰਘਬਹੁ [dirāghbahu] having tall physique. See

ਦੀਰਘਕਾਯ.

ਦੀਰਘਬਾਹੁ [dirāghbahu] *adj* having long arms.

ਦੀਰਘਰੋਗ [dirāghrog] *adj* deep seated disease,

chronic disease. "hāume dirāghrog hē."—*var*

asa.

ਦੀਰਘਯੁ [dirāghhayu] *adj* having long life, long-

living. 2 *n* crow. 3 Sage Markandey. 4 silk-

cotton tree. 5 a tree or creature which does

not die for long.

ਦੀਰਣ [dirāṇ] *Skt* ਦੀਰਣ *adj* torn. 2 tore, cut, split.

ਦੀਵਟ [divaṭ], ਦੀਵਟੀ [divaṭi] *n* small shelf for

lamp. 2 torch, flambeau. "jar divṭē tākār

dhae."—*cārītr* 186. 3 wick of a lamp. "jotī

divṭi ghāṭ mōhī jor."—*gāu kabir var* 7. 4 small

earthen bowl used as a lamp. "deh divṭi ke

vīkhe neh mōh bhārpur. bātī vīṣyān vāsna

āgānī gyan te dur."—*NP*.

ਦੀਵਨ [divān], ਦੀਵਨਾ [divna] giving, donating,

bestowing. "prābhū kṛīpālū jās divna."—*maru*

a m 5.

ਦੀਵਰਾ [divra], ਦੀਵਰਾ [divra], ਦੀਵਾ [diva] *n* lamp.

"jau tum divra, tū hām bātī."—*sor rāvidas*.

"divṭe gāra bujhāī."—*s fārid*. 'Here ਦੀਵਾ [diva]

stands eyes.' "cōd surāj divṭe."—*māla namdev*.

"diva mera eku namu."—*asa m* 1.

ਦੀਵਾਨ [divān] See ਦੀਬਾਨ. "sēbhna divān

drālā."—*vād m* 3. 2 book containing gazals;

collection of gazals. See ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਜ਼ਾ.

ਦੀਵਾਨ ਅਮ [divān am] *n* an assembly, in which

general public can participate; meeting of

officials in which general public also

participates. 2 an assembly hall where

common people could sit to attend the proceedings. During the Mughal rule, such buildings were raised in Delhi, Agra, Lahore etc in which the emperor would allow the general public to attend the court. An elegant Diwan-e-Aam built upon 40 pillars exists in the fort of Lahore, which was got built by Shah Jahan through his father-in-law Asafkhan in 1628 AD. 3 House of Commons.

ਦੀਵਾਨ ਖਾਸ [divan khas] an assembly, in which only the selected people can participate. 2 an assembly hall in which special dignitaries are authorized to attend the court proceedings of the emperor. During the Mughal rule many magnificent assembly halls bearing this name were constructed. 3 House of Lords.

ਦੀਵਾਨਸ਼ਾਨਾ [divanxana] *P* دیوان خانہ, *n* assembly hall. 2 court-room of the king or the judicial officers of the state. 3 court-room of the emperor or ruler.

ਦੀਵਾਨਗੀ [divangi] *P* دیوانگی, *n* insanity, tenacity. 2 spiritual ecstasy, indifference towards the world.

ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ [divan goya] The pen-name of Bhai Nand Lal being ਗੋਯਾ [goya], this book is a collection of gazals written by him. It contains a detailed description of the love for the Creator; devotion, and praise of the Guru and his spiritual knowledge. Its two excellent Punjabi translations are available in verse – Prem Pitari written by Bawa Brij Ballabh Singh and Prem Phulwari by Bhai Megh Raj.

ਦੀਵਾਨਾ [divana] See ਦਿਵਾਨਾ.

ਦੀਵਾਨੀ [divanī] the ruler has. 2 in the court. —divanī bulāta.—*suhi kabir*.

ਦੀਵਾਨੀ [divanī] See ਦਿਵਾਨੀ. 2 courtier. “dasu divanī hor.”—*s kabir*.

ਦੀਵਾਰ [divar], **ਦੀਵਾਲ** [dival] *P* دیوار or دیوال, *n* wall.

ਦੀਵਾਲੀ [divali] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2. “divali kiratī dive

balāhī.”—*BG*.

ਦੁ [du] *adj* short for ਦੋ (dī). “du pāg nā bhājje.”—*ramav*. See ਦੁਚਿਤਾ, ਦੁਵਿਧਾ etc.

ਦੁਆ [dua] *adj* two.

ਦੁਆ [dua], **ਦੁਆਉ** [duau], **ਦੁਆਇ** [duaī] *n* medicine, drug, substance for treating an ailment. See ਦਵਾ. 2 *A* ੬; prayer, request. 3 blessing. “ādhā ākhāru vau duau.”—*gaur m* 1. “leda bād-duaī tū.”—*sri m* 5. “denī duaī se mārāhī.”—*var mālā m* 1.

ਦੁਆਸਿ [duasī] *Sk* ਦੁਇਸ *adv* again, second time. “ona pasī duasī nā bhītī, jīn ātārī krodhu cādal.”—*sri m* 4. ‘if by chance one comes in contact, he should be cautious in future.’

ਦੁਆਤ [duat] See ਦਵਾਤ.

ਦੁਆਦਸ [duadās] *Sk* ਦੁਦਸ *adj* twelve, ten plus two, 12.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਅੰਗੁਲ [duadās āngul] exhalation upto a distance of twelve fingers. According to Yogis, exhalation moves upto a distance equal to twelve fingers from the mouth. Vashishat has also written – “ਫ਼ਾਦਸਾਂਗੁਲ ਪਯੰਤੇ ਨਾਸਾਧੇ ਵਿਸਲੇਕੇ.”

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ [duadās sila] ਦੁਦਸ (twelve) + ਸਿਲਾ (stone) twelve idols made of stone. There is a difference of opinion on what comprises these twelve idols:

(a) Vishnu, Laxmi, Shiv, Parvati, Brahma, Sarswati, Ganesh, Kali, Durga, Bhairav, Surya, Indar and Yam.

(b) According to VaidyaNath Mahatam, the twelve Jotirlings of Shiv are:

1 Somnath in Paribhes region situated sixty kōhs away from Dwarka in the east. See ਮਹਾਂਮੁਦ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਨਵੀ.

2 Malikarjun situated on Shrishail mountains near Kishkindha, which is on the bank of Krishna river.

3 Mahakal in Ujjain Puri. Altmash uprooted this lingam and took to it Delhi in 1231 AD where it was crushed to pieces.

4 Oankar in Amreshvar; on the bank of Naramda river.

5 Vaidyanath in Devgarh near Gaya.

6 Bhim Shankar near Pune, on the bank of Sakini river.

7 Rameshwar near Lanka bridge. See ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ.

8 Nageshwar, three kohs away from Dwarika.

9 Vishveshwar in Kashi.

10 Tranybak near Panjvati on the bank of Godawari.

11 Kedarnath near Badri Narayan in the Himalaya.

12 Dhrishneshwar near Aurangabad in the South. "je oh duadās sīla pujave."—g5ḍ ravidās. See ਲਿੰਗ.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸੇਵਾ [duadās seva] worship of twelve gods. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ (a). 2 worship of twelve Jotirlings. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ (a). 3 worship of twelve suns. 4 According to Hinduism, twelve kinds of worship described in the holy scriptures are as under: moving for constructing a god's temple, circumambulating a temple, going on pilgrimage of sacred shrines. These three types of worship are performed on foot.

Plucking of flowers to worship the deity, sweeping the temple, decorating the idol of a deity are three types of worships performed with the hands.

Chanting the Name is worship performed by the tongue.

Listening to Hari's glory is worship performed by the ears.

Having a glimpse of the idol of a deity is worship done by the eyes.

Keeping consecrated food on the head and bowing before the deity are two worships performed by the head.

Smelling the fragrance of flowers offered

to the deity is a kind of worship performed with the nose. "jəu gurdev tə duadās seva."—bher namdev.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਦਲ [duadās dāl] twelve kinds of leaves.

2 centre of consciousness; according to the Yogis, which contains twelve petals. See ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ. "duadās dāl əbh ətərɪ mət."—bher kabir. 'whose text is recited in the centre of consciousness.'

ਦੁਆਦਸਭੂਸਣ [duadās bhuṣaṇ], **ਦੁਆਦਸਭੂਖਣ** [duadās bhukhaṇ] ornaments for twelve parts of the female body – 1 ornament for the head; 2 ornaments for the forehead; 3 ornaments for the nose; 4 ornaments for the neck; 6 ornaments for the ears; 8 ornaments for the wrists; 9 ornaments for the fingers; 10 ornament for the waist; 12 ornaments for the feet Twelve ornaments of woman's noble qualities are –

sil ɔ laj mɪṭhas bətan mo
tes dɪɪḍhai svədħərm məyusən,
sadhuta ɔ pətɪvrət ədɔs mɪtai
səbe sɔ nə kahū ko duṣən,
tes vɪne ɔ əcar chɪma guru –
logən seɪbo hɛ bɪn duṣən,
ei tɪyan ke tɪrəth se sukh
kɪrətɪkari duadās bhuṣən.

See ਭੂਖਣ.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਵਾਕ [duadās vak] twelve sentences.

See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ. "adɪ duadās vak bəkhane."—NP.

ਦੁਆਦਸਿ [duadəsɪ] See ਦੁਆਦਸੀ.

ਦੁਆਦਸਿਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [duadəsɪmudra] twelve religious symbols – sacred thread, antelope skin, thread made of straw, water container with a top handle, tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head – are five symbols of a celibate. Saffron mark on the forehead, necklace, rosary of basil are symbols of the Vaishnavites, while symbols of the Shaivites are rosary made from seeds of Rudra tree (Eleocarpus ganitrus) and three

horizontal lines on the forehead made with dung. Rings are symbols of the Yogis.

The symbol for the Sanyasis is three bamboo staves. "duadāsī mudra mānu aṁdhuta."—*brīla thiti m 1*. 'These twelve symbols have made the mind indifferent to them.' 2 The mind has become averse to the ostentatious symbols.

ਦੁਆਦਸੀ [duadāsi] *Skt* ਦੁਆਦਸੀ twelfth day of the lunar phase. "duadāsi dāia dan kārī janē."—*brīla thiti m 1*.

ਦੁਆਪਰ [duapār] *Skt* ਦੁਆਪਰ *n* the third aeon in Hindu mythology (after — sṛtyug and tretayug. i.e. first and second aeons). See ਯੁਗ. 2 doubt, suspicion, mistrust.

ਦੁਆਪਰਿ [duapārī], **ਦੁਆਪੁਰਿ** [duapurī] in the third aeon of Hindu mythology. "duapārī pujacar."—*gaurāṇḍīdas*. "duapurī dhārām dui per rākhae."—*ram m 3*. "dāia duapārī aḍhi hoi."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਦੁਆਬ [duab], **ਦੁਆਬਾ** [duaba] *n* country between two rivers, island. 2 particularly the territory between the rivers Satluj and Beas. 3 The following are the popular doabs (i.e. names given to territories between two rivers in Punjab) — Bisat, Bari, Rachna, Chaj.¹

ਦੁਆਰ [duar] *Skt* ਦੁਆਰ *n* door, gate, entrance. "duarāhi duarī suan jiu dōlāt."—*asa m 9*. 2 openings of the senses. "nāu duare prāgāt kie dāsva gupāt rākhaia."—*anāḍu*.

ਦੁਆਰਹਿ ਦੁਆਰਿ [duarāhi duarī] *adv* from door to door; on each door. See ਦੁਆਰ.

ਦੁਆਰਕਾ [duarka] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅ [duarkeā] ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅ *adj* pertaining to Dwarika. 2 *n* Krishan.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅਨਿ [duarke-ānani] *n* queen of Dwarika's Krishan, Yamuna.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਆਰਕੇਦੁ [duarkēdr] *n* lord of Dwarika, ¹Bisat — Bias and Satluj; Bari — Bias and Ravi, Rachna — Ravi and Chanab; Chaj — Chanab and Jehlum.

Krishan.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਆਰਪਾਲ [duarpāl] *n* gateman, janitor, gate keeper.

ਦੁਆਰ ਬਾਰ [duar bar] See ਬਾਰ.

ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ [duarvati] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

ਦੁਆਰਾ [duara] *n* Dwarika. "kasi kātī puri duara."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 door, gate, entrance. 3 part through, by means of. "gur duare ko pave."—*asa chāt m 3*.

ਦੁਆਰਿ [duarī] at the door, at the doorstep. See ਦੁਆਰ. 2 through, via. See ਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

ਦੁਆਰਿਕਾ [duarika] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

ਦੁਆਰੀ [duari] *n* window, small gate. 2 through, via. "paie guru duari."—*sor m 5*.

ਦੁਆਰੁ [duaru] See ਦੁਆਰ.

ਦੁਆਰੇ [duare] *part* See ਦੁਆਰਾ 3. 2 by means of. "jitu duare ubre tite lehu ubarī."—*var brīla m 3*.

ਦੁਆਲ [dual] *n* wall. 2 *P* جلد zipper, leather-strap or lace. "dual parā padharā."—*VN*. See ਚਿਲਤਾ. 3 string of leather tied to the feet of a falcon. 4 sword, which is shining bright. 5 leather strap used for beating a large kettledrum. 6 guile, deceit.

ਦੁਆਲਭਾਥਾ [dualbhaṭha] strap made of leather, with which a quiver (case for arrows) is tied.

ਦੁਆਲਾ [duala] *n* surroundings, circumference. 2 temple, abode of the gods.

ਦੁਆਲੈ [duale] *adv* in the surroundings, all around. "māstākī padāmu duale mānī."—*ram beṇī*. 'In the mind there is a lotus having a thousand petals, surrounded by leaves shining like a precious jewel.'

ਦੁਐ [due], **ਦੁਇ** [dui] *adj* two. "dui kār jorī kārāu ārdasī."—*suhi m 5*. 2 duality. See ਬਰੀ.

ਦੁਇ ਅਖਰ [dui akhar] words comprising two characters like ਵਾਹ [vah], ਸਤਿ or ਰਾਮ [ram]. "dui akhar dui nava."—*bāsāt m 1*. 'These two characters are like boats which take us across the worldly ocean.'

ਦੁਇ ਸਿਰੇ [dui sire] See ਦੁਹਾ 1.

ਦੁਇ ਸੁਰ [dui sur] two notes.

ਦੁਇ ਤੂੰ ਬਰੀ [dui tū bari] See ਬਰੀ.

ਦੁਇ ਦੀਵੇ [dui dive] two lamps – moon and sun. “dui dive cəudəh hətnale.”—*var suhi m 1*. 2 two eyes.

ਦੁਇ ਨਾਵਾ [dui nava] See ਦੁਇ ਅਖਰ.

ਦੁਇ ਪਖ [dui pakh] two sides, paternal and maternal. 2 this world and the next, this and the other world. “dukhi duhagəni dui pakh hini.”—*suhi rəvīdas*. 3 worldly conduct and spiritual virtue. 4 two phases of the month – bright and dark.

ਦੁਇ ਪੰਖੀ [dui pākhi], ਦੁਇ ਪੰਖੇਰੂ [dui pākheru] two birds. “nanək tərvaru eku phəlu dui pākheru ahi.”—*var bīra m 3*.

“ਛਾ ਸੁਪਨਾ ਸਧੁਜਾ ਸਖਾਯਾ ਸਮਾਨ ਵ੍ਰੱਖ ਪਰਿਵਸਤ ਜਾਤੇ।
ਤਯੋਰਨਯੋ ਪਿਘਲੇ ਸਵਾਦ੍ਵਿਤਯਨਸ਼੍ਰੁਨਤ੍ਰਨਯੋ ਅਸਿ ਚਾਕਸ਼ੀਤਿ।”

—*nirukt a 14*.

‘Two birds (the individual soul and the supreme Soul) are permanent companions, both of them are clinging to one tree (mortal frame – the body). One of them (the individual soul) enjoys the sweet rewards of actions while the supreme Soul does not enjoy the reward but simply looks at the actions.’

ਦੁਇ ਪੰਦੀ [dui pādi] mentors of two ideologies, preachers of Hinduism and Islam. “dui pādi dui rah cəlae.”—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ.

ਦੁਇਫਲ [dui phəl] pleasure and pain, gain and loss. “səsar bīrəkh kəu dui phəl lae.”—*bəsət m 3*.

ਦੁਇ ਬਾਪ [dui bap] See ਦੁਇ ਮਾਈ.

ਦੁਇ ਭਾ [dui bha] adj having two qualities. “iku bhav ləthi natia, dui bha cəriəsə hor.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਮਾਈ [dui mai] two mothers. “dui mai dui bapa pəriahi.”—*bəsət m 1*. ‘Ignorance and illusion are two mothers of the mind (their child) while the two fathers are the supreme

Soul and the individual soul.’

ਦੁਇ ਮੁਏ [dui mue] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ.

ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ [dui rah] two paths, two cults, propensity and renunciation. 2 Hindu and Muslim. 3 theism and atheism. “eku sahību dui rah vad vəd hādiā.”—*dhəna chāt m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹੁ [dui rahu] See ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ. 2 Rahu split into two parts - Rahu and Ketu. In Hindu mythology, Vishnu split Rahu into two fragments. “je dehe dukh laie pap gərəh dui rahu.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਲੋਚਨ [dui locən] two visions – worldly and divine, physical eyes and spiritual eyes. “dui dui locən pekha! həu həri bīnu əuru nə dekha.”—*sorkəbir*.

ਦੁਈ [dui] adj second. 2 *n* duality, double-mindedness. 3 adv both. “həri həri jən dui ek hē.”—*VN*.

ਦੁਈਆ [duia] adj second, other. “əvaru nə bhav bīn həri ko duia.”—*bīla a m 4*.

ਦੁਸ [dus] *Skt* दुष् *vr* be impure, misbehave. 2 *n* blemish, stigma. “gun gavət chipa dus tario.”—*nəf m 4*. ‘cleared the washerman’s sin.’

ਦੁਸਹ [dusəh], ਦੁਸਹਿ [dusəhi] *Skt* दुःसह adj unbearable. “dusəh dukh bhāv khāḍno.”—*ram chāt m 5*. 2 *Dg n* enemy, foe.

ਦੁਸਕਰ [duskər] *Skt* दुष्कर adj arduous.

ਦੁਸਟ [dusəṭ] or ਦੁਸਟ [dusəṭu] *Skt* दुष्ट adj blameworthy, stigmatised. 2 bad person, scoundrel. “dusəṭ dut pərməsəri mare.”—*gəu m 5*. “dusəṭ dokhi tē lehu bəcai.”—*cəpəi*. 3 enemy, foe. “sətru səbəd prīthme kəho ət dusəṭ pəd bhakh.”—*sənāma*. ‘enemy of a mean person; enemy of the enemy – sword.’

ਦੁਸਟ ਆਤਮਾ [dusəṭ atma] See ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ and ਦੁਸਟ.

ਦੁਸਟਚਉਕਤੀ [dusəṭcəukṭi] *n* gang of scoundrels, band of mean persons. “dusəṭcəukṭi səda kuṛ kəməvəhi, na bujhəhi vicare.”—*sor m 3*. 2 gang of four viz.—Duryodhan, Duhshasan, Karan and Shakuni.

ਦੁਸਟਤਾ [dusəṭṭa] *n* wickedness, meanness, baseness, vice.

ਦੁਸਟਦਮਨ [dusəṭdāmən] *adj* suppressor of scoundrels, destroyer of mean/vicious persons. 2 According to Rattanmala and Guru Partap Suraj, the guise in which Guru Gobind Singh meditated at Hemkunt. "təpən təpə nɪt ugr tej hve, dusəṭdāmən nɪj nam dhəraɪ." -GPS.

ਦੁਸਟਨੀ [dusəṭni] *adj* wicked (f). 2 army of foes, (enemies). -sənama.

ਦੁਸਟਭਾਉ [dusəṭbhau] *n* wicked feeling, bad idea, mean tendency, meanness, evil. "dusəṭbhau təjɪ nɪd pəraɪ." -māla m 1.

ਦੁਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ [dusəṭātkər] *adj* destroyer of rascals. 2 *n* arrow. -sənama. Some ignorant scribes have put it wrongly as ਦਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ and ਦੁਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ in Dasam Granth.

ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ [dusəṭatma] *Skt* दुष्टात्मन् *adj* of wicked-mind, evil-minded.

ਦੁਸਟਾਰੀਓ [dusəṭario] wipe off the stigma or blemish. See ਦੁਸਟ 2.

ਦੁਸਟਾਰੀ [dusəṭari] mean/base/wicked enemy; persons inimical without any reason. "həɪɪ jəpɪ mələn bhəe dusəṭari." -ram ə m 5. 'Recitation of the divine Name frustrated the enemies. They could not have success.' "ɪd ətəɪ dusəṭɪ dusəṭari." -dev m 4.

ਦੁਸਟਿ [dusəṭɪ] or **ਦੁਸਟੀ** [dusəṭi] *Skt* दुष्टि *n* meanness, wickedness, degeneracy. "nɪdā dusəṭi te kɪnɪ pəlu paɪa?" -sor m 3. "vɪcɪ həume dusəṭi paɪ." -sri m 3.

ਦੁਸਟੀਸਭਾ [dusəṭisəbha] group of wicked persons, gang of mean persons. 2 in the company of evil persons. "dusəṭisəbha vɪgucɪ." -prəbha ə m 1.

ਦੁਸਟੁ [dusəṭu] See ਦੁਸਟ. "dusəṭu əhəkari mətɪ pəcae." -g5d ə m 5.

ਦੁਸਟੁ ਆਤਮਾ [dusəṭ atma] See ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ. "duje bhaɪ dusəṭu atma oɦu terɪ səkər." -sri m 3.

ਦੁਸ਼ਤ [duʂəṭ] *P* دشْت; *adj* bad, vicious. See *Skt* ਦੁਸਟ (ਦੁਸ਼੍ਟ).

ਦੁਸਤਰ [dusəṭar] *Skt* दुस्तर *adj* difficult to swim across.

ਦੁਸਤੁਰ [dusəṭur] See ਦਸਤੁਰ.

ਦੁਸਨਾਮ [duʂnam] *P* دشنام *n* abuse, slander. "dusnam det təb guru kəu." -GV 6.

ਦੁਸਮਣ [dusməṇ], **ਦੁਸਮਨ** [dusmən] *P* دشمن; *n* enemy, foe, one having a wicked mind. "dut dusməṇ səbh səjəṇ hoe." -majh m 5. "dusmən kəḍhe mətɪ." -var majh m 1.

ਦੁਸਮਨ ਗਜ਼ੇਦ [duʂməṇ gəzəɪd] *P* دشمن گزند; *adj* revengeful. 2 causing harm to the enemy.

ਦੁਸਮਨੀ [duʂməni] *P* دشمنی; *n* enmity, rivalry.

ਦੁਸਰ [dusəɪ] *adv* on the other side, on the other hand. "rəg sɪcəṇət rətt kəḍhe dusrə." -suraj. 'shot the arrows to emerge on the other side.'

ਦੁਸਲ [dusəl] two holes. See ਦੁਸਰ. 'When an arrow pierces the body, it makes two holes.' 2 *n* son of Dhritrashtra, and brother of Duryodhan.

ਦੁਸਲਾ [dusla] *n* Duhshala - daughter of Dhritrashtra, who was born from the womb of Gandhari, sister of Duryodhan. She was married to Jaydrath, king of Sindhu. She gave birth to Surath.

ਦੁਸਲੀ [dusli] *adj* causing two holes, piercing an arrow through the body. "kɪ kamadɪ dusli." -dett. 'piercing through lusty passions.'

ਦੁਸ਼ਵਾਰ [duʂvar] *P* دشوار; *adj* difficult, arduous, tough. 2 unbearable, difficult to bear.

ਦੁਸਾਸਨ [dusəsən] *Skt* दुःसासन *adj* difficult to rule over; not bowing to anybody's pressure. 2 *n* son of king Dhritrashtra of Kuru-dynasty and younger son of Duryodhan. He brought Dropadi from the harem to the court by dragging her from the hair. Bhimsen vowed that he would take revenge for this insult by sucking the blood of Dusasan. He sipped Dusasan's blood with cupped palms on the

sixteenth day of the Kurukshetar battle. "ēdār sabbha dusasne māttheval dropti ādi." —BG.

ਦੁਸਾਂਝ [dusājh] a village in police station Banga, tehsil Nawan Shahar of district Jalandhar. It is situated two miles to the south of Banga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai has been built there.

The entire revenue (income) from this village is exempted for donation to the gurdwaras of Delhi.

A reference to this exemption is to be found in the revenue record of the year 1920 as following —

"With reference to letter No. 12 dated November 2, 1847 issued by the Government of India, the revenue from the estates of this village is exempted and the income be spent on following gurdwaras in Delhi — Sees Ganj, Rakab Ganj, Bangla Sahib, Bala Sahib, Dera Mata Sundari Sahib and Mata Sahib Devan Sahib, and gurdwara Shastarhai."

ਦੁਸਾਂਝ ਕਲਾਂ [dusājh kalā] This village is situated in police station and tehsil Phillaur of district Jalandhar. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai is situated to the north-east of this village. The Guru stayed here while going to Kiratpur from Kartarpur. The priest is an Udassi saint. A revenue-free land measuring 18 ghumaons including two wells was allotted to the village by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A religious congregation is held on 1st Baisakh every year. The village is situated two and a half miles to the south of Mandali railway station.

ਦੁਸਾਰ [dusar] on the other side, on the other bank. See ਦੁਸਰ. "ban sənah dusar kəḏhe." —ramav.

ਦੁਸਾਲਾ [dusala] *n* heavy shawl, pair of shawls/wraps having embroidered border. "le kər chap

dusala gayo." —GPS.

ਦੁਸੀਲ [dulil] *Skt* ਦੁ: ਸੀਲ *adj* ill-natured, bad-mannered.

ਦੁਸੰਤ [dusyāt] *Skt* ਦੁਸੰਤ In Mahabharat, king belonging to Puru dynasty, who was husband of Shakuntla. The great son Bharat was born to this couple. The name of Bharat for our country India has been drawn from source. The famous poet Kalidas has described the exquisite tale of Dushyant in Abhigyan Shakuntal.

ਦੁਹ [duh] *Skt* दुह *vr* torment, cause suffering, milch. 2 *n* process of milching. "gāla bādhi duh leī āhir." —sar namdev. 3 *Skt* दु two. "dūtia duh kərī jane āg." —gāu kabir thiti. 'illusion and the ultimate One.'

ਦੁਹਸਾਸਨ [duhsasən] See ਦੁਸਾਸਨ. "duhsasən ki sabbha dropti ābār let ubarīale." —mali namdev.

ਦੁਹਸਾਧ [duhsadh], **ਦੁਹਸਾਧਜ** [duhsadhy] *Skt* ਦੁ: ਸਾਧ *adv* difficult to prove, difficult to perform.

ਦੁਹਸੀਲ [duhsil] See ਦੁਸੀਲ.

ਦੁਹਕਰ [duhkər] *Skt* दुःकर *adj* which is done with difficulty; difficult to do.

ਦੁਹਕਰਮ [duhkəram] *Skt* दुःकर्म *n* mean act, vicious act, vice, misdeed. "kəre duhkəram, dīkhavē hor." —gāu m 5. 'pretends to do good or virtuous deeds.'

ਦੁਹਕ੍ਰਿਤ [duhkrit], **ਦੁਹਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [duhkriti] *Skt* दुष्कृति *n* wrong act, vice. "təj səkāl duhkriti durnāti." —gūj jēdev.

ਦੁਹਚਾਰ [duhcar] *Skt* दुष्चरित *n* misconduct, moral turpitude. 2 *adj* lecherous, vicious.

ਦੁਹਚਾਰਣਿ [duhcarāṇi], **ਦੁਹਚਾਰਣੀ** [duhcarāṇi], **ਦੁਹਚਾਰੀ** [duhcari], **ਦੁਹਚਾਰੀਆ** [duhcariā] *adj* lecherous (woman), vicious (woman). "duhcarāṇi bədnau." —varsor m 3. "duhcarāṇi kahē nithor khvar." —mālā m 3. "tə nār bhag hin duhcari." —bīlā m 4. "həm melu bhāre duhcariā." —suhi m 4.

ਦੁਹਣਾ [duhṇa] See ਦੋਹਣਾ.

ਦੁਹਥੇ [duhəthe] with both. "jənam mərəṇ duhəthe rəhe."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਦੁਹੱਥਤ [duhəthəṭ] *n* slap given with both hands. 2 striking with both hands on the lower part of the body (generally thighs) by wailing women. "tin duhəthəṭ hət kər dehi."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਹਨ [duhən] See ਦੋਹਨ. 2 See ਦੁਹਣ.

ਦੁਹਨਾਚਲ [duhnacəl] See ਦੁੱਠਾਚਲ.

ਦੁਹਨੀ [duhni] See ਦੋਹਨੀ.

ਦੁਹਨੇਸ [duhnes] See ਦੁਹਿਨੇਸ.

ਦੁਹਮਾਰਗ [duhmarəg] wrong path, misconduct.

ਦੁਹਮਾਰਗਿ [duhmarəgɪ] on the wrong path. "duhmarəgɪ pəcə pəcāi he."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਦੁਹਰ [duhər] *n* double-layered cloth. 2 twice-ploughed land.

ਦੁਹਰਾ [duhra] *adj* double-layered. 2 two-folded.

ਦੁਹਰਾਉਣਾ [duhrauṇa] *v* repeat, do a work second time.

ਦੁਹਰੀਚੋਬ [duhricob] *n* simultaneous stroke of both sticks on a large kettledrum. 2 simultaneous beating of both sticks on two large kettledrums.

ਦੁਹਾ [duha] *adj* both. sense — this and the next world; creation and final destruction. "duha sirra ka khəsəm apɪ."—*sri ə m 5*. 2 milked.

ਦੁਹਾਈ [duhai] *n* process of milking. "gəu duhai bəchra melɪ."—*bher namdev*. 2 wages for milking. 3 act of calling with both hands raised, desperate cry for help or assistance. "boləhu bhəia! ram ki duhai."—*keda kəbir*.

ਦੁਹਾਗ [duhag] *Skt* दुहाग *n* ill-luck, misfortune. 2 desertion of a wife by her husband. 3 widowhood.

ਦੁਹਾਗਣਿ [duhagəṇɪ], ਦੁਹਾਗਣੀ [duhagṇi], ਦੁਹਾਗਨਿ [duhagənɪ], ਦੁਹਾਗਨੀ [duhagṇi] *Skt* दुहागा *adj* ill-fated, unfortunate. 2 widow. "dəs nari me kəri duhagəṇɪ."—*prəbha ə m 5*. 'I have abandoned the ten senses; they have no effect on my mind now.'

ਦੁਹਾਜੁ [duhajju] *Skt* दुहाज *adj* marrying for the

second time, having a second wife. 2 bringing home a widow without performing marriage-rites. 3 *Skt* दुहाज mongrel, hybrid; one not sure of paternity.

ਦੁਹਾਵਨੀ [duhavni] *n* wages for milking.

ਦੁਹਾਵੈ [duhave] get milked. 2 milks. "bəl kəu netra par duhave."—*gəu m 5*.

ਦੁਹਿਣਾ [duhiṇa] See ਦੋਹਨ.

ਦੁਹਿਤਾ [duhɪta] *Skt* दुहितृ *n* daughter; one who milks the cattle. Some authors are of the view that daughters used to milk cows, hence this name. While some opine that a daughter was always a drag on her parents hence called duhita.

ਦੁਹਿਨ [duhin] See ਦੋਹਨ and ਦੁਹਿਣ.

ਦੁਹੀ [duhi] *adj* both, the two. "duhi sərāi khunāmi kəhəe."—*suhi m 5*.

ਦੁਹੁ [duhu], ਦੁਹੂ [duhu] *adj* both. "duhu mɪlɪ kərəju upjə."—*gəu kəbir*. "duhu pakh ka apəhɪ dhəni."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *n* duality, pair of opposite objects, conflicting pair. "duhu vic he səsar."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਦੁਹੇਰਾ [duhera], ਦੁਹੇਰੀ [duheri], ਦੁਹੇਲਾ [duhela], ਦੁਹੇਲੀ [duheli] *Skt* दुहेरा *n* difficult job, arduous work. "sej ek pə mɪlən duhera."—*asa kəbir*. 2 *adjs* suffering, in pain. "həu khəri duheli hoi."—*gəu m 1*. "tɪsu binu tuhi duheri."—*asa m 5*. "binu gobɪd əvər səgi neha, ohu jəṇəhu səda duhela."—*dhəna m 5*. 3 difficult, arduous. "pur səlāt ka pəthū duhela."—*suhi rəvidas*. See ਸਿਰਾਤ 3 and ਪੁਰ ਸਲਾਤ.

ਦੁਕ [duk] See ਦੁੱਕ.

ਦੁਕਾ [dukədhə], ਦੁਕੱਧਾ [dukəddhə] *n* vomit, puke, spew. "bhojən ədər mukkh jɪu hoɪ dukədhə."—*BG*.

ਦੁਕੜਾ [dukra], ਦੁਕੜੀ [dukri] *n* set of two, pair, coupled objects. 2 four-wheeled carriage driven by two horses; buggy.

ਦੁਕਾਨ [dukan] *A* دكان *n* shop, where there is an exchange of goods.

ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ [dukandar] *n* owner of a shop,

shopkeeper; one who sells and buys goods; trader.

ਦੁਕਾਲ [dukāl] *Skt* दुकाल *n* famine, scarcity. "adī dukāl hot utpata."—*NP*. 2 two periods. sense -- life and death, birth and death. "dukālā prāṇasi dayālā sārūpe."—*japu*.

ਦੁਕਿ [dukī] See ਦੁੱਖ.

ਦੁਕੁਲ [dukul] *Skt* न cloth, clothing. "Iyo dukul āchera."—*GPS*. 2 silken cloth. 3 two water-channels, two banks, two shores. "dāḍ dukul bhāe tih ke."—*kṛtsan*. 'the two arms became two banks of that river.'

ਦੁੱਕ [dukk] *n* set of two, pair, two objects. 2 roar of a lion, lion's noise.

ਦੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ [dukrit] See ਦੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ. "dukrit sukrit mādhe sāsar sāglaṇa."—*sri* m 5.

ਦੁਖ [dukh] *Skt* दुःख *vr* cause pain, deceive. 2 *n* hardship, distress, trouble, torture.

According to Sankhya Shastar, trouble is of three types —

(a) Spiritual — distress of body and mind.

(b) Metaphysical — distress caused by enemies, birds and animals.

(c) Supernatural — distress caused by the natural powers like storm, lightning, heat (summer), winter etc. "dukh sukh hi te bhāe nīrale."—*maru solhe* m 1.

ਦੁਖਹਰ [dukh-har], **ਦੁਖਹਰਣ** [dukh-harṇ], **ਦੁਖਹਰਤ** [dukh-harət], **ਦੁਖਹਰਤਾ** [dukh-harṭa], **ਦੁਖਹਰਨ** [dukh-harṇ] *adj* who eradicate sufferings, or destroys sufferings. "dukh-har bhebhājṇ harī rāīa."—*gāu chāt* m 5. "dukh-harṇ din-sarṇ sridhar cārāṇkāmāl āradhiē."—*gāu chāt* m 5. "dukh-harət karta sukhāh suāmī."—*dhāna chāt* m 5. "dukh-harṭa harīnam pāchano."—*bīla* m 9. "dukh-harṇ kṛpā kārān mohan."—*bīha chāt* m 5.

ਦੁਖਕਰ [dukhkar] See ਦੁਸ਼ਕਰ. "tin kam karyo dukhkar."—*kṛtsan*.

ਦੁਖਕਾਗਰ [dukhkagar] documents causing

sufferings; reckoning in the record book maintained by Dharamraj; document prepared by Chitargupt. "tin jāmtras mīti dukhkar."—*saveye* m 4 ke.

ਦੁਖਨੁਤਾ [dukhnuta] ਦੁਖਨੁਤਾ.

ਦੁਖਤਰ [duxtar] *P* दुखतर; *n* daughter's daughter; daughter. See *E* daughter.

ਦੁਖਦ [dukhad] *adj* painful, hurting.

ਦੁਖ ਦਰਦ [dukh dard] *adj* dreadful suffering, terrible grief. "vin nāve dukh dard sarīr."—*asa* m 3. See ਦਰਦ.

ਦੁਖਦਾਇਕ [dukhdark], **ਦੁਖਦਾਈ** [dukhdai], **ਦੁਖਦਾਯਕ** [dukhdayak] *adj* painful, hurtful.

ਦੁਖਦਾਰੀ [dukhdari] *adj* which eradicates sufferings, or destroys sufferings. "nīrākar dukhdari."—*sor* m 5. See ਦਾਰੀ.

ਦੁਖ ਦਾਰੂ ਸੁਖ ਰੋਗ ਭਇਆ [dukh daru sukh rog bhāya] Hard work is a cure while indolence is a disease. See ਤਾਮਿ.

ਦੁਖਦਾਲ [dukhdal] *adj* which crushes the sufferings, which annihilates sufferings. "harī daradbhāj dukhdal."—*nāṭ pāṭal* m 4.

ਦੁਖਨਾਸ [dukhnas], **ਦੁਖਨਾਸਕ** [dukhnasak], **ਦੁਖਨਾਸਨ** [dukhnasān] *adj* which destroys sufferings. "bhāvkhādṇ dukhnas dev."—*bāsāt* m 5.

ਦੁਖਪ੍ਰਦ [dukhprad] *adj* painful, hurting, distressing.

ਦੁਖਬਦੁਖ [dukhbadukh] bundle of sufferings, enormous distress. 2 gigantic torment. See ਮਝ.

ਦੁਖਬਿਦਾਰਨ [dukhbīdarān], **ਦੁਖਭੰਜਨ** [dukhbhājṇ] *adj* which destroys of suffering, relieves sufferings. "dukhbīdarān sukhdate sātiguru."—*kan* m 5. "dukhbhājṇ gūṇtas."—*bavān*.

ਦੁਖਭੰਜਨੀ [dukhbhājṇi] It is the name of a bathing place situated on the eastern bank of Amritsar pond with a jujube tree grown there. Here the husband of the daughter of Duni Chand Khatri (freeholder of a ward of the village) was cured of leprosy just by taking a dip in this holy pond.

ਦੁਖਮੁਤ੍ਰਾ [dukhumutra] *n* urination followed by pain, feeling of pain during urination.

ਦੁਖਰੋਗ [dukhrog] *adj* pain caused by a disease, ache due to a disease. "kaṭṭa dukhrog."—*brla m 5*.

ਦੁਖਵੈ [dukhve] causing pain. "dukhve nā tin ko kam."—*cōdr*.

ਦੁਖੜਾ [dukhṛa] *n* suffering, distress. See ਦੁਖ.

ਦੁਖਾਉਣਾ [dukhauṇa] *v* cause suffering, torment.

ਦੁਖਾਨ [duhan] 1 دُخان smoke. 2 steam, vapours. 3 tobacco.

ਦੁਖਾਰਤ [dukharet] *Skt* दुःखार्त *adj* suffering due to affliction, distressed due to pain.

ਦੁਖਾਰੀ [dukhari] See ਦੁੱਖਾਰਤ, sufferer. 2 sufferer.

ਦੁਖਾਲਾ [dukhala] *adj* suffering, afflicted with agony. "esa denu dukhala."—*suhi kabir*. 2 distressed. "kade nā hoṛ dukhala."—*majh m 5*. 3 difficult, arduous.

ਦੁਖਾਲੀ [dukhali] *adj* distressing, causing pain. "cakri viḍaṇi khari dukhali."—*gāu chāt m 3*.

ਦੁਖਿਆ [dukhia] *adj* got harassed, caused hurt, made distressed. "cōdrāhas dukhia dhrisatbudhi."—*nāṭ a m 4*. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਸ 4.

ਦੁਖਿਆਰਾ [dukhiaara], ਦੁਖਿਆਰਾ [dukhiaara], ਦੁਖੀ [duki], ਦੁਖੀਆ [dukhia] *adj* painful, agonising. "dukhi ka miṭavāhu prabhu sog."—*bher m 5*.

ਦੁਖੁਤ੍ਰਾ [dukhutra] See ਦੁਖੁਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਦੁਖੰਤ [dukhāt] causing torment. 2 extreme suffering. "dukhāt grihṇita."—*sahas m 5*.

ਦੁਖਤਾ [dukhṭa] *adj* distressed, tormented. "bhāi dukhṭa sārbaṅg."—*ramav*.

ਦੁਖਰੀ [dukhri] *adj* which eradicates sufferings, or removes pain. "savja sabbhri sīdhula dukhri."—*paras*.

ਦੁਖੜ [dukhy] See ਦੁਖ.

ਦੁਖੜਤ [dukhyat] *adj* distressed, tormented. "bhup su dukhyt hve aṭi hi."—*kṛisān*.

ਦੁਗਣ [dugan], ਦੁਗਣਾ [dugna], ਦੁਗਣੀ [dugni] *adj* double, two times, twofold. "to pāhi dugni

mājuri dehau."—*sor namdev*. 2 *n* द्वैत dualism. See ਬਿੰਨਿ.

ਦੁਗਧ [dugadh] *Skt* दुग्ध *n* milked out product; milk. See ਦੁੱਧ. 2 water from the clouds.

ਦੁਗਧਨਿਧਿ [dugadhnidhi] *n* ocean of milk.

ਦੁਗਧ ਪਰੀਖਣਾ ਯੰਤ੍ਰ [dugadh parikhya yātr] an instrument, which, when immersed in milk, tells how much pure or impure is it. Lactometer.

ਦੁਗਧਾਹਾਰੀ [dugdhahari] See ਦੁਧਾਹਾਰੀ.

ਦੁਗਨਾ [dugna], ਦੁਗਣੀ [dugni] See ਦੁਗਣ.

ਦੁਗਣਾ [dugana], ਦੁਗਾਨਾ [dugana] duet, two gāḍas. (one gāḍa = 4 cowries), eight cowries. "khotē ka mul ek dugana."—*dhāna m 1*. 'The cost is one dāmri.' 2 *P* دُغْناء *adj* double, twofold. 3 recitation of two rakats during a Muslim prayer. See ਰਕਾਅਤ. "jahā nāmājī pāṛhāt dugana."—*cāritr 323*.

ਦੁਗਮਾ [dugama] ambling pace, lifting together of both legs on one side alternating with those on the other side.

ਦੁਗਾੜਾ [dugara] double shot, double-barrelled gun.

ਦੁਗੁਣ [dugun], ਦੁਗੁਣਾ [duguna], ਦੁਗੁਣੀ [duguni], ਦੁਗੁਨਿ [dugunī], ਦੁਗੁਨੀ [duguni] *adj* double, two times, twofold. "khat kārma te dugunē puja karta nāi."—*sri a m 5*.

ਦੁੱਗਲ [duggal] a subcaste of Khatris.

ਦੁਘਟ [dughat] two pitchers. "mili dughatādhār sūdār nari."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* दुघट *adj* difficult to make. See ਦੁਘਟਘਟ.

ਦੁਘਟਘਟ [dughatghat] *adj* making the difficult to happen. causing the unexpected to happen. "dughatghat bhūbhājan paie."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਦੁਘਦ [dughad] See ਦੁਘਧ.

ਦੁਘਤੀਆ ਮੁਹੁਰਤ [dughatīa muhurāt] *n* auspicious moment having duration of two ghāṛis. According to Hora, division of a day and night into sixty ghāṛis (each ghāṛi equalling nearly 22.5 minutes)—for regarding the occasion

auspicious/unauspicious for a specific Zodiac sign.

In Hindu Mythology, a journey or any work is begun only if it is auspicious and circumstances make its performance obligatory on the same day.

ਦੁੱਖਰੀ [dugghri] a village under police station and tehsil Ropar of district Ambala, which is about three miles away from Chamkaur Sahib to the east. Guru Gobind Singh arrived here while going towards Chamkaur Sahib. There exists a gurdwara named Manji Sahib, in memory of Guru Tegbahadur, which is still under construction. The villagers themselves sweep the gurdwara.

ਦੁੱਖਿਤ [dūcīt] *adj* double-minded, in two minds, diffident. 2 *Skt* ਦੁੱਖਿਤ *n* apprehension, misgiving, anxiety. 3 nervousness.

ਦੁੱਖਿਤਈ [dūcītai], ਦੁੱਖਿਤਾ [dūcīta], ਦੁੱਖਿਤਈ [dūcītai] *n* fickleness, instability of mind, double-mindedness, diffidence, vacillation. "dūcīte ki dūi thūni girāni."—*gāu kabir*.

ਦੁੱਖਦ [dūzəd] *P* دزد *n* thief, burglar, smuggler.

ਦੁੱਖਈ [dūzadi] *P* دزدی *n* theft, burglary.

ਦੁੱਖਈਦਨ [dūzadidān] *P* دزدیدن *v* steal, commit a theft.

ਦੁੱਖਨ [dūjān] *Skt* दुष्ट *n* bad person, scoundrel.

ਦੁੱਖਨਤਾ [dūjānta] *n* rascalism, scoundralism, impurity.

ਦੁੱਖਤਿ [dūjati] See ਦੁੱਖਤਿ. 2 low caste.

ਦੁੱਖਨ [dūjān] See ਦੁੱਖਨ. "dūjān ke pāl me dāl dār."—*akal*.

ਦੁੱਖਾ [dūja], ਦੁੱਖੋ [dūjo] *adj* second, another. "bīn akal dūjo kāvān?"—*gyan*.

ਦੁੱਖੈ [dūjhe] milks, draws milk. "jīvān mukāt bhugāt kār dūjhe."—*BG*. 2 is squeezed. "sākh nīsākkhān hāstān dūjhe."—*BG*.

ਦੁੱਖ [dīṭuk] two parts, two segments.

ਦੁੱ [dūt] See ਦੁੱ. 2 See ਦੁੱ.

ਦੁੱਤਰੀ [dūt-hi] *n* double layered bed-sheet, bed-

sheet having two layers.

ਦੁੱਤਰ [dūtār], ਦੁੱਤਰੁ [dūtār] *Skt* दुतर *adj* which is difficult to swim across. "kiukarī dūtār tārīa jār?"—*gāu m 3*. "jāk ram vāsē mān mahi. so jān dūtār pekhat nahi."—*ram m 5*. 2 *Skt* दुतर *n* rude reply, discourteous response. "kīnc nā dūtār bhakhe."—*dhāna m 5*. 3 question which is difficult to answer.

ਦੁੱਤਰੀ [dūtārēgi] *n* that which moves with a very high velocity; lightning. "ghān me cāmke dūtārēgi."—*kīrsān*. See ਦੁੱਤ and ਦੁੱਖ.

ਦੁੱਤਾਰਾ [dūtārā] *n* a musical instrument having two strings. It is a replica of veena (a stringed instrument). "sur ko kārāt bājār dūtārā."—*GPS*. See ਸਾਰ.

ਦੁੱਤਿ [dūtī] *Skt* दुति *n* brightness, light. 2 splendour, glory. 3 ray, beam (of light).

ਦੁੱਤਿਅ [dūtīa], ਦੁੱਤਿਯ [dūtīy], ਦੁੱਤਿਅ [dūtīa], ਦੁੱਤਿਅ [dūtīa] *adj* second, other. "jāg jīvān eśa dūtīa nahi kōi."—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* feeling of alienation/estrangement. "dūtīa gāe sukh hou."—*dev m 5*. 3 third aeon of Hindu mythology. "dūtīa ārodho-ārādhi sāmāia."—*ram m 5*. During the third aeon, half of the people remained religious-minded; effect of religion was reduced to half during the third aeon. 4 second day of either phase of a lunar month. "dūtīa dūrmātī dūrī kārī."—*gāu thīti m 5*. Here the word dūtīa is a homonym. ਦੁੱਤ and ਦੁੱਤ. 5 *adv* secondly, at the second place. "dūtīa jāmun gāe."—*tukha chāt m 4*. Guru Amar Das went to the Yamuna after visiting Kurukshetar.

ਦੁੱਤਿਅਾਭਾਉ [dūtīabhau], ਦੁੱਤਿਅਾਭਾਵ [dūtīabhav] *n* feeling of estrangement; feeling of discrimination between one's own and the alien; sense of taking someone else as equivalent to the transcendent one. "sādh sāghī dūtīabhau mīṭār."—*gāu thīti m 5*.

ਦੁੱਤੁਕਾ [dūtuka], ਦੁੱਤੁਕੀਆ [dūtukīa] *n* the name of a metre used in Guru Granth Sahib, with

stanzas each consisting of two lines. See दुधदे. दुधेरा [duteṛa] less by two, deficiency of two. 2 deficiency, loss. "tritie māhi kichu bhāra duteṛa."—*ram m 5*. 'Religiosity got reduced by half.' 3 double mindedness, indecisiveness. 4 misunderstanding between the two. Sense — feeling of rift.

दुध [duti] *Sk* द्वित्व double. e.g. a conjugate character.

दुध [dūd] *Sk* दुध *n* pair, couple. 2 man-woman. 3 two opposites e.g. darkness-light, hotness-coolness (summer-winter), pleasure-pain etc. 4 dispute, trouble. 5 disturbance, disorder, riot. "dūd pāvega mulākh vic."—*jāgnama*.

दुधदुध [dūdjudh] *n* duel — combat between two persons, in which no third person intervenes; duel.

दुधदुध [dūdābh], दुधदुध [dūdābhī] *Sk* दुधुभि *n* kettledrum; according to Nirukat, this name is onomatopoeiac. 2 Varun god. 3 a demon, whom Bali killed. 4 poison, venom.

दुधदुधधुध [dūdābhīghokānī] *n* army, in which the beat of kettledrum is heard.—*sānama*.

दुधदुध [dūdār] *Sk* दुधालु *adj* quarrelsome, riotous. 2 sense — feeling of liking and disliking. "dūdār badho sūdār pavo."—*bher kābir*. "dūdār dut bhut bhīhale."—*maru solhe m 1*.

दुधदुध [dūdāl] two groups, two armies. 2 two leaves. 3 hard to crush.

दुध [dudh] See दुध and दुध. "dudh bin dhenu."—*asa m 1*. 2 *S* curd.

दुधकल [dudhkāl] See दुधक 3.

दुधकीर [dudhkhīr] curd and milk. See दुध 2. 2 milked milk.

दुधनी [dudhni] milch animal in lactation period; lactating animal.

दुधभिक्षा [dudhbhīkṣā], दुधभिक्षा [dudhbhīkṣā] *n* act of begging milk. 2 alms taken without harming any body; alms taken without any loss

to a householder like milking a cow without causing any harm to the animal. "jesi kesi jo kim deī. yāthasākātī dudhbhīkṣā leī."—*GPS*.

दुधर [dudhār] *adj* two-edged weapon. 2 basis for the two worlds — the present (existing) and the future (next) world. 3 two sides; antagonists. 4 difficult to adopt.

दुधरक्ष [dudhrākṣ] See दुधरक्ष.

दुधरी [dudhri] *adj* milch animal in lactation period, lactating animal. "mārgi dudhri bāchre āru bājha."—*kṛisān*. 2 double-edged; two-edged sword. 3 See दुधरी.

दुधवानी [dudhvani] *adj* milky white. "bhāe kes dudhvani."—*sor bhīkhān*.

दुध [dudha] *adj* milked. "dudha thāni nā avai."—*suhi fārid*. 'milked milk cannot return to the teats.' 2 in two pieces, in two fragments. "kop mālekhān ki prātna su dudha kārē sāt dha kār dārī."—*kṛisān*.

दुधरा [dudhara] *adj* two-edged, 2 *n* a type of double-edged sword.

दुधरी [dudhari] *adj* double-edged. 2 *n* sword.

दुधरिठ [dudhriṭh] *adj* split in two pieces. 2 *n* baby — who loves milk.

दुधरीय [dudhiray], दुधरी [dudhira] *n* bird of prey. Looking for fish, it keeps flying steadily at one point in the air. "āvīlok dudhiray ek tāhā."—*dāt*. 'Dattatreya adopted this bird as his seventeenth master.'

दुध [dudhu] See दुध and दुध. "phārida, sākār khādu nīvat gurū makhio mājha dudhu."—*s*.

दुधल [dudhel] *adj* which provides milk in large quantity; high-yielding (milch cattle).

दुध [dudh] See दुध and दुध a white fluid secreted out of mammary glands of a woman, cow, nanny-goat, buffalo etc. It is an excellent nourishment. Nature has provided all the nutritive elements in milk, required for a healthy and perfect diet. The major constituent

in milk is water while the remaining elements are sugar, fat, salt, carbohydrates etc. Mother's milk is a boon for the infants. The next best milk is of nanny-goat, while milk of jennet (female donkey) and cow is regarded less efficacious in comparison. Buffalo milk is heavy and fatty and is not considered beneficial for children.

ਦੁੱਧਦੰਦ [duddhdād] first teeth which help in sucking milk; milkteeth. 2 child whose first teeth are still intact.

ਦੁੱਧਰ [duddhār] adj double-edged; which can cut from both sides. "kadhī su teg duddhrā." -ramav. 2 adv on both sides. "karāt ghav duddhrā." -kalki. "bājāt nad duddhrā." -datt. 3 adj difficult to subdue.

ਦੁੱਧਰੀ [duddhri] adj double-edged (weapon). 2 which cannot be overcome by the enemies. "su prabhā duddhri." -paras. 3 See ਦੁਧਰੀ.

ਦੁੱਧਰਿਥ [duddhriṭh] adj having a feeling of alienation/estrangement. 2 split into two.

ਦੁਨੀ [dunai] adj worldly, practical. "karāj mohī bānē dunai." -GPS.

ਦੁਨਾਲੀ [dunali] double-barrelled.

ਦੁਨਿਆਈ [duniaī] adj worldly, mundane. 2 n world, people, mankind, multitude. See ਦੁਨੀਆ and ਦੁਨੀਆਈ.

ਦੁਨਿਯਵੀ [duniyavi] A دُنْيَوِي adj related to the world, pertaining to the world.

ਦੁਨਿਯਾ [duniya] A دُنْيَا n world.

ਦੁਨਿਯਾਸਾਜ [duniyasaz] P دُنْيَا سَاز adj selfish, self interested, prudent.

ਦੁਨਿਯਾਦਾਰ [duniyadar] P دُنْيَا دَار n man of the world, householder.

ਦੁਨੀ [duni], **ਦੁਨੀਆ** [dunia] See ਦੁਨਿਯਾ. "aur duni sabb bharamī bhulani." -sri kabir. "dunia rāg na ave neṛe." -maru solhe m 5. 2 sense - wealth, riches. "dukhi duni sāherie, jāhī tā lāghī dukh." -var mala m 1. "Is ke palle bahut dunia he." -JSBB.

ਦੁਨੀਆਈ [duniaī] See ਦੁਨਿਆਈ. "duniaī akhe kī kionu." -var ram 3. 'People say - "what has he done?"'

ਦੁਨੀਆਈਐ [duniaie] of the world, worldly. "kalu siri duniaie." -m 1 var majh.

ਦੁਨੀਆਵਾ [duniava] adj of the world, worldly, mundane.

ਦੁਨੀਚੰਦ [dunichād] a Lahore based follower of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru revealed truth to him by describing the rite of feasting Brahmins for the benefit of a dead ancestor's soul as a mere superstition. 2 See ਦੁਖਭੰਜਨੀ. 3 a preacher cum collector of tithe belonging to the Majha region and grandson of Bhai Salha. He went to Anandpur to fight on the side of Guru Gobind Singh. He was made chief of 500 soldiers and ordered to stay in Agampur fort. The other chiefs of Majha alongwith him were - Anand Singh, Amrik Singh, Sabeg Singh, Sujan Singh, Sobha Singh, Sant Singh, Hazara Singh, Hamir Singh, Kahn Singh, Kaul Singh, Kirpal Singh, Gopal Singh, Chet Singh, Tek Singh, Dyal Singh, Dan Singh, Diwan Singh, Fateh Singh, Bir Singh, Mann Singh.

The tenth Master ordered Duni Chand to combat the intoxicated elephant of raja Kesri Chand Jaswalia. However he proved himself a coward and ran away during the night thus fracturing his leg while jumping over a wall. One night he died of snakebite when he was lying ill in Amritsar. His grandsons Sarup Singh and Anup Singh prayed to Guru Gobind Singh to pardon them for the sins committed by their grandfather. They always remained in attendance upon the Guru.

ਦੁਨੀਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਹਵੇਲੀ [dunichād di haveli] a mansion belonging to Bhai Duni Chand, situated in Gurdaspur. It was like a huge fort in which Banda Bahadur was besieged from all sides by the royal (Mughal) forces. The defiant

Banda Bahadur took shelter in this mansion and fought bravely against the enemies. When the supply of ration ran short and it became impossible to survive, the Mughals asked Banda Bahadur on oath to vacate the fortress and pledged not to harm him. But when he came out along with the Sikh warriors, he was immediately captured and sent to Delhi. This incident took place in Sammat 1772.

ਦੁਨੀਦਾਰ [dunidar] See ਦੁਨਿਆਦਾਰ. "vāḍa hoā dunidar."—var āsa. See ਵਡਾ ਹੋਣਾ.

ਦੁਨੀਮਣੀ [dunimāṇi] worldly pride. See ਮਣੀ.

ਦੁਨੋਤਿ [dunoti] See ਦਨੋਤਿ.

ਦੁੱਨਾ [dunna] elder son of Ram Singh son of Baba Phul. He was ancestor of Bhadaur and Kotdunna families. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਦੁਪਹਰ [dupəhər], **ਦੁਪਹਿਰ** [dupəhɪr] noon : six hours (two quarters of a day) after sunrise; six hours past sunrise, mid-day.

ਦੁਪਹਿਰੀਆ [dupəhɪria] *n* that which blooms at noon.

ਦੁਪਟਾ [dupəṭa] *n* a headwear having two single breadths of cloth sewn together.

ਦੁਪਟੀ [dupəṭi] *n* a sheet of cloth having its two single breadths sewn together.

ਦੁਪਦਾ [dupəda] *n* a verse having two lines. At many places in Guru Granth Sahib, the words *caupada*, *dupada* are used together as a title of hymns. There it means that the specific hymn consists of four stanzas of two lines each. See hymn in Gauri Rag by the fifth Master "jo pāraio soi apna...." 2 a poetic metre having two lines. 3 man who has two feet.

ਦੁਪਲ [dupəl] period of two moments. 2 two segments, two parts, two components. "ākhāḍ khāḍ dupala."—gyan. 'cutting the inseparable (whole) into two pieces.'

ਦੁਫਸਲਾ [duphasla] yielding two crops in a year; foodgrains, cereals, fruits etc. produced twice a year. 2 double-talker, double-tongued.

ਦੁਫਾਰ [duphar] two parts, two segments. "sis kino duphar."—ramav.

ਦੁਬਹੀਆ [dubəhia] *n* one who has two arms — man. "gāhi gāhi paṇi kripaṇ dubəhia rāṇ bhīre."—surāj.

ਦੁਬਧਾ [dubdha] See ਦੁਬਿਧਾ.

ਦੁਬਲ [dubəl], **ਦੁਬਲਾ** [dubla], **ਦੁਬਲਿ** [dubəlɪ], **ਦੁਬਲੀ** [dubli], **ਦੁਬਲੀਆ** [dublia] *Skt* ਦੁਬਲ and ਦੁਬਲਾ *adj* weak. "je ko hove dubla nāḡ bhukh ki pir."—sri am 5. 2 feeble, infirm. "dhān thi-i dubəlɪ kāt-have."—gāu chāt m 1. "sadhān dublia jiu pir ke have."—gāu chāt m 1.

ਦੁਬੱਲ [dubbəl] *adv* on both sides, on both flanks. "dūdəbhɪ dubbəl."—VN.

ਦੁੱਬਾ [dūba] *P* دُوبَا *n* guile, deceit. 2 buttock, bum. 3 fat tail of a ram. 4 ram, who has a fat tail. "dūba kuhɪ tɪn mas bānayo."—NP.

ਦੁਬਾਜਰਾ [dubajra] *adj* cross-bred, illegitimate. 2 who does not worship a single deity, but has faith in two deities. "me jeha nā dubajra tāj gurməti durmāti hitkara."—BG.

ਦੁਬਾਰ [dubar], **ਦੁਬਾਰਾ** [dubara] second time, again. "jityo dubar."—gyan.

ਦੁਬਿਧ [dubidh], **ਦੁਬਿਧਾ** [dubidha] *adj* double-minded. 2 *n* double-mindedness, discrimination. "dubidha durɪ kəro liv lai."—bāsāt m 5. "guri dubidha jaki he mari."—gāu a m 5.

ਦੁਬਿਲਾ [dubila] See ਦੁਬਲਾ.

ਦੁਬੇਲਾ [dubela] *adj* having two riders on its back. "mero ahe dubela ghora."—GV 6.

ਦੁੱਬ [dubb] *Skt* दुब्ब *n* a kind of perennial grass, green grass. *L* Panicum dactylon. This grass is offered on auspicious occasions for wishing prosperity and progress to the person accepting it.

ਦੁੱਬ ਦੇਣੀ [dubb deni] See ਦੁੱਬ.

ਦੁਭਰ [dubhər] *adj* horrible, terrible. "uṭhāt nad dubhrā."—ramav. 2 difficult to fill. 3 difficult to carry out.

ਦੁਭਾਸੀ [dubhasi], **ਦੁਭਾਸੀਆ** [dubhasia], **ਦੁਭਾਖੀਆ**

[dubhakhia] *Skt* द्विभाषिन् *n* interpreter; one having knowledge of two languages; one who acts as a translator between two speakers of different languages. "jiv pratəm mel ke kīdhō dubhasi car."—*NP*. 'four characters in ਵਾਹਗੁਰੂ may be regarded as the interface between the individual soul and the ultimate Reality.'

ਦੁਭਿਤ [dubhit] two kinds, two types.

ਦੁਭਿਤੀ ਆਰਸੀ [dubhitti arsi] *n* mirror in which two images are seen; mirror reflecting an object in two ways.

ਦੁਭੰਗੀ [dubhāgi] See ਡਿਊਢਾ.

ਦੁਮ [dum] *P* دُم *n* tail.

ਦੁਮਰੀ [dumci] *P* دُمَرِي *n* a strap/string tied at the saddle's back and worn under the tail of a horse. 2 tail. "dumci me dumci pāhīrai."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਮਣੀ [dumāni], ਦੁਮਣੀ [dūmāni], ਦੁਮਣੀ [dumāni] *adj* double-minded, in two minds. "mūdh īāni dūmāni."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ [dumālā], ਦੁਮਾਲਾ [dumala] *P* دُمَالَا *n* tail. 2 loose hanging end of a turban. 3 loose end of a turban waving like a plume. "mē gur mālī uc dumālā."—*sri m 5 pepaī*. The reference is to a wrestler who wins a wrestling match in the arena, and is presented with a headgear (turban). The winner rejoices over his victory by waving the loose top end of this turban on his head. Similarly the Guru bestows honour on his disciples who succeed in defeating the evils of the mind like lust etc. 4 high turban of a Nihang Singh with a loose waving end at the top. See ਨਿਹੰਗ 6.

ਦੁਮੁਹਾ [dumuha] *adj* two-mouthed. 2 double tongued; double talker. 3 *n* two-headed creatures like snakes etc.

ਦੁਮੁਹੀ [dumūhi] *adj* double-headed (f). 2 *n* scissors. 3 pen, reed.

*Those who interpret it as the turban worn by a Nihang Sikh are ignorant about the context of this verse.

ਦੁਮੰਜਿਲਾ [dumājila] *P* دُمَنْجِلَا *adj* double-storeyed. 2 double-roofed.

ਦੁਯ [duya] *adj* two.

ਦੁਯਾ [duya] *adj* second. "duya kagālu citī nā janda."—*sri m 5 pepaī*. 'I do not know writing except in praise of the Creator.' "bhau duya kuṭha."—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

ਦੁਯਾਭਾਉ [duyabhau] *n* duality, jealousy. 2 thought of a deity other than the Creator.

ਦੁਯੀ [duyi] *adj* second. "duyi kudratī sajiē."—*var asa*. "duyi gāṇat lahi."—*sava m 5*. 2 *n* double-mindedness, duality.

ਦੁਰ [dur] *part* (insulting word; word indicating contempt) buzz off; disappear. 2 *Skt* दुर as prefix, gives negative, derogatory or pejorative meaning as – durdāsa, durgam and durmatī etc. 3 *P* دُر *n* pearl, jewel, gem. 4 pearl or pearl shaped ear-ornament.

ਦੁਰਸੀਸ [dursis] *n* curse, malediction. "dārat mat nāhī kahi dursis."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਕਟ [durkat] *adj* difficult to cut.

ਦੁਰਕਾਰਨਾ [durkarna] *v* shoo away, drive away, look down upon.

ਦੁਰਗ [durag] *Skt* दुर्ग *adj* difficult to reach, difficult to approach. 2 *n* fort. 3 a demon, son of Ruru, after killing whom the goddess came to be known as Durga. See ਦੇਵੀ ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸੰਕਧ 7 ch 28.

ਦੁਰਗਤਿ [durgatī] *Skt* दुर्गति *n* miserable state, miserable condition. 2 miserable plight in the next world. 3 *adj* where movement is difficult; arduous to reach. "tāhā durag durgatī bādo."—*cāritr 175*.

ਦੁਰਗਪਾਲ [durāgpāl] *n* garrison-commander, fort-keeper, defender of the fort.

ਦੁਰਗਮ [durgam] *adj* difficult to reach. "durgam sāthan sugmā."—*sāhas m 5*. 2 Durgam is also another name of demon Durag. See ਦੁਰਗਾ 2.

ਦੁਰਗਾ [durga] goddess who killed demon Durag. See ਦੁਰਗਾ 3. "durga sābh sāghare rakhas khārēg le."—*cāḍī 3*. "durga koṭī jake mardān kare."

—*bher a kabir*. 2 Durga is also another name used for demon Durag or Durgam. “*ਇਤਿ ਮਾਹਿਕਾਸੁਰ ਦੇਵ ਮਾਰੇ ਦੁਰਗਾ ਆਰਾ. ਦੋਦਾਹਿ ਲੋਕਾਹਿ ਰਾਜੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇਚਾਰਾ*.”—*cāḍi* 3. 3 a disciple of Guru Amar Das. 4 a Brahmin of Bhambhi subcaste, who was a resident of village Mihar, and prophesied just by seeing the line of fortune on the Guru's foot that Guru Amar Das would be universal emperor. He enjoyed the supreme blessings of his Master after becoming his follower. 5 a devout follower of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਦੁਰਗਾਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ [durgas̥mi] eighth day of the worshipping period of Durga; eighth day of the bright phases of lunar months of Assu and Chet.

ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤ ਸਤੀ [durgā sapat satī] *n* praise of Durga in seven hundred shaloks, text from chapter 81 to chapter 94 of Markandey Puran. See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਦੁਰਗਾਹ [durgah] *Sk* ਦੁਰਗਾਹ *adj* difficult to traverse through.

ਦੁਰਗਾਇ [durgadi], ਦੁਰਗਾਧ [duragadh] *Sk* ਦੁਰਗਾਧ *n* foul smell, malodour. “*ਮਿਲੈਤ ਸੰਗਿ ਪਾਪਿਸੈ ਤਨ ਹੋ ਦੁਰਗਾਇ*.”—*bīṛa* m 5. “*ਜਿਹੁਥ ਸੰਗਿ ਦੁਰਗਾਧੇ*.”—*asa* m 5.

ਦੁਰਗਾਧਪਤਕ [durgadhyakṣ] *Sk* *n* garrison-commander, fort's defender.

ਦੁਰਗਾਨੋਮੀ [durganōmī] ninth day of the bright phase in Kattak of worshipping period of Durga. In Hinduism worshipping Durga in the morning, at noon and in the evening is a religious convention. 2 ninth day of the bright phase of lunar month Assu. 3 ninth day of the bright phase of lunar month Chet.

ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ [durgapāṭh] recital of Durga Saptshati. “*durgapāṭh bāṇa ra sabbhe pōṛā*.”—*cāḍi* 3. See ਸਤਸਈ and ਦੁਰਗਾਸਪਤਸਤੀ.

ਦੁਰਗਾਪੁਰ [durgapur] a village under police station Rahon in tehsil Nawan Shahar of district

Jalandhar situated at a distance of one and a half mile east of Nawan Shahar railway station. There is a sacred place in memory of Guru Hargobind to the west of this village. The Guru stayed here while going to Kiratpur from Jindowal. Initially there was a small memorial at the place where the Guru stayed. His disciples raised a gurdwara at that place in Sammat 1920 BK. The villagers donated 10 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara on the persuasion of Baba Ram Singh of Bhaini. The income from this land is utilized for the maintenance of the gurdwara. The priest is a Namdhari Sikh.

ਦੁਰਗਿਆਣਾ [durgīāṇa] abode of goddess Durga. 2 a specific temple of Durga situated in Amritsar.

ਦੁਰਗੇਇ [durgei], ਦੁਰਗੇਯ [durgey] *Sk* ਦੁਰਗੇਯ *adj* difficult to understand, hard to grasp. “*dih māhā durgey bāḍo*.”—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਗੰਧ [durgāḍh], ਦੁਰਗੰਧਿ [durgādhī] *n* malodour, foul smell. “*mukhī avat tāke durgādhī*.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 sense — infamy, disrepute. 3 condemned material. “*jo dujebhāi sakat kamna-ārathī durgādh serevde*.”—*suhi* m 4. 4 evils, sins. “*bhārī jobānī laga durgādh*.”—*ram* m 5.

ਦੁਰਗ੍ਰਹ [durgrah] *adj* difficult to catch, difficult to grasp. 2 difficult to understand.

ਦੁਰਘਟ [duraghṭ] *adj* difficult to make; which gets done with difficulty.

ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾ [durghaṭṇa] *n* accident, mishappening, occurrence of an unfortunate event.

ਦੁਰਜਨ [durjan] *n* bad person, rascal, scoundrel. “*durjan seti nehu rāca i o*.”—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਦੁਰਜਨਾਤ [durjanāt] *adj* killing of bad persons. “*durjanāt dukh-harān bīkāt atī*.”—*cārītr* 244.

2 *n* killer of the enemy — sword.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਰਜਯ [durjey], ਦੁਰਜੈ [durje] *adj* difficult to conquer. “*ih jodha durje sabb māhi*.”—*NP*.

2 *n* son of Dhritrashtra. 3 Lord Vishnu. 4 Guru Gobind Singh.

दुर्योधन [durjodhan] *Skt* दुर्योधन *adj* difficult to fight against. 2 *n* eldest son of Dhritrashtra and Gandhari, who was a staunch opponent of Pandavs. When Yudhishtar performed Rajsuya Yajna (sacrifice performed at the coronation by the king and his tributary princes) in Indraprastha (Delhi), he (Durjodhan) felt jealous of Yudhishtar's supremacy. He started planning to destroy – Pandavs. With the help of his maternal uncle Shakuni he persuaded Yudhishtar to gamble.

He gambled with such cunningness that he won the entire empire of Yudhishtar. Dropadi, dear wife of Pandavs, was also won in the gamble. Duryodhan ordered Dropadi to be brought to the assembly. Pulling her by the hair, Dushasan dragged her. Duryodhan asked her to sit on his thigh. Bhimsen got furious and pledged that he would crush the thighs of Duryodhan with his mace.

Pandavs had to remain in exile for twelve years and live incognito for one year because they had lost all in gambling. Krishan tried to forge a compromise among the brothers but Duryodhan would not agree. The dispute resulted in war in the battlefield of Kurukshetra, causing an absolute ruin of Bharat (India). Bhimsen crushed the thighs of Duryodhan with his mace as per his pledge – “*budha durjodhan patir khoi.*” – *gāu ā m 1.*

दुरा [durā] *v* get away, conceal oneself, go into hiding.

दुरा [durā], **दुरा** [durā] *Skt* दुरा *n* sin, blame, fault. “*kāljug durā duri kārbe kau.*” – *sāveya m 4 ke.* “*durātu gāvāra hārī prabhī ape.*” – *sor m 5.* 2 *adj* sinner.

दुरा [durā] *adj* boundless, infinite.

दुरा [durā] *Skt* दुरा *n* one having two teeth;

elephant.

दुरा [durdā] *Skt* दुरा *n* miserable plight, pitiable condition.

दुरागमिनी [durāgamini], **दुरागमी** [durāgami] *adj* having gait like that of an elephant; moving like an elephant; having superb gait.

दुरा [durā] *n* army of elephants. – *sāma.*

दुरा [durā] *adj* riding an elephant, elephant-rider.

दुरा [durā] *n* one having the face of an elephant; Ganesh. “*sāg pācanān tat khānān hē durānān sobh bādhae.*” – *NP.*

दुरा [durā] period of adversity, difficult time. 2 *Dg* dark cloudy day.

दुरा [durā] *Skt* दुरा *adj* difficult to hold. 2 *n* mercury. 3 a minister of demon Mahikhasur, who also finds mention in *Devi Bhagwat.* 4 Vishnu. 5 a commander of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman.

दुरा [durā] *Skt* दुरा *adj* difficult to conquer. 2 strong, mighty. “*durdhārakh bhā.*” – *parā.*

दुरा [durā] *Skt* दुरा *n* injustice, lack of justice. 2 bad custom, bad gambit.

दुरा [durā] get away, conceal oneself, go into hiding, hide oneself.

दुरा [durā] *adj* difficult to view; hide; be out of sight. “*durnīrich ātī pūj tej ko.*” – *GPS.* 2 dreadful, terrible. 3 ugly, hideous.

दुरा [durā] *n* scurrilousness, vulgarity of expression. “*durbācān bhed bharmā.*” – *sāha m 5.* See *ब्रम 9.*

दुरा [durā] *Skt* दुरा *adj* which cannot be prevented, unstoppable. “*durbār ves.*” – *kālki.* ‘dress of Durvar, the warrior.’ 2 weak, lean, feeble. “*durbār tān jhār jhājhār hova.*” – *GPS.*

दुरा [durā] *adj* weak, frail. 2 lean, thin, feeble. 3 penniless, indigent. “*soi mukād durbāl dhān lādhi.*” – *gāu rāvdas.*

ਦੁਰਬਾਸਾ [durbasa] *Skt* दुर्वासस् *adj* with dirty dress, maldressed. 2 *n* a sage, son of Atri and Ansuya. Some people claim that he was born to Shiv.¹ He was highly wrathful and cursed so many beings. According to a legend in Vishnu Puran, he gave a rosary to Indar, which was not liked by Airawat – the elephant of Indar, At this Durvassa cursed Indar that his lordship/supremacy over the three worlds (i.e. hell, earth and heaven) would end. Indar and other demigods became powerless due to this curse of Durvassa and began losing to the demons. At last the dieties approached Lord Vishnu for help and they churned the ocean on the order of Vishnu to obtain nectar and many other precious gems. In this manner they (dieties) reassumed their power.

In Mahabharat, once Krishan greeted Durvassa very respectfully, but Krishan forgot to collect the leftout pieces of loaves scattered on the floor. This enraged Durvassa, who in turn cursed Krishan to die of an injury caused by an arrow shot by a hunter.

A wooden pestle, that proved to be destroyer of Yadav dynasty, was born from the spurious pregnancy apparent from the clothes tied around the stomach of Krishan's son Saamb² due to a curse of Durvasa. See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅੰਸ਼ 5 ਐ 37. "durvasa siu karat thagauri jadav e phal pae."—*dhana namdev*. See ਅੰਬਰੀਸ਼ and ਦੌਤ.

ਦੁਰਬੁੱਧਿ [durbuddhi] *Skt* दुर्बुद्धि *n* depraved

¹According to Mahabharat, a person who has deep faith in religion is named Durvassa.

²The Yadavs put female dress on Saamb and wrapped some clothes on his belly so that he looked like a pregnant woman. They asked Durvasa "What will she deliver?" Durvasa before hand knew about their ill-intention and thus replied "a wooden pestle will be born from her, that will ruin the whole dynasty of Yadavs."

intelligence. 2 *adj* who has puerile wisdom.

ਦੁਰਬੋਧ [durbodh] *Skt* दुर्बोध *adj* difficult to understand.

ਦੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਤ [durbrit] *Skt* दुर्ब्रित *adj* lecherous, vicious, sinful. "durbritcitvyo pap."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਭਗ [durbhag] *Skt* दुर्भग *adj* hapless, unlucky.

ਦੁਰਭਰ [durbhar] *Skt* दुर्भर *adj* difficult to lift. 2 difficult to fill.

ਦੁਰਭਾਗ [durbhag] *Skt* दुर्भाग *n* misfortune, ill luck.

ਦੁਰਭਿਖ [durbhikh], **ਦੁਰਭਿੱਖ** [durbhich] *Skt* दुर्भिक्ष *n* period during which it is difficult to obtain alms; period of famine/scarcity.

ਦੁਰਭਿਦ [durbhid] *Skt* दुर्भेद *adj* difficult to pierce into, difficult to penetrate, impossible to perforate.

ਦੁਰਭੇਦ [durbhedy] See ਦੁਰਭਿਦ.

ਦੁਰਭ੍ਰਮਾ [durbhrama] *adj* wandering to far off places; all pervading; Durga.—*dasamgrāth*. 2 free from illusion.

ਦੁਰਮਤਿ [durmati], **ਦੁਰਮਤੀ** [durmati] *Skt* दुर्मति *adj* having poor intelligence; obtuse, dull. "durmati siu nanak phadhio."—*s m 9*. 2 *n* ignorance, folly, stupidity. "taji sakal dukkriti durmati."—*gujjudev*.

ਦੁਰਮਦ [durmād] *Skt* दुर्मद *adj* intoxicated, inebriated. 2 absorbed in vanity, arrogant. "juddh vikhe duramād bade."—*krisan*.

ਦੁਰਮਿਲ [durmil] ਦੁਰਮਿਲ. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 15.

ਦੁਰਮੁਖ [durmukh] *Skt* दुर्मुख *adj* ugly faced. 2 *n* a monkey in the army of Ramchandar. 3 a son of Dhritrashtra. 4 a military officer of demon Mehikhasur. 5 horse. 6 lord Shiv. 7 *adj* vituperative; bad-mouthed.

ਦੁਰਯੋਧਨ [duryodhan] See ਦੁਰਯੋਧਨ.

ਦੁਰਲਭ [durlabh], **ਦੁਰਲਭ** [durlabhy] *Skt* दुर्लभ *adj* difficult to get or find, scarce. "jih prasadi pai durlabh deh."—*sukhmani*. "patēti mohkup durlabhy dehā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਦੁਰਵਚਨ [durvachan] See ਦੁਰਵਚਨ.

ਦੁਰਵਾਸਾ [durvasa] See ਦੁਰਵਾਸਾ.

ਦੁਰਵਿਗੇਯ [durvigeṃ] *Skt* ਦੁਰਵਿਗੇਯ *adj* difficult to know; not easily understood.

ਦੁਰਵਿਦਗਧ [durvidgadh] *Skt* ਦੁਰਵਿਦਗਧ *adj* not completely burnt. 2 not completely baked. 3 semiliterate; arrogant; vain; having little knowledge but considering oneself omniscient.

ਦੁਰਾਉ [durau] *n* hiding, sense of concealing; going out of sight. "ka kau durau ka siu bālbāca."—*brīla m 5*. 2 curtain, veil of ignorance. "sahje mīṭio sagal durau."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ [durauna] *v* remove; keep away from one's sight; conceal.

ਦੁਰਾਇ [durai] *adv* by hiding, by concealing. "log durai karat thagrai."—*māla m 5*. "nam durai cāl se cor."—*bāsāt a m 1*. 'Those who whisper saying that the divine Name is a secret mystical formula, are guilty in the eyes of the Almighty.' 2 *n* hiding, refuge. "ātari bahari sāgi he nanak kai durai?"—*bavan*.

ਦੁਰਾਇਣੁ [duraiṇu] *n* hiding. See ਦੁਰਾਉ.

ਦੁਰਾਈ [durai] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 See ਦੁਰਾਈ.

ਦੁਰਾਈ [durai] is far off; is difficult. "thakur milan durai."—*kan m 5*.

ਦੁਰਾਸ [duras] See ਦੁਰਾਸਾ 2.

ਦੁਰਾਸਦ [durasad] *Skt* *adj* difficult to achieve. 2 arduous, difficult. "kin durasad tap jh bhari."—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਸਾ [durasā] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਸਾ *n* unbecoming expectation; false hope. 2 bad intention. "tē duras dhari ur me hera."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* wicked, vicious. "bolyo bahuro bacān durasa."—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਸੀ [durasī] *adj* having false expectation, nurturing futile hope. "so taskar durmati durasi."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਾਸੀਸ [durasīs] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਸੀਸ *n* curse. 2 slander.

ਦੁਰਾਹਾ [duraha] *n* a point where two roads meet; junction of two roads. 2 *adj* double-dealer, hypocrite, unprincipled. 3 See ਦੁਰਾਹਾ.

ਦੁਰਾਗਮਨ [duragman] See ਦੁਰਾਗਮਨ.

ਦੁਰਾਗ੍ਰਹ [duragrāh] *Skt* *n* unconvincing persistence; thoughtless insistence.

ਦੁਰਾਚਰਣ [duracaran], ਦੁਰਾਚਾਰ [duracar] *n* misconduct, moral turpitude, condemned deed.

ਦੁਰਾਚਾਰੀ [duracari] *adj* lecherous, vicious, characterless. "durmati harnakhasu duracari."—*gāu a m 1*.

ਦੁਰਾਚੈ [durache] *n* ਦੁਰ-ਇੱਛਾ ill-intention, evil purpose. "ai pario nanak gu-racarni tau utri sagal durache."—*dev m 5*.

ਦੁਰਾਤਮ [duratam], ਦੁਰਾਤਮਾ [duratma] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਤਮ *adj* ill intentioned, evil-minded.

ਦੁਰਾਤੇ [durate] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. "pāc tat mīṭi bhāro sājoga in māhi kavānu durate?"—*maru m 5*. 'What is the secret in it?' 2 *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਤਮ difficult to find whose farthest limits? incomprehensible.

ਦੁਰਾਧਰਸ [duradhāras], ਦੁਰਾਧਰਖ [duradhārakh] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਧਰਸ *adj* difficult to suppress; which cannot be brought under control.

ਦੁਰਾਨਨ [duranan], ਦੁਰਾਨੀ [duran-ni] *adj* ugly-faced, ugly-faced (f). "kur kujati kupāthi duranan."—*ramav*.

ਦੁਰਾਨਾ [durana] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* disappeared; concealed, hidden.

ਦੁਰਾਨੀ [durani] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 *P* ੫੫; *n* Saddozai Pathans, nicknamed Abdali. Ahmad Shah, belonging to them, was designated Durre Durran (gem of all gems) by Faqir Sabarshah. He is briefly called Durrani. Now all the Saddozai Pathans are popularly known as Durrani.

ਦੁਰਾਨੇ [durano] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 ugly faced, having hideous visage. "cira dagardā durano."—*ramav*. 'The hideous demon was cut to pieces.'

ਦੁਰਾਪ [durap] *Skt* *adj* difficult to achieve; rare.

ਦੁਰਾਰਾਧ [duraradhy] *Skt* *adj* which is difficult to worship. "duraradhy so lakh pārmesur."—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਲਾ [durala] *adj* far off; distant; distantly related. "pārivar durala."—BG.

ਦੁਰਾਲਪ [duralap] *n* vicious utterance. 2 *adj* having evil tongue.

ਦੁਰਾਵ [durav] See ਦੁਰਾਉ. "kār bahu apān durav."—NP.

ਦੁਰਾਵਨ [duravan] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ.

ਦੁਰਿਤ [durit] See ਦੁਰਤ.

ਦੁਰੀ [duri] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਣਾ.

ਦੁਰੁਸੁ [durust] *P* درست *adj* in good condition, proper. 2 blameless. 3 correct, precise.

ਦੁਰੁਖਾ [durukha] having dual character, double-tongued.

ਦੁਰੁੱਤਰ [duruttar] *Skt n* abusive reply, evil reply. 2 *adj* difficult to answer. 3 difficult to cross.

ਦੁਰੇਫ [dureph] *Skt* दुरेफ *n* a word which contains two ਰ (rara), for example bhrāmār; large flower-sucking black bee.

ਦੁਰੈ [durē] short for ਦੁਰੈਤ. "sou nas karē tīh det durē."—rudr. See ਦੁਰੈਤ 6.

ਦੁਰੰਗ [durāṅg] two colours.

ਦੁਰੰਗਤ [durāṅgat] ਦੁਰ-ਗਤ gone far off. 2 going far off, travelling on a long journey. "subahu durāṅgat."—ramav.

ਦੁਰੰਗਮ [durāṅgam] *Skt* दुरंगम *adj* who goes far off.

ਦੁਰੰਗੀ [durāṅgi] *adj* bi-coloured, dichromatic. 2 double-faced. 3 *n* dilemma, duality.

ਦੁਰੰਟਾ [durāṭa] a kind of herbal plant, generally grown on the boundary of gardens for decoration and defence. It is an evergreen plant. It blossoms with beautiful flowers twice a year. It is counted among thorny hedges. *L. duranta plumieri*.

ਦੁਰੈਤ [durēt] *Skt* दुरेत *adj* unbound, infinite. "durēt asa."—guj m 5. 2 tremendous, intense. "jxm jeth sur kīrme durēt."—ramav. 3 unclean, dirty. "upar dāryo vāstrā durēt."—GPS. 4 tough, hard. "durēt kārām ko kārē."—suraj. 5 having bad end. 6 wicked, vicious.

ਦੁਰੈਤਰ [durētār] ਦੁਰ-ਅੰਤਰ wide gap. "durētār taru gādh marut nā lage hē."—BGK. 'trees far away from sandalwood do not get its fragrance.'

ਦੁਰਹ [durah] *A* دُرّ, whip, lash, hunter, scourge.

ਦੁਲਹ [dulah], **ਦੁਲਹਣੀ** [dulhani], **ਦੁਲਹਨ** [dulhan], **ਦੁਲਹਨਿ** [dulhani], **ਦੁਲਹਨੀ** [dulhani], **ਦੁਲਹਾ** [dulha], **ਦੁਲਹਿਨ** [dulhin], **ਦੁਲਹਿਨੀ** [dulhini], **ਦੁਲਹੀ** [dulhi] *n* bride, bridegroom. "gau gau ri dulhani māṅgācara."—asa kabir.

ਦੁਲੱਤਾ [dulatta], **ਦੁਲੱਤੀ** [dulatti] *n* ਦੋ-ਲਤਾ. See ਲਤਾ. kick with both the hind legs.

ਦੁਲਦੁਲ [duldul] *A* دلدل *n* a mule, which was of white and black colour. This was presented to Hazrat Mohammad by the emperor of Egypt. Hazrat Mohammad used to ride on it. Thereafter this mule was gifted to Hazrat Ali. 2 a horse belonging to Imam Hussain during Moharram is also named Duldul. In fact this horse used to replace that mule. 3 In Sarabloh the word 'Duldul' stands for a horse. viz.—"syam kārān duldul dāriyai."

ਦੁਲਦੁਲ ਸਵਾਰ [duldul sēvar] Hazrat Ali, who used to ride the mule named Duldul. See ਦੁਲਦੁਲ.

ਦੁਲੱਦੀ [dulāddi] a village of Patiala state to the north-west of Nabha situated near Nabha town on the Malerkotla road. There was a dispute over the demarcation of this village between the two states (viz. Nabha and Patiala) which resulted in the loss of many lives. Maharaja Ranjit Singh himself came in 1807 AD to resolve this dispute amicably.

ਦੁਲਭ [dulabh] *Skt* दुलभ *adj* difficult to find, hard to get. "dulabh jānām pāoi."—sri m 5. "dulabh deh khoi āṅṅani."—majh m 5.

ਦੁਲਭਾਇਆ [dulbhaiā], **ਦੁਲਭਾਉ** [dulbhau], **ਦੁਲਭਾਵਹੁ** [dulbhavāhu] is rare, is scarce. "tīn kōu māhi dulbhau."—asa m 5.

ਦੁਲਰਾਏ [dulrae] fondled, coddled. See ਦੁਲਰਾਨਾ. "bhāt bhāt daīen dulrae."—VN.

ਦੁਲਰਾਨਾ [dulrana] *v* fondle, show affection to the child.

ਦੁਲਰੀ [dulri] double-stringed, any ornament or rosary having two strings.

ਦੁਲਾਈ [dulai] *n* thin mattress padded on both sides, light quilt. 2 See ਦੁਲਾਈ.

ਦੁਲਾਰ [dular] *n* love, indulgence. "səhɪt dular ək ke mahi."—NP.

ਦੁਲਾਰਨ [dularan] See ਦੁਲਰਾਨਾ.

ਦੁਲਾਰਾ [dulara] dear, dear son. 2 darling.

ਦੁਲਾਰਿਓ [dulario] fondled, loved. 2 This word is also used for durario. 'l' replaces 'r'. "ətarjami səbh bidhi jane tiste kəha dulario?"—maru m 5. 3 is far away, is far off.

ਦੁਲਾਰੀ [dulari] *adj* dear, dear daughter. 2 darling.

ਦੁਲੀਚਾ [dulica] *P* ਦੁਲੀਚਾ *n* cushioned mattress of woollen or cotton thread having floral pattern, which is spread on the floor; carpet, rug. "bijəu sujhe ko nəhī bəhe dolicapāi."—oəkar. In ancient days, officers used to sit on carpets spread on the floor in the courts. "lal suped dolicia."—var sar m 4. "əvənɪ dolicā pe bītan ache asman."—kīšor kəvɪ.

ਦੁਲੀਚੇ ਬੈਠਣਾ [dulice bəthna] *v* sit on the seat of authority in a court. "tɪ nər dulice bəhəhɪ."—səveye m 3 ke. See ਦੁਲੀਚਾ.

ਦੁਲੰਭ [duləbh] See ਦੁਲਭ. "tɪu maṇəs jənəm duləbh hɛ."—asa chət m 4. "həri ki puja duləbh hɛ."—ram ə m 3.

ਦੁੱਲਟ [dullaṭ] a subcaste of Jatts, originating from Rajputs.

ਦੁਵੱਯਾ [duvəyya] See ਦੁਵੇਯਾ.

ਦੁਵਾਲ [duval] See ਦੁਆਲ 2.

ਦੁਵਾਲ ਭਾਥਾ [duval bhatha] See ਦੁਆਲਭਾਥਾ.

ਦੁਵੇਯਾ [duvəya] a poetic metre also named as dove, characterised by four feet, each foot having 28 matras, the first pause on the 16th, the second on the next 12th with a guru at the

end.

Example:

cəɾənkəməɪ kəɪmələhɪ nɪvərən,
ur dhər dhyānəhɪ tɪn ko,
sɪri nanək ɪtɪhas bəkhano,
dukhnəʂək prəɳ jɪn ko....

—NP.

2 If there are two gurus in the end, it is named ਸਾਰ [sar] and ləɪtɪpəd.

Example:

sɪdɪhər mohan səgəl upavən nɪrəkər sukhdata...
—bher m 5.

ਦੁੱਤਰ [duṭtra] *adj* in excess by two; having two more. "əṭharā sɔ duṭtre səl su bɪkrəmɾar."—PPP. 'Sammāt 1802.'

ਦੂ [du] *adj* two. "dɪɾɪg du pər."—ramav. 2 part from, with. "ɪkdu jibhə ləkh hohɪ."—jəpu. "səbh du uca sɔɪ."—asa m 3. 3 *Skt* ਦੂ *adj* restless, uneasy. 4 *n* disease, ailment.

ਦੂਆ [dua] *adj* second, another, other. "nanək əvər nə dua."—bher m 1. 2 *n* feeling of alienation/enmity, opposition, rivalry. "onɪ ghərɪ ghərɪ mɛɪɔ dua."—dhəna m 5. 3 a digit representing two in mathematics, the figure 2.

ਦੂਆਤੀਆ [duatia] two-ness and three-ness, sense of being two and three. For example Islam and Christianity; God and His companion Dua (duality); God, His son and the sacred soul are the three i.e. Trinity. 2 alienation, estrangement and the three characteristics. "sukhu nahi phunɪ due tɪɛ."—majh ə m 3. "kɪu sukh pave due tɪɛ?"—maru solhe m 1.

ਦੂਐ ਤੀਐ [due tɪɛ] in duality and in trinity. See ਦੂਆਤੀਆ.

ਦੂਈ [dui] *adj* second.

ਦੂਸਣ [dusən] *Skt* ਦੂਸ਼ *vr* be blemished, pollute. *Skt* ਦੂਸਣ *n* demerit, fault. 2 act of blaming. 3 brother of Ravan, who lived alongwith Khar

'See ਦੁਲਨ, ਸੁਰਤਰੁਰ ਆਯਤ 52.

in Panchvati. He was killed by Ramchandar after the amputation of Soopnakha's nose and ear. 4 who blemishes.

ਦੁਸਟਾਰਿ [dusəṇarɪ] enemy (killer) of Dushan, Ramchandar.

ਦੁਸਰ [dusər], **ਦੁਸਰਾ** [dusra] *adj* second, another. "dusər hoɪ tə sojhi pɑɪ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੁਸਰਾਂਸੁ ਹੈ ਮਾਲੀ [dusrāsu hē mali]—*cāritr* 291. 'is the second sun'.

ਦੁਖ [dukʰ] See **ਦੁਖ**. "səbh dukʰ bɪnase ramraɪ."—*bəsət m* 1. 2 short for **ਦੁਸਟ**. "jese kou su kəbɪ ku kəbɪ ke kəbɪtt sun, səbha bɪc dukʰ kər manət nə bat ko."—*kɪsən*.

ਦੁਖਕ [dukʰək] *Skt* **ਦੁਸਕ** *adj* who accuses. 2 *n* an object that turns one into a culprit.

ਦੁਖਣ [dukʰən] See **ਦੁਸਟ** 3. "dukʰən ɔ khər det pəthae."—*ramav*.

ਦੁਖਣ [dukʰət] *adj* in distress, in grief. "dukʰət mohɪ kərə bɪn jani."—*NP*. 2 See **ਦੁਖਿਤ**.

ਦੁਖਦਰਦ [dukʰdərəd] *adj* terrible pain, terrifying suffering. 2 *n* unbearable disease, incurable disease. "dukʰ dərəd mən te bhəu jɑɪ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੁਖਨ [dukʰən] See **ਦੁਸਟ** 2. 2 See **ਦੁਸਟ** 3.

ਦੁਖਨਾ [dukʰna] *n* act of accusing some one, vilification, slander. "sət ki dukʰna sukʰ te tərɛ."—*sukhmāni*. "kəi koɪɪ pərdukhna kərəhɪ."—*sukhmāni*. 'talk ill of others.'

ਦੁਖਨਾਸ [dukʰnas] *adj* which eradicates sufferings. "bhə bhəjən əgh dukʰnas, mənəhɪ əradh hərə."—*bavən*.

ਦੁਖਨਿ [dukʰənɪ] by accusing, by blaming. "sət ke dukʰənɪ arjə ghəɛ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰਣ [dukʰnɪvarən], **ਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰਣੁ** [dukʰnɪvarənu], **ਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰਨ** [dukʰnɪvarən] *adj* who eradicates sufferings. "dukʰnɪvarənu guru te jata."—*maru solhe m* 3. 2 See **ਜੰਬਰ** and **ਤਰਨਤਰਨ**.

ਦੁਖਬਿਧਾਰਣ [dukʰbɪdərən] *adj* who eradicates sufferings.

ਦੁਖਭੰਜ [dukʰbhəj] *adj* who heals sufferings, who relieves pain. "dukʰbhəj prəbhu pɑɪ."—*bəsət m* 4.

ਦੁਖਰੋਗ [dukʰ rog] pain and ailment. 2 accusation and disease. "dukʰ rog bɪnse bhə bhərəm."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੁਖਵਿਸਾਰਣ [dukʰvisarən] *adj* causing one to forget the agony. "dukʰvisarən sevirɑ."—*dhəna m* 1.

ਦੁਖਿਤ [dukʰɪt] *Skt* **ਦੁਸਿਤ** *adj* besmirched with blame, stigmatised.

ਦੂਜ [duj] *n* second day, second day of either phase of the lunar month. 2 second, another, other.

ਦੂਜਣ [dujən] second person, the other person.

ਦੂਜਾ [dujra], **ਦੂਜੀ** [dujri], **ਦੂਜੇ** [dujro] *adj* second. "həri dujri lav sətɪguru purəkhu mɪlɑɪɑ."—*suhi chāt m* 4.

ਦੂਜਾ [duja] *adj* second. "duja sevənɪ nanka se pəɪ pəɪ mue əjan."—*var gəu m* 5. 2 *n* feeling of alienation. "duja jɑɪ ɪkətu ghəri anɛ."—*sɪdhgəsətɪ*.

ਦੂਜਾਣੇ [dujaɲɛ] with the second, to the second, with the other. "jɪna nehu dujaɲɛ ləga."—*suhi ə m* 5.

ਦੂਜਾਭਾਉ [dujabhau], **ਦੂਜਾਭਾਇ** [dujabhɑɪ] *n* double-mindedness, duality. 2 leaving one for expression of love and trust in the other. "dujabhau visarɪɛ."—*asa m* 5. "dohagnɪ muθhi dujabhɑɪ."—*sri m* 1.

ਦੂਜੀ [duji] *adj* other, alternate. "mən mukʰ duji tərəph hɛ."—*var mālɑ m* 3. 'apostate to the Creator inclines towards maya (the illusory world).' 2 *n* ignorance, dualism, duality. "jəb ləg duji rɑɪ."—*sor ə m* 1. 'negligible duality.'

ਦੂਜੇ [duje] in the second stage. 2 with the other. "duje ləge jɑɪ."—*var asa*.

ਦੂਜੇ [dujo] See **ਦੂਜਾ**. 2 *Dg n* grandson.

ਦੁਣ [duɳ] *adj* double, twofold. "duɳ cəuɳi de vəɳɪɑɪ."—*sor m* 5. 2 See **ਦੁਨ** 2.

ਦੁਣਾ [duṇa] *adj* double, two times, twofold.

ਦੁਣਿ [duṇi] *Skt* ਦੁਨੁ loss, harm, disadvantage. "duṇi nā pāṛai phāḥ vicare."—*gāu bavan kēbir*. 'One who contemplates upon the ultimate Reality, is never at a loss.' 2 gap, separation.

ਦੁਣੀ [duṇi] *adj* double, twofold. "duṇi māl lagi aī."—*sri m 3*.

ਦੁਤ [dut] *Skt n* pleader, lawyer, counsel. 2 messenger, courier. 3-4-5 In Punjabi, ਦੁਤ [dut] also means ਗਣ (attendant/servant), ਕੁਗਲ (back-biter) and ਵੇਰੀ (enemy), e.g. "duta no phurmaia le cālē pāṛi gāvāi."—*asa m 1*. 'The soldiers were ordered to catch/arrest the children.' See ਜਮਦੁਤ. "dusāt dut ki cuki kan."—*asa m 5*. 'the backbiter missed the target.' "dut lāge phirī cakri."—*sri m 1*. and—"dutan ke dāl an mīle jāb."—*GV 10*. Here dutan means enemy. 6 See ਦੁਤ.

ਦੁਤਿਕਾ [dutiḱa], ਦੁਤੀ [duti] *Skt n* female message carrier from a lover. "tāhi dutiḱa ray sō bhed kēhyo sāmīhāi."—*cāritr 2*. "tāb duti ih bat bānai."—*cāritr 397*. 2 one who pleads, advocate. In poetics ਦੁਤੀ [duti] is of three types—

Noble, who gets her work done through sweet expression.

Medium, who gets her purpose served by saying harsh or polite words.

Ignoble, who speaks only harsh words. 3 In Punjabi ਦੁਤੀ [duti] also means backbiting. "jāi sēbha mē duti khai."—*sāloḥ*. 4 ਦੁਤੀ [duti] is also used for ਦੁਤੀ [duti], which means messengers. "jāmduti he heria dukh hi māhi pēca."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਦੁਦ [dud] *P* دود, smoke. 2 sigh of pain.

ਦੁੰਦ [dūd] See ਦੁੰਦ. 2 uproar, commotion.

ਦੁੰਦਰ [dūdār] See ਦੁੰਦਰ. 2. See ਦੁੰਦਰ ਦੁੰਦਰ.

ਦੁਧ [dudh] See ਦੁਧ.

ਦੁਧਪੁਤ [dudhput] milk and progeny. sense —

wealth and progeny.

ਦੁਧਾਹਾਰੀ [dudhahari], ਦੁਧਾਧਾਰੀ [dudhadhari] *Skt* ਦੁੱਧਹਾਰਿਨ one who lives on milk only. "jāg māhi bakte dudhadhari."—*gōḍ kēbir*. 2 an infant, who has not developed his teeth yet.

ਦੁਧੀਆ [dudhia] *adj* milky, having milky colour. 2 *n* arsenic.

ਦੁਧੁ [dudhu] See ਦੁਧ.

ਦੁਨ [dun] *adj* double, twofold, two times. "dīnprāṛi dun cāun bisala."—*NP*. See ਦੁਣ. 2 *n* valley, level area between two hills. *Skt* ਦ੍ਰੋਣਿ e.g. Dehradun. "kīṛak pāharan ki jāhi dun."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt adj* burnt. 4 who is suffering. 5 *A* دونه mean, base. 6 part without, sans.

ਦੁਨਾ [duna], ਦੁਨੀ [duni] See ਦੁਣਾ and ਦੁਣੀ.

ਦੁਬ [dub] See ਦੁੱਬ. 2 second. "ek tumaro dād sēhi āvār nā jāno dub."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਬਖੁਰਦਣਾ [dubkharacṇa] *n* an implement to hoe green grass; a weeding or hoeing implement. 2 process of hoeing green grass.

ਦੁਬਰਾ [dubra], ਦੁਬਲਾ [dubla] See ਦੁਬਲਾ. "kēbir hāma dubla."—*s kēbir*. 'Human beings feeble are devoid of moral values.'

ਦੁਰ [dur] *Skt adj* not closeby; distant. See *P* دور. 2 *adv* at a distance, far away.

ਦੁਰਾਸਥ [durasth] *adj* situated far away.

ਦੁਰਦਰਸੀ [durdarsi] *Skt* ਦੂਰਦਰਸਿਨ *adj* far-sighted, fore-sighted.

ਦੁਰਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [durdriṣṭi] *Skt* ਦੂਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ *n* far-sightedness, foresight.

ਦੁਰਬਾ [durba] See ਦੁੱਬ. 2 sage Durvasa. See ਦੁਰਬਾਸਾ. "durba pāṛurāu ūgre guru nanak jā gāio."—*sāveye m 1 ke*. 'Durvasa, Pururava, Angiara.'

ਦੁਰਬੀਨ [durbin] *P* دوربین, *n* optical instrument to see far off objects; that which shows far off objects closer to the eye because of the power of lenses used; telescope. 2 *adj* fore-sighted, sagacious.

ਦੁਰਵਰਤੀ [durvartī] *Skt* दूरवर्तिन् *adj* living far away.

ਦੁਰਾਈ [durai] *n* sense of being far; gap; distance. "kəṭəhi nā bhəio durai."—*maru m 5*. "jəu ləu bhau əbhau iḥu mane, təu ləu mīlənū durai."—*sor m 5*. 2 *adv* at a distance.

ਦੁਰਾਰੀ [durari] *adv* at a distance, distant. "so marəg sāt nā durari."—*asa m 5*.

ਦੁਰੀ [duri] *n* distance, gap, separation.

ਦੁਰ [duru] See ਦੂਰ. "tudhu sujhe duru."—*var ram 3*.

ਦੁਰੰਤਰ [durəntar] *adj* terrible, scary, horrible. "durət durəntar nase."—*səveye m 4 ke*. See ਦੁਰੰਤ. 2 at a distance, with a gap.

ਦੁਰੰਦੇਸ਼ [durədeṣ] *P* دُرّ اندیش, *adj* far-sighted, fore-sighted, sagacious.

ਦੁਲਹ [dulah] See ਦੁਲਹ. "dulah prabhū ki sārənī pəriō."—*maru namdev*. Here *dulah* stands for seeker of spiritual knowledge.

ਦੁਲਹਦੇਈ [dulahdei] See ਚੋਪਈ.

ਦੁਲਹਿ [dulahi], ਦੁਲਹੁ [dulahu] See ਦੁਲਹ.

ਦੁਰਾ [dura] *n* messenger, postman, courier. *S* ਦੂਰੇ. "dura aīo jəmāhi tənā."—*sri trilocan*.

ਦੇ [de] short for ਦੇਵੀ. "de guṇa sātī bən bhəravhe."—*var ram 3*. 'Divine virtues are closely related.' 2 short for ਦੇਵੀ. "bicī nekəṭ de rani."—*asa kabir*. "tāb vicitr de sēstrā prahare."—*caritr 52*. 'Goddess Vichitar used her weapons.' 3 provides. "guṇ vātrā guṇu de."—*jəpu*. 4 *adv* by giving, after giving, providing. "binəu sunəhu de kan."—*gəu m 4*. 5 postposition indicative of belongingness. "lātā vāll khudāi de."—*BG*.

ਦੇਉ [deu] *Skt* देव *n* deity, demi-god. "sətiguru jagta he deu."—*asa kabir*. "sətiguru deu pərtəkhī hārimurəti."—*māla m 4*. 2 the Divine, the Creator. "soi nīrājəndeu."—*var asa*. 3 please give. "deu suhni sadhu ke."—*brīla m 5*. 4 *P* ५, ghost, fiend, demon. "həri simrət det deu nā pohe."—*bher m 5*.

5 devil.

ਦੇਉਟਣੀ ਏਕਾਦਸੀ [deuṭṭṇi ekadasi] See ਦੇਵੋਬਾਨ ਏਕਾਦਸੀ.

ਦੇਉਰ [deur] See ਦੇਵਰ.

ਦੇਉ [deu] a subcaste of Jatts. People belonging to this subcaste live mostly in district Sialkot.

ਦੇਅ [deə] *n* deity, demi-god. "təkyo chir samudr deṣ ədeṣ."—*kəcch*. 'deities and demons.' 2 See ਦੇਯ.

ਦੇਇ [dei] after giving, by giving. "dei əharu əgānī māhi rakhe."—*asa dhāna*. 2 gives, provides. "tina bhi roji dei."—*var ram 1 m 2*. 3 goddess. "deivicitr pāc nrip mare."—*caritr 52*. 'Goddess Vichitar killed five kings.' 4 See ਦੇਯ.

ਦੇਈ [dei] gives. "səbh-hin ko roji nīt dei."—*GPS*. 2 may give, may donate. 3 deity's consort, goddess. "dei māhā krodh kər gərji."—*səloh*.

ਦੇਸ [des] *Skt* देश *n* country, region, a large area of the earth having many territories. "des choḍī pərdesəhi dhara."—*prabhā m 5*. 2 part of the body. "des ves suvārən rupa səgəl ūnə kama."—*brīha chāt m 5*. 'body's dress and ornaments.'

ਦੇਸਹਿਤੈਸੀ [des-hitesī] *Skt* देशहितैषिन् *adj* well-wisher of the country.

ਦੇਸਕ [desək] See ਦੇਸਿਕ.

ਦੇਸਕਾਲ [desəkal] space and time, country and juncture.

ਦੇਸਗੜ [desəgy] *Skt* देशज्ञ *adj* knowing the country; knowing the state of affairs in the country.

ਦੇਸਚਾਲ [desəcal] *n* unrest in the country, turmoil in the country. 2 act of departing from one's country, act of leaving one's country. "descal hām te pun bhāi."—*VN*. 3 tradition of a country, country's custom.

ਦੇਸਧਾਲ [desdhal] *n* tradition of a country; custom prevalent in a country.

ਦੇਸਤਲੋਟੀ [destələṭi] *n* disturbance in the country.

2 *adj* causing commotion in the country. "destələṭi bāsən nə devāhī."—*cāritr* 207.

ਦੇਸਦਿਸਤਰ [desdīsātār] one's own country and the other country; one's own and foreign country. 2 from one country to another. 3 See ਦੇਸਿਦਿਸਤਰਿ.

ਦੇਸਧਰਮ [desādharam] *n* religion of a country. 2 rules and regulations operative in a country. 3 customs prevalent in a country.

ਦੇਸਨਿਕਾਲਾ [desnikala] exile, banishment. 2 penalty of deportation.

ਦੇਸ ਬਿਦੇਸ [des bidas] native and foreign; our own country and the foreign country. 2 sense — this world and the next.

ਦੇਸਭਾਸ਼ਾ [desbhasa], ਦੇਸਭਾਖਾ [desbhakha] *n* the language of a country, the language spoken by people of a country. e.g. Punjabi is the language of Punjab.

ਦੇਸਰਾਜ [desaraj] a Khatri Sikh residing in Amritsar, who was a devotee of the Guru. He was handed over a sum of rupees four lakhs by Sikhs in Sammat 1825 and was assigned the task of reconstructing Harimandir which was destroyed by Ahmad Shah Durani. He discharged this duty excellently with utmost devotion.

ਦੇਸਾ [desa] *Skt* ਦੇਸੁ *adj* benevolent, charitable, highly generous, benevolent. "ham papi tum papkhēḍan niko ṭhakur desa."—*sor m* 5.

ਦੇਸੀ [desā] a Jatt woman resident of Patti, who went to Guru Hargobind with the desire to have children. She bore seven sons with the blessings of the Guru. 2 queen of Amar Singh, ruler of Patiala, She was stepmother of Raja Sahib Singh. 3 stepmother of Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha. See ਨਾਭਾ. (In history, the entries at number 2 and 3 are also mentioned as ਦੇਸੀ). 4 daughter of Sardar Mehar Singh Nakkai. She was married to

Sher Singh, son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1819 AD. She expired two years after her marriage. She died issueless. 5 will give, will provide.

ਦੇਸਾਉਰ [desaur] See ਦਿਸਾਉਰ and ਦਿਸਾਵਰ.

ਦੇਸਾਸਿੰਘ [desasīgh] writer of a book on code of conduct for the Sikhs. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 8.

ਦੇਸਾਗਿਓ [desāgiō] part of the country; identification of a country, standard of a country, emblem of a country. "puchau din bhāt karī kou kahe priā desāgiō."—*sar m* 5.

ਦੇਸਾਚਾਰ [desacar] custom of a country, tradition of a nation.

ਦੇਸਾਟਨ [desaṭan] travelling in a country; journeying in a country; pilgrimage of a country.

ਦੇਸਤਰ [desātār] ਦੇਸ-ਅੰਤਰ *n* foreign country, other country.

ਦੇਸਤਰਿ [desātārī] abroad.

ਦੇਸਾਧੀਸ [desadhis] *n* lord of a country, ruler of a country; king, emperor.

ਦੇਸਿਕ [desik] *Skt* ਦੇਸਿਕ *n* traveller. 2 preacher. 3 leader.

ਦੇਸਿ ਦਿਸਤਰਿਸਰਿ [desi disātārī] in a foreign country, or in different countries. "jogu nā desī disātārī bhāvī."—*suhi m* 1.

ਦੇਸੀ [desi] *Skt* ਦੇਸੀਯ *adj* native, pertaining to one's own country. 2 native, local. 3 short for ਦੇਵਸੀ. "desi rījoku sēbahī."—*suhi a m* 3. 4 *H n* signal, indication, sign. "tuhī dekhāt desi ūhī dāi."—*cāritr* 148.

ਦੇਸੁ [desu] a Muslim devotee, resident of Bhikhi, a Jatt belonging to Chahal subcaste was the village headman. He became a follower of Guru Tegbahadur. The Guru bestowed him with five arrows but he strayed away from Sikhism due to the bad company of a woman.

ਦੇਸੁਸਿੰਘ [desusīgh] See ਭਗਤੁ.

ਦੇਸੇਸ [deses] *n* lord of country, king, ruler. "deses nyay nāhī karyo."—*cāritr* 104.



DEHRA BABA NANAK JI

ਦੇਸ਼ [deso] See ਜਸਵੰਤਸਿੰਘ 2 and ਦੇਸ਼ 2-3.

ਦੇਸ਼ੋਂਨਤਿ [desonnati] *Sk* ਦੇਸ਼ੋਂਨਤਿ *n* development of a country, progress of a country.

ਦੇਸ਼ੋਰ [desor] *n* other country, foreign country. "hār tākō desor sidharyo."—*caritr* 129.

ਦੇਸ਼ੋਰ [desōtar] See ਦੇਸ਼ੋਰ.

ਦੇਹ [deh] *Sk* (दिह *vr* paste, coat with, increase). *n* body, physique, mortal frame. "jīh prasadi pai durlabh deh."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *P* ੧੨ or ੧੩ village.

ਦੇਹ [dēh] *n* day. "anik sukh cakvi nahi cahet, anad puran pekhi dēh."—*jet m* 5.

ਦੇਹਸਰੀਰ [dehsarir] See ਸਰੀਰ and ਸਰੀਰਿ.

ਦੇਹਤਾਗ [dehtyag] *n* death, breathing one's last, leaving the mortal frame.

ਦੇਹ ਦੀ ਦਸ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ [deh di das haltā] See ਦਸ, ਦਸਾ and ਦਸਾ.

ਦੇਹਧਰ [dehdhar], ਦੇਹਧਾਰੀ [dehdhari] *n* in bodily form, alive. 2 human being. "dehdhararu deva darpahī."—*maru m* 5.

ਦੇਹਪਾਤ [dehpat] *n* death, end of the mortal frame.

ਦੇਹਬਾਸੀ ਅਰਿ ਹਰ [dehbasi arī har] *n* life in the mortal frame, its enemy — senility (old age), its cure — elixir of life (nectar).—*sānama*.

ਦੇਹਰਾ [dehra] *n* place of cremation of a deceased person; memorial. 2 shrine raised over the cremation site of a deceased person. 3 abode of deity, temple. "dehra masit soi."—*akal*.

ਦੇਹਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [dehrasahib] shrine raised over the cremation site of the Gurus. 2 shrine raised over the cremation site of Phul Shah, an Udasi saint, in Bahadurpur village of district Hoshiarpur and situated two miles to the south-east of Hoshiarpur railway station. Phul Shah was head of a centre of Udasis. The above mentioned shrine is popularly known as Dehra Sahib. An elegant temple has been built here. Land measuring several thousand ghumaons

was allotted to this holy place by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The priests are Udasi monks.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਜੀ ਦਾ [dehra guru arjan jī da] a sacred place near Lahore fort where Guru Arjan Dev breathed his last. This holy place was made pucca by Guru Hargobind in 1669. See ਲਹੌਰ.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [dehra gurditta baba] a holy place in Kiratpur where Baba Gurditta was cremated. An elegant shrine stands here. See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ ਨੰ: 9.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ [dehra guru tegbahadur jī da] a sacred place in Anandpur, where the tenth Master cremated the head of his father. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਨੰ: 3.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਦੂਨ [dehra dun] See ਦੇਹਰਾ ਰਾਮਗੜ੍ਹ ਜੀ.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ [dehra baba nanak] a town 22 miles away from Gurdaspur on the south bank of river Ravi in tehsil Batala of Gurdaspur district. Guru Nanak Dev cast off his mortal frame in this town. It is popularly known as Dera Baba Nanak. This town was earlier known as Kartarpur. The shrine, which was raised over the cremation place of Guru Nanak Dev, against his (Guru's) permission, was washed away alongwith the town by a flood in river Ravi. Dharam Chand son of Lakshmi Das named the newly founded town as Dehra Baba Nanak and raised the new shrine in memory of Guru Nanak. This shrine was got built and subsequently developed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Sardar Sudh Singh and loving devotees with love and humility. The estates allotted to the shrine are from village Quilla Nathu Singh. They are worth annual revenue of fourteen hundred rupees, village Kamalpur worth annual revenue of eight hundred and twenty-five rupees, villages Taalpur and Gadram of district Amritsar

worth annual revenue of seven hundred and ten rupees. Land measuring one thousand and fifty ghumaons is attached with the gurdwara, of which about four hundred ghumaons in area is barren while the remaining is cultivable. The gurdwara has about 70 ghumaons of land in other villages. There are 29 shops attached with the gurdwara, which are a good source of income because of their rent. The religious congregations are held on Baisakhi, 20th Phagun and on the 10th day of Sharads. Now Dera Baba Nanak is a railway station on Amritsar - Verka railway line and is 34 miles away from Amritsar.

A historical gurdwara, named Chola Sahib of Guru Nanak Dev, also exists in this town. See ਚੋਲਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

2 a shrine near village Pakho, which was got built by Mehar Chand, grandson of Baba Lakshmi Chand. It was beautifully renovated by Nanak Chand, uncle of Dewan Chandu Lal Hydrabadi by spending a huge amount of money. Maharaja Ranjit Singh also contributed a lot for its maintenance and renovation. See ਪੱਖੋ.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਰਾਮਰਾਇ ਜੀ [dehra ramrai ji] a shrine raised over the cremation site of Ram Rai in the Doon hills about 40 miles away from Haridwar in U.P. This was built in 1699 AD, hence the town came to be known as Dehra Doon. The head priest of this holy place is an Udasi saint belonging to Balluhasna sect. It has an estate allotted by the Mughal ruler. There is also a gurdwara in memory of the tenth Master. Guru Gobind Singh came to this place from Paonta to help Mata Punjab Kaur and punish the vicious masands (Guru's preacher-cum-collectors of tithes and offerings).

ਦੇਹਰੀ [dehri] *Skt* ਦੇਹਰੀ *n* doorsill, threshold. "dehri bēhi mīhri rove."—*keda kabir*. 2 body, mortal frame.

ਦੇਹਰੀਵਾਲਾ ਕਲਾਂ [dehriwala kalā] See ਜੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੰ: 5.

ਦੇਹਲ [dehəl] See ਦੇਹਰੀ 1.

ਦੇਹਲੀ [dehli] See ਦੇਹਰੀ 1. 2 This word ਦੇਹਲੀ is also used for ਦਿਹਲੀ (ਦਿੱਲੀ).

ਦੇਹਲੀਦੀਪ ਨਾਯ [dehlidip nyay] See ਦੀਪਕ (e) and ਨਾਯ.

ਦੇਹਵਾਨ [dehvan] *adj* embodied, mortal.

ਦੇਹਵੰਤ [dehvāt] *adj* plural of ਦੇਹਵਾਨ.

ਦੇਹੜੀ [dehāṛī], ਦੇਹੜੀ [dehṛī] *n* body, physique. 2 in bodily form. "cārī dehāṛī ghorī."—*vād m* 4 *ghorā*. 'riding the mare in bodily shape.'

ਦੇਹਾ [deha] one who feels proud of his physique and gender. 2 subconscious mind.

ਦੇਹਾਂਤ [dehāt] *n* end of mortal frame, death, departure of soul, end of life.

ਦੇਹਾਤੀ [dehati] *adj* pertaining to village, rustic.

ਦੇਹਾਯਾਸ [dehadhyas] *Skt n* illusion of taking the body for the a soul.

ਦੇਹਾਝੀ [dehaṛī] See ਦਿਹਾਝੀ.

ਦੇਹਿ [dehi] give (me), bestow (me). "dehi dehi akhe sabbhukoi."—*oṣkar*. 2 See ਦੇਹ 1. 3 See ਦੇਹੀ 2. 4 dedicate, offer. "manu tanu apna tin jan dehi."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੇਹੀ [dehi] *n* body, mortal frame, physique. "is dehi kau simarāhi dev."—*bher kabir*. 2 (you) give, (you) bestow. 3 *Skt* ਦੇਹਿਨ individual soul. "mān ka jiu pavān, pāṭidehi, dehi māhi deu samaga."—*sor m* 1. 'life of mind is vital air, lord of vital air is individual soul, the Almighty prevades the body (individual soul).' 4 embodied, one having a mortal frame.

ਦੇਹੁ [dehu] give; please donate. "dehu dārās nanak bāihari."—*tukha chāt m* 5.

ਦੇਹੁਰਾ [dehura] See ਦੇਹਰਾ. "pherdia dehura name ko."—*māla namdev*. 2 body, physique. "maṭi ka le dehura kārta."—*ram a m* 5.

ਦੇਹੁਰੀ [dehuri] *n* body, physique, mortal frame.

"bhe sətɪ rati dehuri."—*sri ə m* 1. 2 threshold, doorsill. "dehuri bəthi mata rove."—*asa kəbir*.

ਦੇਹੁਰੀਆ [dehuria] *n* body, physique. "bhai pərapəti manukh dehuria."—*sopurəkhv*.

ਦੇਹੇਮ [dehem] *P* ੯੯ *n* crown.

ਦੇਖਕੇ ਅਣਭਿੰਨ ਕਰਨਾ [dekhke aṇḍiṭh kərna] *v* ignore some one's fault, overlook some one's misdeeds. This phrase is used in Sikh prayer and is a sublime principle of Sikhism.

ਦੇਖਣਾ [dekhṇa] *v* view, see, observe, look back. See ਦੇਖਣਾ. 2 examine, check, watch. "səti guru dekhi dikhia lini."—*gəu ə m* 1.

ਦੇਖਣ [dekhə] *adv* immediately; at once. "dekhə dərəsu pap səbh nasəhi."—*sar m* 5. 2 sees, looks. See ਦੇਖਣਾ. 3 *n* organ of sight, eye. "cəran kər dekhə suni thəke."—*var bīra m* 3. 'feet, hands, eyes, ears got tired.'

ਦੇਖਦਿਆਂ [dekhdiā] *adv* in the nick of time, before (my) very eyes.

ਦੇਖਨ [dekhən] See ਦੇਖਣਾ.

ਦੇਖਨਹਾਰ [dekhənhar], ਦੇਖਨਹਾਰੂ [dekhənharu] *adj* beholder, observer.

ਦੇਖਾਦੇਖੀ [dekhadekhi] *n* act of copying without giving any thought to it; mindless, imitation. "dekhadekhi səbh kərə mən mukh bujh nə pai."—*sri m* 3. "dekhadekhi mən həthi jəlijaie."—*gəu m* 5.

ਦੇਖਾਲਿਹੁ [dekhalihu] *make* see, show. "me dekhalihu tisv."—*maru m* 1.

ਦੇਖਿ [dekhi] *n* vision, sight. "eh sətɪ guru dekhi dikhai."—*ram ə m* 1. 2 *adv* on looking. "dekhi sərūp purān bhai asa."—*toḍi m* 5.

ਦੇਗ [deg] *P* ੯੯, *n* large wide-mouthed cooking vessel; cauldron. 2 sense — community kitchen. "deg teg jəg me dou cəle."—*krisən*. See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਦੇਗਰ [degca] *P* ੯੯, small cooking vessel.

ਦੇਗ ਤੇਗ [deg teg] cooking vessel and sword, community kitchen and sword. sense — feeding

the poor and the destitute as well as destroying the evil-doers.

ਦੇਗ ਤੇਗ ਫਤਹ [deg teg fəh] It is a blessing of the Khalsa meaning the community kitchen should continue and the sword should always be victorious. The poor and the destitute be fed and the evil-doers destroyed. "deg teg jəg me dou cəle."—*krisən*. "dego teco fəh nusrət bedərəg. yaftəz nanək guru gobī dī gh." See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਦੇਗ ਮਸਤ [deg məsət] *xa* closure of the kitchen; meals not being cooked in the kitchen due to non availability of required material.

ਦੇਗ [dega] See ਦੇਗ and ਦੇਗਰ.

ਦੇਗੁਣ [degūn], ਦੇਗੁਨ [degun] divine qualities, celestial qualities, divine virtues. See ਦੇ 1.

ਦੇਣ [deṇ] *n* loan, debt. See ਦੇਣ 5.

ਦੇਣਦਾਰ [deṇdar] *n* debtor, indebted person. 2 *xa* one who has violated the Sikh religious code.

ਦੇਣਾ [deṇa] *v* donate, bestow.

ਦੇਣਿ [deṇi] in giving, in bestowing. "deṇi nā ātu."—*jəpu*.

ਦੇਤ [det] *adv* by giving, by bestowing. "car pədarəth det nə bar."—*bīla kəbir*.

ਦੇਦਾ [deda] *adv* giving, bestowing. "deda rəhe nā cūke bhog."—*sodaru*. 2 *n* giver, bestower. "deda de ləde thəki pahī."—*jəpu*. "dede thavəhu dīta cəga."—*var majh m* 1. 'donated material is regarded more important than the person who donates it.'

ਦੇਦੀਪਤ [dedipy], ਦੇਦੀਪਤਮਾਨ [dedipyman] *Skt adj* shining, glimmering, lustrous. "dedipy besvātarəh."—*səhəs m* 5.

ਦੇਨ [deṇ] (they) give. 2 give, donate. 3 See ਦੇਣ.

ਦੇਨਹਾਰ [deṇhar] *adj* giver. "deṇhar derəhio sujana."—*bavan*.

ਦੇਨਾ [dena] See ਦੇਣਾ.

ਦੇਨਿ [deṇi] (they) give. See ਦੇਣ 1. "deṇi duai se mərəhi."—*var mālā m* 1.

ਦੇਨੁਹਾਰ [denuhar] See ਦੇਨੁਹਾਰ. "denuhar prabh choḍike."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੇਬ [deb] See ਦੇਵ.

ਦੇਬਾਰਿ [debārī] *n* ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਿ enemy of the deity, demon.—*sānāma*.

ਦੇਯ [dey] *Skt adj* worth giving, suitable for offering.

ਦੇਰ [der] *P* ੯, *n* delay, lateness. 2 short for ਦੇਵਰ. 3 short for ਦੇਵਰਾਨੀ; wife of the younger brother of one's husband. "der jīṭhānī mui dukhī sātāpī."—*asa m* 5. Here the meaning is hope and desire. "der jēṭhānī ah."—*maru m* 1.

ਦੇਰੀ [derī] See ਦੇਰ 1.

ਦੇਰੀਨਹ [derīnāh], ਦੇਰੀਨਾ [derīnā] *P* ੯, *adj* old, ancient.

ਦੇਵ [dev] *Skt* देव *vr* play, make merry. 2 *n* deity, demi-god. "nam dhīravāhī dev tetis."—*sāveye m* 3 *ke*. See Latin Deus. 3 spiritual preceptor. "dev, kārāhu dāia mohī marāgī lavāhu."—*asa kabir*. 4 king. 5 cloud. 6 deity's idol. "bahārī dev pākālī je mān-dhovē koī."—*guj m* 1. 7 the Creator, the ultimate One, God. 8 According to the holy scripture of the Parsees (Zoroastrians) — Zend, this word means a demon or a giant. 9 See ਦੇਵੁ 3 and 4.

ਦੇਵ ਅਸਥਲ [dev āsthāl] *n* holy place, place of worship, temple. 2 sect of saints. 3 abode of faith.

ਦੇਵ ਅਰਦਯਾਰਦਨੀ [dev ardyardānī] *n* killer of demons and enemies of gods (deities) — Durgā.—*cāḍī* 2.

ਦੇਵਅਰਿ [devārī] *n* enemy of the deities; demon, giant.

ਦੇਵਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਆਂ [devīstriā] See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਸਥਲ [devsāthāl], ਦੇਵਸਥਾਨ [devsāthan] place of the deities, abode of the gods. 2 places pertaining to the deities like Kailash, Sumer, Himalaya mountains. 3 temple, gurdwara, place of religious congregation. 4 mind of a

person who has achieved self-realization. "devsāthanē kīa nīānī? tēh bajē sābād ānahād bānī."—*ram bejī*.

ਦੇਵਸਥਾਨਿ [devsāthanī] at the holy place. "sīdh bāhārī devsāthanī."—*sri m* 1. 2 in the temple, inside the holy place.

ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ [devsāmāj] the chief of this sect is Satyanand Agnihotri, a Kanyakubaj Brahmin, who was born in Akbarpur (district Kanpur) on December 20th, 1850. He did a government job for nine years from 1868 after getting education in Engineering from Roorkee college. He joined Brahm Samaj and for some time delivered religious discourses. He started his separate sect Dev Dharam, regarded as science based religion, from Lahore on 16th February, 1887 AD. The people belonging to this sect formed Dev Samaj. Initially Satya Nand believed firmly in God, but afterward in 1891, he became a non-believer.

"Dev Shastar" is the holy scripture of Dev Samaj and the followers of this sect have to refrain from the following ten sins —

- 1 accepting bribe, deceiving and cheating in dealings;
- 2 theft;
- 3 not repaying the loan or refusing to pay back the trust money;
- 4 snatching something forcibly or with deception;
- 5 gambling;
- 6 remaining idle without work;
- 7 sexual misconduct;
- 8 drug addiction;
- 9 eating eggs, meat, etc;
- 10 violence.

ਦੇਵਸਰੀ [devsārī] river of the deity, Ganges. See ਸੁਰਸਰੀ.

ਦੇਵਸੀ [devsī] will give. "apī dāia kārī devsi."—*sri m* 4.

ਦੇਵਸੁਨੀ [devsuni] *Skt* ਦੇਵਸੁਨੀ *n* bitch of the deities, bitch of Indar called Sarma.

ਦੇਵਹੂਤੀ [devahuti] daughter of Svayambhuv Manu, wife of sage Kardam, who gave birth to Kapilmuni. Kapilmuni is the author of Sankhya Shastar.

ਦੇਵਕ [devək] *adj* giver, bestower. 2 *n* king of Yadu dynasty, younger brother of Ugarsain. Devak married his daughter Devki, along with her six sisters, to Vasudeva. Devki gave birth to Krishan. Although Devak was the real maternal grandfather of Krishan, yet Ugarsain is popularly accorded this status, because Ugarsain brought up his niece, Devki, like his own daughter. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਨ.

ਦੇਵਕਰਮ [devkaram] *n* ritual performed to please/worship the deity; rituals like offering sacrifice, charity etc. 2 pious deeds.

ਦੇਵਕਾ [devka] *adj* giver, bestower. "apuchia dan devka."—*var śri m 4*.

ਦੇਵਕੀ [devəkī], ਦੇਵਕੀ [devki] daughter of king Devak of Yadu dynasty; wife of Vasudev and mother of Krishan. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਨ and ਦੇਵਕ. "dhani dhani tu mata devki."—*mali namdev*.

ਦੇਵਕੀਸੁਤ [devkisut], ਦੇਵਕੀਨੰਦਨ [devkinādan], ਦੇਵਕੀਪੁਤ੍ਰ [devkiputr], ਦੇਵਕੀਲਾਲ [devkilal] *n* Krishan. 2 Balbhadar, Balram.

ਦੇਵਕੁਲ [devkul], ਦੇਵਕੁਲੀ [devkuli] *n* Dev dynasty, lineage of a deity. "devkul detkul."—*mala m 5*. "devkuli lakhmi kau karahi jekaru."—*bher a m 3*.

ਦੇਵਕੁਲਾ [devkula] *Skt* ਦੇਵਕੁਲਾ *n* river Ganges.

ਦੇਵਖਟਕ [devkhatk] *Skt* ਦੇਵਖਟਕ group of six deities, group of six gods. In Hinduism, six deities worthy of worship are—Ganesh, Sun, Fire, Vishnu, Shiv and Durga. See ਬ੍ਰਹਮਵੈਵਰਤ.

ਦੇਵਗਣ [devgan] *n* gods, deities. 2 world of gods. See ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ ਦੇਵ.

ਦੇਵਗਿਰਿ [devgiri] Raivtak mountain, situated in Gujarat, is also called Girinar. 2 an old city

in the south, now known as Daultabad. It is situated in the empire of Nizam Hydrabad. There is an old fort here. 3 See ਦੌਲਤਾਬਾਦ. 4 a hill of Malwa in the south of Chambal.

ਦੇਵਗੁਹੀ [devgohi] *n* Sarasvati.

ਦੇਵਗੁਰੂ [devguru] *n* master of deities, Jupiter. See ਬ੍ਰਿਹਸਪਤਿ. 2 Kashyap.

ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ [devgādhari] This is a perfect musical measure belonging to Bilaval tradition. All the notes in this composition are pure. The first note *ṣaṛj* is major and fifth note is auxiliary while the third *gādhari* is a weak note. The time for reciting it is four *gharīs* [one ਘੜੀ = 22.5 minutes] after dawn.

ascending — *ṣa ra mā pā dhā ṣa*.

descending— *ṣa nā dhā mā gā ra ṣa*.

Some musicians think that in Devgandhari composition the first, fourth, fifth notes are pure, while the second, third, sixth and seventh are half tone.

This measure has sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਦੇਵਗ੍ਰਿਹ [devgrīh] *n* temple, holy place.

ਦੇਵਘਨਾਕਸ਼ੀ [devghanakṣī] See ਘਨਾਕਸ਼ੀ (e).

ਦੇਵਜਨਨੀ [devjanani] *n* mother of gods, Aditi.

ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ [devjani] *Skt* ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ daughter of Shukaracharya, wife of king Yayati. See ਕਰ. "kidhṣ devjani kidhṣ menjai."—*caritr 20*.

ਦੇਵਣ [devaṇ] *n* sense of giving, act of giving alms. "devaṇ vala sabh bidhi jāne."—*asa a m 3*.

ਦੇਵਣਹਾਰੂ [devaṇharu], ਦੇਵਣਵਾਲਾ [devaṇvala] *adj* donor, bestower. "dekhega devaṇharu."—*sohila*. "devaṇvale ke hathi dāti."—*sri m 3*.

ਦੇਵਣੀ [devṇi] wife of a giant. "tūhi devṇi ik tin mahi."—*GPS*.

ਦੇਵਤਾਰੂ [devtaru] *n* tree of god. See ਸੁਰਤਰੂ.

ਦੇਵਤਰੀਸ਼ਿਣੀ [devtrīṣiṇi] *Skt n* river goddess; Ganges.

ਦੇਵਤਾ [devta] enlightened person. 2 dwellers of

paradise, immortals, demi-gods, deities. See ਤੇ ਸੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ and ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ. 3 ideal person. "sadhukarām jo purakh kāmave. nam devta jagat kāmave."—*VN*. "manas te devte bhāe dhīrāra nam hāre."—*var sri m 3*. 4 sacred material. "ōnu devta paṇi devta besōtāru devta."—*var asa*. 5 Sage Katyayan has written what can be established by chanting of Vedic mantars is god.

ਦੇਵਤਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਹਨ [devtrā de vahān] See ਵਾਹਨ.

ਦੇਵਤੇਸ [devtes] *n* lord of gods, Indar; king of deities. "devtes sāhasr bhā bhāg."—*paras*. 2 chief of Brahmins. "kūpyo devtesō dāyaram juddhā."—*VN*.

ਦੇਵਤੇਸੋਸਣੀ [devtesesni] *n* consort of the lord of deities, Durga.—*cāḍi*.

ਦੇਵਦੱਤ [devdatt] *adj* bestowed by deities, god-gifted. 2 *n* Arjuna's conch-shell. 3 air — one of the ten vital breaths. See ਦਸਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਦੇਵਦਾਸੀ [devdasi] In ancient times, there was a tradition that the devotees used to offer their daughters to the temples as dedication to the deity. These girls would serve in the temple and also recite devotional psalms in praise of the deity. In south India, many people still offer their daughters to the temples. There has been a spate of strong protests against this tradition in the country.

ਦੇਵਦਾਰੂ [devdaru] *n* cedar, a mountaineous tree grown at a height of 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea level. Its wood is silky and fragrant. It is specially used as timber in houses. *L Cedrus Deodara*.

ਦੇਵਦੇਵ [devdev] *n* supreme among gods, the Creator. 2 Vishnu, according to Purans. 3 Shiv. 4 Ganesh.

ਦੇਵਦੇਵਾਕਾਰ [devdevakar] *n* lord of the sun, the Creator; He, who also provides light to the sun. "sūn sādhiā teri devdevakar."—*prabha kabir*.

ਦੇਵਧੁਨਿ [devdhuni], ਦੇਵਧੁਨਿ [devdhvani] *n* milky way.

ਦੇਵਨ [devān] *n* sense of giving, act of donating, act of giving in charity. "devān kām eke bhāgvan."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* amusement, amorous play. 3 flower garden. 4 lotus. 5 prayer. 6 gamble. 7 sorrow, grief.

ਦੇਵਨਹਾਰ [devānhar] *adj* provider. "devānhar dataru āt nā paravar."—*ram m 5*.

ਦੇਵਨਦੀ [devnadi] *n* river of the deities, the sacred river Ganges.

ਦੇਵਨਾਗਰੀ [devnagri] Sanskrit script, particularly used to write Hindi just as Urdu is written in Persian script. Some people hold that this is called Nagari because it was invented by residents of Nagar, whereas others opine that it was developed by Brahmins of Nagar subcaste.

ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ [devpatni] consort of a deity. In Purans, prominent wives of the deities are — Parvati of Shiv, Lachhmi of Vishnu, Shachi of Indar etc but as per Vaitnasutr the well known consorts of the gods are—

Prithvi (the earth) of Agni (fire), Vaach of Vaat, Sena of Indar, Dhena of Brihaspati (Jupiter), Pathya of Pooshan, Gaytari of Vasu, Trishtubh of Rudar, Jagati of Aditya, Anushtubh of Mittar, Viraj of Varun, Pankti of Vishnu, Diksha of Som.

ਦੇਵਪਤਿ [devpatī] lord of deities, Indar.

ਦੇਵਪੁਰ [devpur], ਦੇਵਪੁਰੀ [devpuri] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 abode of the Creator. "devpuri māhi gayau."—*sāveye m 5 ke*.

ਦੇਵਬਧੂ [devbādhu] *n* nymph, fairy. 2 wife of a deity, goddess. 3 See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਬਨ [devbān] See ਦੇਵਦੇਵਾਨ.

ਦੇਵਬਾਨੀ [devbani] *Skt* ਦੇਵਵਾਣੀ *n* Sanskrit language. 2 revelation. 3 Gurbani. 4 utterances of saints.

ਦੇਵਭਵਨ [devbhavan] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 temple. 3 home for the Guru's devotees.

ਦੇਵਮਣਿ [devmaṇi] *n* sun. 2 Kaustubh gem. 3 a specific line of hair on a horse's neck.

ਦੇਵਯਾਨ [devyaṇ] path of deities. According to Sanskrit scholars, a path that leads to the abode of God. There are two paths for human beings as described in Upanishads. The individual souls of the performers of rites, after death, move along their ancestral path that leads towards the moon's region. From there, after intermingling with food, medicine etc, it enters into the human body and takes birth through conception.

The individual souls of the practitioners of spirituality go towards the sun's region, along the path of gods, and then attain the state of salvation and are not reborn in the mortal-world.

ਦੇਵਯਾਨ [devyaṇ] vehicle for gods/deities. 2 specific vehicle for individual deities. See ਵਾਹਨ.

ਦੇਵਯਾਨੀ [devyāni] See ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਰ [devar] *n* younger brother of a woman's husband. "māti devi devar jesaṭ."—asa m 5.

ਦੇਵਰਾਜ [devaraj] *n* Indar, lord of deities.

ਦੇਵਰਾਤ [devrat] See ਸੀਤਾ and ਜਨਕ.

ਦੇਵਰਾਨੀ [devraṇi] See ਦਿਵਾਨੀ. 2 consort; wife of a deity, deity's consort, goddess.

ਦੇਵਰਿਖਿ [devrikhi] *Skt* ਦੇਵਰਿਖਿ *n* sage dwelling in heaven. 2 one attaining the status of a sage in the category of gods. viz.—Narad, Sanak etc.

ਦੇਵਲ [devaḷ] *Skt* *n* priest earning his livelihood by worshipping the gods. 2 a sage, popularly known as Ashtavakra. 3 a sage, author of vedic hymns. 4 grandfather of the well known grammarian, Panini. 5 *Skt* ਦੇਵਲਾਯ abode of God, temple. "devaḷ devaḷ dhahri desahi ugvat sur."—s kabir. '(you) will wail loudly in temple after temple upon sunrise.' "adev dev devlaḷ."—VN. 'you are the holy shrine for gods and demons.' "kayau deva karau devaḷ."

—dhana pipa.

ਦੇਵਲੋਕ [devlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਦੇਵਵਧੂ [dev-vadhū] See ਦੇਵਵਧੂ. 2 goddess, deity's consort, wife of a deity. 3 See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਵਤ [dev-vrat] See ਭੀਸਮ.

ਦੇਵਾ [deva] *adj* giver, donor. "jivandeva parbrāhṁseva."—dhana m 5. 2 *n* deity; god. "so murati he deva."—gau m 4. 3 goddess, Durga. "tripūḍā tilak bhal deva biraje."—sāloh. 4 vocative. O! Deva.

ਦੇਵਾਕਰ [devakar] See ਦਿਵਾਕਰ and ਦੇਵਦੇਵਾਕਰ.

ਦੇਵਾਗਨਾ [devāgna] *Skt* ਦੇਵਾਗਨਾ *n* wife of a deity. 2 nymph, fairy. 3 See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਾਂਤ [devāt], ਦੇਵਾਂਤਕ [devātāk] *Skt* ਦੇਵਾਂਤਕ *n* one who puts an end to a deity, demon. 2 son of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman in the battle. "nagrādi nārātāk girāt dagrādi devātāk dhayo."—ramav.

ਦੇਵਾਦੇਵ [devadev] See ਦੇਵਦੇਵ. 2 deity and demon, god and devil.

ਦੇਵਾਧਿਦੇਵ [devadhīdev] *n* lord of deities, supreme deity—the Creator. "oi pārampurakh devadhīdev."—bāsāt kabir.

ਦੇਵਾਧਿਪ [devadhīp] *n* lord of deities, the Creator. 2 Indar.

ਦੇਵਾਨਾ [devana] See ਦਿਵਾਨਾ. "so kahie devana apu na pachani."—var majh m 1.

ਦੇਵਾਰਦਨ [devardan], ਦੇਵਾਰਿ [devari] *n* those who crush gods—demons; enemies of deities.

ਦੇਵਾਲਾਯ [devaḷay] *n* abode of God, temple. 2 heaven, paradise.

ਦੇਵਾਲਾ [devala] See ਦੇਵਾਲਾਯ. 2 See ਦਿਵਾਲਾ.

ਦੇਵਾਲੀਆ [devalia] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀਆ. "hārinam dhānu na khāro, se devalie jug mahi."—var bīla m 4.

ਦੇਵਾਲੇਈ [devalei] *n* give and take, selling and buying. See ਲੇਵਾਦੇਈ.

ਦੇਵਿਸ [deviṣ] *n* lord of deities, Indar.—sānama.

ਦੇਵਿਕਾ [devika] *n* Ghaghra river, which merges with Saryoo river.

ਦੇਵੀ [devi] *n* wife of a deity, goddess. See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ. 2 Durga, goddess of power. "koṭi devī jakau sevāhī."—*asa chāt m* 5. 3 virtuous woman, faithful wife. 4 *adj* giver (f), provider (f). "māṭi devī devār jesaṭ."—*asa m* 5. 5 deities, gods. "āṭhṣāṭhī tīrāṭh devī thape."—*var majh m* 1. 6 *n* a poetic metre. See ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤੁਤ 2.

ਦੇਵੀਚੰਦ [devīchāṇḍ] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who lived in Goindwal.

ਦੇਵੀਦਾਸ [devīdās] a Sikh warrior and follower of Guru Hargobind. He fought bravely in the Amritsar battle. 2 a distinguished Hindi poet of Bundelkhand, said to be born in Sammat 1742. His ethical stanzas are very appealing'. He was a royal poet of Bhaiya Rattan Singh, king of Karoli.

"choṭe choṭe pōḍan ko surān kī bar kare
patre se rukhān ko panī kār parbo,
nice gūrgāe tīnhe ṭek de de ūce kare
ūce bādḡāe tē jārur kaṭḍarbo,
phule phule phul sēb bin ek ṭhōr kare
ghāne ghāne tārū ek ṭhōr tē uparbo,
rajan ko malīn ko nīṭprāṭi devīdās
car ghārī rāṭi rāhe itno vīcarbo."

ਦੇਵੀਭਾਗਵਤ [devībhagvat] a Puran having 18000 shaloks. It mainly describes Durga's wondrous acts of valour. Some scholars regard it as one of the 18 Purans, while for others it is a sub Puran.

ਦੇਵੀਮਹਾਤਮ [devīmāhatam] *Skr* ਦੇਵੀਮਹਾਤਮਜ. See ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ.

ਦੇਵੇਸ਼ [devēṣ], ਦੇਵੇਂਦ੍ਰ [devēṇḍr] *n* lord of deities, lord of gods – Indar.

ਦੇਵੇਂਦ੍ਰਸਿੰਘ [devēṇḍrsīḡh] younger son of raja Jaswant Singh, ruler of Nabha. He ascended the throne on October 5th, 1840 at the age of 18 years, after the death of his father. During the 1845 Anglo-Sikh war, Major Broadfoot,

'Neeti Shatak, which contains 100 verses written by Devi Dass, is worth reading.

agent of Governor-General got suspicious of raja Devendar Singh being a supporter of Lahore kingdom. He thought that the raja was not a well-wisher of the British rulers. So raja Devendar Singh was dethroned by political advisers of the British Government in 1846, and granted an annual pension of rupees 50,000. Raja Devendar Singh was first kept at Mathura and was then brought to Lahore on 8th of December, 1855. He was allowed to live in the palace of maharaja Kharag Singh where he breathed his last in November 1865. He was cremated at Nabha. See ਨਾਭਾ and ਫੂਲਵੰਜ਼.

ਦੇਵੇਂਥਾਨ ਏਕਾਦਸੀ [devotthan ekadasi] *n* day on which lord Vishnu wakes up from sleep, according to Purans. 11th day of the bright phase of lunar month Kattik. Lord Vishnu goes to sleep on 11th day of the bright phase of lunar month Harh and gets up on this day. This auspicious day is termed as Deotni Ikadasi in Punjabi. Farmers believe that sweetness enters into sugarcane on this auspicious day.

ਦੇਵੇਂਦ੍ਰਾਨ [devodyan] *n* garden of deities, garden of gods. According to Sanskrit scholars there are four such gardens – Nandan, Chaitar, rathya, Vaibhraj, and Sarvotarbhadar. Nandan is a garden set up by Indar in heaven, Chitrarath is set up by Kuber, named Chaitarrathya to the east of Ilavart, Vaibhraj is a garden on Vishkambh hills to the west of Sumeru while to the south of Sumeru on Ghandmadan hills there is garden of Neem trees called Sarvotarbhadar.

ਦੇ [de] *adv* by giving, by providing. "pəḡ sis nīvay upayān de."—*GPS*. 2 *gentive* postposition, of. "jīs de āḍarī sēcū hē."—*var majh m* 4. 3 *imperative* form of the verb ਦੇਹ. "de re de re diḡ dāmama."—*parās*. 'beat the kettledrum.'

ਦੇਆ [dea] *Skr* दया mercy, pity, compassion. "jātu

satu cavēl dea kəṇək kəri.”—*prabha m 5*.
2 See ਦੇਯਾ.

ਦੇਆਰ [dear] *adj* provider, bestower. 2 merciful.
“apar dear ṭhakur.”—*gaur chāt m 5*.

ਦੇਆਲ [deal], ਦੇਆਲੁ [dealu] *adj* merciful,
compassionate. “dinanath deal dev.”—*majh m 5 dīnreṇ*. “jau hor dealu satigur apna.”
—*gaur m 5*.

ਦੇਸ [des], ਦੇਸਿਕ [desik] *Skt* ਦੇਸਿਕ *adj* native.
2 See ਦੇਸਿਕ.

ਦੇਣੀ [deṇi] *adj* who gives, bestows or provides.
“jiadan guru deṇi.”—*dev m 5*. 2 giver (f).

ਦੇਤ [det] gives, provides. “dan det nīdāk kau
jam.”—*bher m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਦੇਤੜ *n* progeny of
Kashyap from the womb of Diti. “det sāghare
bin bhagatī abhīasa.”—*gaur m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਦਯਿਤ
adj dear, darling. 4 *n* husband, male spouse.

ਦੇਤਕੁਲ [detkul] Daitya dynasty, dynasty of
demons. “devkul detkul jekh kīnār nār.”—*mala m 5*.

ਦੇਤਗੁਰੂ [detguru] master of demons, lord of
demons, Shukar.

ਦੇਤਨਿ [detənī] army of demons.—*sānama*.

ਦੇਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ [detputr], ਦੇਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ [detputr] son of demon.
“detputr prahladu gaitri tərpaṇu kichu na
jaṇe.”—*bher m 3*. 2 Prahlad. “detputu karam
dharam kichu sājam na paṛe.”—*sri m 3*.

ਦੇਤਬਕਤ੍ਰ [detbaktra] See ਦੰਤਬਕੁ.

ਦੇਤੜ [dety] See ਦੇਤ 2.

ਦੇਨ [den] *n* sense of giving, act of donating.
“pūndan bahu den.”—*dhana m 5*. 2 gave,
provided. “prem jan nanak kari kirpa prabhu
den.”—*mala partal m 5*. 3 *Skt* pertaining to
the day, daily, of the day. 4 See ਦੇਨੜ. 5 *A* ਦੁਆ
loan, debt.

ਦੇਨਹਾਰ [denhar], ਦੇਨਹਾਰੁ [denharu] *adj* giver,
provider, donor. “denhar budhi bibek.”
—*prabha partal m 5*. “denharu sad jivānhara.”
—*bavan*.

ਦੇਨੜ [deny] *Skt n* humility, indigence. 2 poverty.

ਦੇਯਾ [deya] *adj* who provides, who bestows.
2 *n* deity, supreme Lord.

ਦੇਰ [der] *A* ਦਰ *n* dome, cupola. 2 church.

ਦੇਰੇ ਖਰਾਬ [dere xarab] *P* دیر خراب minaret or
tower likely to collapse. sense — the mortal
world.

ਦੇਲਾ [dela] gave, provided. “chipe ke ghari
janam dela.”—*asa namdev*.

ਦੇਵ [dev] *Skt* *adj* pertaining to the deity, of the
god. 2 *n* He, who gives rewards for deeds of
human beings. 3 luck, fortune, destiny.

ਦੇਵਗ [devag], ਦੇਵਗੜ [devagy] *Skt* ਦੇਵਗੜ *n* one
who predicts future; astrologer. “devag jo
haridyal prabina.”—*NP*.

ਦੇਵਜੋਗ [devjog], ਦੇਵਯੋਗ [devyog] *n* reward got
by luck or chance. “devjog te ih thal hera.”
—*GPS*. 2 coincidence.

ਦੇਵਤ [devat] *adv* by chance, accidentally,
incidentally.

ਦੇਵੀ [devi] *adj* pertaining to the deity, of the
deities.

ਦੇਵੀਸੰਪਤਿ [devisāpatti], ਦੇਵੀਸੰਪਦਾ [devisāpda]
n treasure of deities/gods. 2 treasure of
virtues.

ਦੇ [do] *adj* two. *P* , , 2 imperative form of verb
ਦੇਨਾ. give.

ਦੇਉ [dou], ਦੇਉ [dou] *adv* both. 2 *adj* second.
“nāhi hot kachu dou bara.”—*bavan*. 3 *n* duality.
“yaya jarau durmatī dou.”—*bavan*.

ਦੇਉ ਪੱਛ [dou pāch] both the sides, maternal
and paternal. “dou pāch bhitār ujīyari.”
—*caritr 161*.

ਦੇਆਬ [doab], ਦੇਆਬਾ [doaba] *n* region between
two rivers, country between two rivers. See
ਦੁਆਬਾ.

ਦੇਆਲੇ [doale] *adv* on both sides. 2 all around,
around. “jhuṭha rudan hoā doale.”—*sri m 1*
pahre.

ਦੇਇ [doi] *adj* two. “doi dhoti bāstrā kapaṭā.”
—*var asa*. 2 *n* this world and the next one.

ਦੋਈ [doi] *adv* both. "kur kapaṭ nā doi."—*suhi chāṭ m 1*. 2 *n* discrimination, enmity.

ਦੋਸ [dos] *Skt* (दुष्) *vr* be blemished, get polluted, commit crime. *n* sin. 2 demerit, vice. 3 blame. "dos nā kahu diṭe."—*brīla m 5*. 4 In Ayurved, three disorders in the body—psora, syphilis and sycoosis. 5 *Skt* दोस् arm, side. 6 See ਦੋਸੁ. 7 *P* دُش, shoulder. 8 yesterday, day just elapsed.

ਦੋਸਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ [dosgrāhi] *adj* acquiring vices of others; adopting demerits and shunning virtues.

ਦੋਸਤ [dosat] *P* دوست *adj* attached, clung. 2 *n* friend; one who has become one with the other.

ਦੋਸਤੀ [dosti] *P* دوستی *n* friendship. "kisu nālī kice dosti?"—*var asa*.

ਦੋਸਾ [dosa] *Skt* दोष *n* evening, sunset. 2 night.

ਦੋਸਾਂ [dosā] of the accused. "hām dosā da kīa hal?"—*s farid*.

ਦੋਸਾਰੋਪਣ [dosaropāṇ] *n* ਦੋਸ-ਆਰੋਪਣ framing of charges, act of blaming.

ਦੋਸਾਲਾ [dosala] *adj* every two years. 2 See ਦੁਸਾਲਾ.

ਦੋਸੀ [dosi] *Skt* दोषिन् *adj* accused. 2 *n* guilty person. 3 sinner, vicious person. "dosi dosu dhare."—*jāpu*. 'sinful souls also curse him.'

ਦੋਸੁ [dosu] See ਦੋਸ. "dosu nāhi kahu kau mita."—*bavān*. 2 See ਦਿਵਸ, ਦੋਸ, ਦਿਨ. "cukh bīd uparī akhāṇu dosu."—*var sar m 1*. 'meditate on the Name each moment.'

ਦੋਹਤਾ [dohta], ਦੋਹਤੀ [dohti] *Skt* दोहृ-दोहृती *n* daughter's son and daughter.

ਦੋਹਨ [dohān] *Skt* *n* process of milking; milking of an animal like a cow etc.

ਦੋਹਨਾ [dohna] *v* milk. 2 *n* vessel in which milk is collected during milking.

ਦੋਹਨੀ [dohni] *Skt* *n* pitcher for collecting milk while milking is done.

ਦੋਹਰਾ [dohra] *adj* double. "ghure nāgare dohre."—*cāḍī 3*. 2 *n* a *matrīk* metre, couplet ਦੋਹਾ [doha]; its characteristics—two

feet (lines) each line having 24 matras¹ with the first pause after the 13th and second after the next 11th matra ending with guru lāghu. Scholars have established the rule also that apart from these characteristics of this metre, jāgāṇ (ISI) should not come at the start of the couplet. The couplet retains its charm when it starts with two dāgāṇs (SS, IIS, ISI, SII, III) or dhāgāṇ (IS, SI, III) which means a four matra word resembles a four-matra word and a three-matra word resembles a three-matra word. It is named ਦੋਹਾ [doha] precisely because of two matra words.

A couplet has been classified into many types depending on the varying number of matras, but here only those forms of couplets are described which are prevalent in Sikh poetry—

(1) The couplet which consists of four guru and forty lāghu matras is called ਵਜਾਲ [vjal].

Example:

tīh pār bhukhān sāsṭrā lāghu, rātān purṭamāy sa,
cāmkaṭ dāmkaṭ nāval chābī, jhākāṭ thākāṭ kāvīraj.

—*sīkhhīprabhakar*.

(2) The couplet consisting of five guru and 38 lāghu matras is named as Ahivar.

Example:

śrī satīguru bār amārij, sārān nārān dukh hārān,
karān karān su jan mān, nāmāskar tīn cārān.

—*NP*.

(3) The couplet with six guru and thirty-six lāghu matras is called Sardul.

Example:

yādī prātibhāḥ sāghān ghān,
anāgān bhe māg bic,

¹Considering two feet per line, there are four feet in all. The first and third feet have 13 matras each, while second and fourth have 11 matras.

pralay prabhājanī prabāl vat,
dīy uday hən nic.

—sikkhiprābhakār.

- (4) The couplet which consists of seven guru and thirty-four lāghu matras is called Macch.

Example:

tāp kīy jīnāhī sēbasna,
jānām anāt dhār sor,
pār rajjag bīkhe phās,
nārak gāmān pun hoī.

—NP.

- (5) Kacchap has 8 guru and 32 lāghu matras.

Example:

śrī āgād kādān vīghān,
bādān su māgal sal,
pārān sārān kār cārān ko,
nāmāskar dhār bhal.

—NP.

- (6) The couplet consisting of 9 guru and 30 lāghu is named Trikkal.

Example:

dārśān śrī hārīkīrīśn ko,
nīpun hārān jūr tin,
cārān mānōhār bādān,
jīn sikkhān suk dīn.

—NP.

- (7) The couplet is named Vanar if it consists of 10 guru and 28 lāghu matras.

Example:

ae prabh sarnagati,
krīpanīdhī dāral,
ek ākhār hārī mānī bāsāt,
nānāk hot nīhal.

—bavān.

- (8) The couplet having 11 guru and 26 lāghu matras is named Chal or Bal.

Example:

sathī nā calē bīn bhājān,
bīkhīa sēgli char,

hārī hārī nām kāmavānā,
nānāk ihu dhān sar.

—sukhmānī.

- (9) The couplet consisting of 12 lāghu and 24 guru matras is called Charni or Payodhar.

Example:

dīn dārād dukh bhājān, ghāṭī ghāṭī nāth anāth,
sārānī tumārī aīo, nānāk ke prabh sath.

—sukhmānī.

jīs nō sājān rākhsī, dūsmān kōn vīcar?
chvē nā sākē tīh chāh ko, nīhphāl jat gāvar.

—VN.

- (10) The couplet is named Gayand and Madkal if it contains 13 guru and 22 lāghu matras.

Example:

ek sāmē sri atma, ucāryō māṭī sō bēn,
sāb prāṭap jāgadis ko, kāhō sākāl bīdhī tēn.

—ākal.

- (11) The couplet consisting of 14 guru and 20 lāghu matras is called Hans.

Example:

ekākara sātīguru, jīh prāsādī sēcū hoī,
vāhguru jī ki phōṭe, vīghānvīnāsān sōī.

—NP.

- (12) The couplet having 15 guru and 18 lāghu matras is termed as Nar.

Example:

hāume eha jāṭī hē, hāume kārām kāmāhī,
hāume eī bādānā, phīrī phīrī jōnī pāhī.

—var āsa.

- (13) Karabh is a couplet having 16 guru and 16 lāghu matras.

Example:

kāhō sū sām kāsō kāhē, dām kō kāhā kāhāt?
kō sūrā data kāvān, kāhō tāṭ kō māt?

—ākal.

- (14) The couplet having 17 guru and 14 lāghu matras is called Markat.

Example:

kāhā nem sājām kāhā, kāhā gyan āgyan?
ko rogi sogi kāvān, kāhā bhram ki han?

—*akal*.

(15) Mandook is a couplet consisting of 18 guru and 12 laghu matras.

Example:

mē bholava pegg ka māt mēli hojā,
gāhīla ruh nā jānē sīr bhī mīṭṭī khar.

—*s farid*.

(16) The couplet with 19 guru and 10 laghu matras is named Shayan.

Example:

pura prabhū aradhīa, pura jāka nau,
nanak pura paīa, pure ke gun gau.

—*sukhmāni*.

(17) The couplet consisting of 21 guru and 6 laghu matras is termed as Bhramar.

Example:

śri guru pyare khalse, bāke bhari bir,
veragi tyagi tāpi, gyani dhyanī dhir.

—*sikkhuprābhakar*.

(18) In Sarabloh there occurs a couplet under the heading of Dohra Vadda consisting of 28 matras with first pause after the 15th, second after the 13th matras with guru laghu in the end.

Example:

he catur bahut aṣṭakri, narsīghi jīh ko bhes,
prāhlād ubaryo dukh hāryo, harnakhās hāryonāres.

ਦੋਹਰਾ ਵਡਾ [dohra vadda] See no. 18 of ਦੋਹਰਾ.

ਦੋਹਾ [doha] See ਦੋਹਰਾ 2.

ਦੋਹਾਈ [dohai] See ਦੁਹਾਈ.

ਦੋਹਾਗ [dohag], ਦੋਹਾਗਣ [dohagāṇ] See ਦੁਹਾਗ and ਦੁਹਾਗਣ.

ਦੋਹਾਗਣੀ [dohagāṇī] See ਦੁਹਾਗਣੀ. "dohagāṇī kra nisaṇia? khāsāmāhu ghuthia phirāhi nimaṇia."—*sri m I jogi 5darr*.

ਦੋਹੀ [dohi] *n* cry for help. "siv siv karat sagal kar jorāhi sarāb māia ṭhakur teri dohi."—*gaur m*

5. 2 notice, information. "dohi dice durjana."

—*sava m I*. 'Warn the vile persons not to come to his side again.' 3 information proclaimed by the beat of a drum. "sabh jag māhi dohi pherie binu nave siri kalu."—*sri a m I*. "lāhine di pheraie nanka dohi."—*var ram 3*.

4 ਦੋਹੀ [dohi] has also been used for ਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [drohi].

"man mohi pāc dohi."—*kan m 5* milked.

ਦੋਖ [dokh] See ਦੋਸ 1. "dokh karī karī jori."

—*brha chāt m 5*. 'wealth accumulated through sinful means.' 2 See ਦੋਸ 2. "mrīg min bhrīg patēg kūcār ek dokh bīnas."—*asa ravidas*.

3 sometimes ਦੋਖ [dokh] has also been used for ਦਵੇ. "rag dokh te nīaro."—*suhi chāt m 5*. "rag dokh nīrdokh he."—*BG*.

ਦੋਖਤ [dokhat] *Skt* ਦੁਸ਼ਿਤ *adj* guilty, accused.

ਦੋਖਤਨ [dokhtān] *P* دوختن, stitch.

ਦੋਖਤ੍ਰਯ [dokhtṛay] three disorders viz. psora, syphilis and sycosis. 2 faults of mind, speech and action.

ਦੋਖਨ [dokhan] *Skt* accusation; fault, shortcoming. "dindīal dāyanīdhī dokhan dekhāt he, pār det nā hare."—*akal*.

ਦੋਖਤਾ [dokhta] *n* defect, demerit, vice.

ਦੋਖਣੀ [dokhṇī] due to shortcomings. "ke dokhṇē sārīohi?"—*sava m I*.

ਦੋਖੀ [dokhi] *Skt* दोषिन् *adj* accused, blemished, given to vices, sinful. "dokhi āpna kita para."—*bher m 5*. 2 *Skt* द्वेषिन् *envious*, opposed. "sāt ka dokhi māha hātīara."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੋਖੇ [dokhe] *adv* on polluting. "dunia ke dokhe mua calāt kul ki kanī."—*s kabir*. 2 polluted, blemished.

ਦੋਗਲਾ [dogla] *P* دوگلا, *n* mixture of two types of grains; mixed crop of two types of grains. 2 sense – illegitimate, mongrel.

ਦੋਗਤਾ [dogata] See ਦੁਗਤਾ.

ਦੋਗੁਣਾ [doguṇa] See ਦੁਗੁਣਾ.

ਦੋਖਤੀਆ ਮੁਹੂਰਤ [dohatīa muhurāt] See ਦੁਖਤੀਆ ਮੁਹੂਰਤ.

ਦੋਜ [doj] illegitimate, mongrel. 2 short for ਦੋਜਮ. "ajraīl nā doj thāra."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'The angel of death will not sleep in hell.'

ਦੋਜਕ [dojak] See ਦੋਜਕੁ.

ਦੋਜਕਿ [dojakī] in hell. "dojakī pae sīrjāhār."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 towards hell. "nāga dojakī calia."—*var asa*.

ਦੋਜਕੁ [dojaku], ਦੋਜਮ [dozax] *P* ਦੋਜ, *n* sufferings. 2 grief, sorrow. 3 hell. "dojaku bhisatu nahi kha kala."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਦੋਜਮੀ [dozaxi] *P* ਦੋਜ, *adj* pertaining to hell. 2 sinner, wrong doer.

ਦੋਜਨ [dojan] See ਦੋਜਨ. "dojan chad pāro hārī gyo jān, jo chāl so tih ko hārīhe."—*krisān*. 'one who walks over to the other side after breaking ties with his enemy but is deceived by the one in whom refuge is sought.' 2 two companions, one of whom deceives the other.

ਦੋਝ [dojha] *Skt* ਦੋਝ *n* process of milking. 2 vessel used for milking. 3 one who milks the cattle; milkman.

ਦੋਝੀ [dojhi] See ਦੋਝਾ 3.

ਦੋਤ [dot] *Skt* ਦੋਤ *n* light. "bhanā māno dot."—*kalki*. 2 adornment, decoration. 3 *adj* emerged, appeared. See ਦੋਤੁ.

ਦੋਤਾ [dota] See ਦੋਤਾ, ਦੋਤਿ. 2 got lit or illuminated. 3 *P* ਦੋ, double, twofold. 4 sheet folded into two layers. 5 bend in the back, sense of being a hunchback.

ਦੋਤਿ [doti] daily, per day. "doti ucapati lekhu nā likhie."—*tukha chāt m 1*. 'sense — daily routine should not be recorded.'

ਦੋਤੁ [dotu] See ਦੋਤ 2. "namu bhāṇahu saku dotu sāvāri."—*basāt a m 1*. 'meditate and adorn yourself truly.'

ਦੋਥਣੀ [dothāni], ਦੋਥਨਿ [dothāni], ਦੋਥਨੀ [dothāni] one having two teats; woman. "kon dothāni jo jāna ju nā man he tih tras?"—*parās*.

ਦੋਢਾ [dodra] a village under police station Kular in tehsil and subdivision Sangrur of Jind state.

A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated to the north of this village. The peepul tree, beneath which the Guru took rest, still exists there. This village is about 20 miles to the south-west of Patiala railway station. It is connected by a metalled road upto Samana and by two miles of Kucha pathway beyond that.

ਦੋਦਾ [doda] a subcaste of Rajputs of the lunar dynasty, which is mostly found in Hoshiarpur region. 2 It is also a subcaste of Muslim Jatts living in district Montgomery. 3 a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who founded a village after his name in district Gurdaspur. Perhaps he belonged to Doda subcaste, hence was popularly known as Doda.

ਦੋ ਦਹਾ [do dāha] *adj* twenty, two-tens. 2 of two days, for two days. "te pahun do dāha."—*asa m 5*. "do dīn pārahūṇa, tie dīn tahūṇa."—*prov*.

ਦੋਦੇਵਾਲ [dodeval] According to Bhai Santokh Singh, there exists a pond near villages Bahibal and Siurasi in which Guru Gobind Singh performed ablutions i.e. he washed five parts of his body (pāj sēnana). "dodeval tal ko namu. tis māhī sunī jāl ko ābhīramu."—*GPS*. This large pond is now popularly known as Dodevali and Mattevali. This adjoins village Sarav (Saranvan)¹ of Faridkot state. An annual religious congregation is held on Maghi at this large pond.

ਦੋਦੇਵਾਲੀ ਢਾਬ [dodevali dhab] See ਦੋਦੇਵਾਲ.

ਦੋਧਕ [dodhak] *Skt* *adj* deceiving one's master. 2 *n* a poetic metre also named as Bandhu, characterised by four feet, each foot having three bhāṅas (Sīl) followed by two guru viz. Sīl, Sīl, Sīl, S, S.

Example:

byah suta nrīp ki nrīp balā,
māg bida mukh lin utalā,

¹Siurasi has now this name.

matən var priyo jəl panā,
dekh nāres rahe chābī manā.

—ramav.

bāh gāhi tu nībahdāi hē,
priti kadi nāhī bhāgkai hē,
svarēth tyag kārōt bhālai,
hē guru ke sikh te jāg bhai.

(b) Modak in Dasam Granth is also described as Dodhak. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consists of four bhāgāns Sīl, Sīl, Sīl, Sīl.

Example:

bah kripān su bah bhāṭaggaṇ
āt gire pun juh maharān. ...

—nārsīgh.

3 a weed plant *L sochus oleraceus*. It has milky secretion. Some people apply this milky secretion to cure ringworm. It is useful for germinating healthy semen.

ਦੋਨਉ [donəu], ਦੋਨੋ [dono] adv both. “donəu bārən gəvāi.”—s kabir.

ਦੋਮ [dom] *P* ੯ adj second. “dom nā sem, ek so ahi.”—gāu ravidās. ‘He does not believe in duality or discrimination. He is unique.’

ਦੋਯ [doy] adj two.

ਦੋਯਮ [doyam] See ਦੋਮ.

ਦੋਰਾਹ [dora] two paths – attachment and detachment. 2 Hindu and Muslim. 3 theist and atheist, believer and non-believer.

ਦੋਰਾਹਾ [doraha] path of double-mindedness, dilemma, path of duality. “durmāti ka doraha he.”—maru solhe m 3. 2 having dual character, trying to side with both. 3 a place in district Ludhiana, where canalway and railway meet. Doraha is railway station, situated 14 miles to the south-east of Ludhiana.

ਦੋਲ [dol] *Sk* दुल *vr* lift, cause to waver, shake. *n* palanquin. 2 cradle, swing. “sāpāt dol jhōl sāg jhulēt.”—sāveye sri mukhvak m 5. 3 *P* ੯, bucket or vessel to draw water. 4 pocket, pouch, wallet. 5 adj shameless, immodest.

ਦੋਲਕ [dolək] *P* ੯ *n* drum, kettledrum. “dolək dunia vajāhī vaj.”—asa m 1.

ਦੋਲੀਚਾ [dolica] See ਦੁਲੀਚਾ. “takhāt sabbha māḍan dolice.”—gāu m 5.

ਦੋਵਰ [dovər] adj double. “dovər koṭ āru tevar khai.”—bher kabir. ‘a double fort and trench with three characteristics.’

ਦੋਵੇ [dove], ਦੋਵੇਂ [dovē] adv both.

ਦੋਵੇ [dove] adv both. ‘dove sīre sātīguru nībere.’—maru m 1. sense – cycle of birth and death. 2 See ਦੁਵੇਯਾ ਛੰਦ.

ਦੋਵੇ ਸਿਰੇ [dove sīre] See ਦੋਵੇ 1.

ਦੋਵੇ ਥਾਂਵ [dove thāv] both places, both worlds: this world and the next.

ਦੋੜ [doṛ] *n* two-layered roti buttered from inside. “jav ki doṛ kīnāhu āclai.”—GPS.

ਦੋੜਾ [doṛa] *n* a dress of coarse cotton cloth having double width.

ਦੋ [dō], ਦੋਂ [dō] See ਦਵ. “pan karyo hārī jī hārī dō tāu.”—krīśan. Krishan swallowed the forest-fire. 2 burning, inflammation. “grīsti te vadh mān dō lagi.”—NP. ‘The mind felt more jealous than the householder did.’

ਦੋਧਰ [dodhər] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ ਨੰ: 4.

ਦੋਨ [dōn] See ਦੂਨ 2. “sīrināgar te ēc, dōn me lāyayhō.”—cārītr 237. 2 See ਦਮਨ.

ਦੋਨਾ [dōna] See ਡੋਨਾ.

ਦੋਰ [dōr] *n* race, sprint. 2 *A* ੯, tour, journey. 3 period, era. 4 uncovered frame of a kettledrum. 5 improper reasoning; beating about the bush. 6 large mortar.

ਦੋਰਥ [dōrəp] janitor.

ਦੋਰਾ [dōra] *n* tour, journey, circuit. See ਦੋਰ 2.

ਦੋਲਤ [dōlāt] See ਦੁਲਤ. 2 This word has also been used for dōltā. “sri nanak ki dōlāt dai.”—NP.

ਦੋਲਤਮਾਨ ਲੋਦੀ [dōlātman lodi] Subedar of Punjab appointed by Ibrahim Lodi, ruler of Delhi. He used to stay, particularly, at Sultanpur, because this area was given to Daulat Khan as a fief. Guru Nanak Dev worked in his

provision-store. Dault Khan Lodi invited Babbar to invade India by providing him secret information about Indian rulers and assuring him of all assistance, but later on a misunderstanding developed between the two. Dault Khan died in 1526. His sons Gazi Khan and Dilawar Khan remained in the good books of Babbar.

The remains of the fort of Dault Khan still exist in Sultanpur.

ਦੋਲਤਗੜ੍ਹ [dōlātgarh] a village, Daulewal, under police station Anandpur of tehsil Una in district Hoshiarpur, situated 32 miles of Garhshankar railway station and 15 miles away from Ropar. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai stands within the settlement of this village. The true Master used to visit this place off and on during the rainy season because there was Guru's small stable of horses at this place. A religious fair is held on Holi every year. Bibi Sant Kaur is looking after this shrine with great devotion. About one ghumaon of land is attached with this holy place on which the gurdwara is built. The shrine has only a hall.

ਦੋਲਤਪਰਸਤ [dōlātparast] *P* دولت پرست mammon worshipper, greedy.

ਦੋਲਤਪੁਰ [dōlātpur] a holy place in memory of Sri Chand about two kōhs away from district Nawan Shahar of Jalandhar division. See **ਟਾਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੰ: 4**.

ਦੋਲਤਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਾ [dōlātḥiẓa] *P* دولت خیزا augmenting wealth, increasing the riches.

ਦੋਲਤਾ [dōltā] midwife of Guru Nanak Dev. "boli bacān dōlātā dai."—*NP*.

ਦੋਲਤਾਬਾਦ [dōlātabad] An important town in the south, falling under Aurangabad district of Hyderabad state. Its old name was Devgiri. This used to be the capital of the Yadavs during the earlier days. Mohammad Bin

Tuglak named it Daultabad. Earlier the fort of Daultabad was very strong and beautiful. Abbul Hasan (Tanashah) was kept as a prisoner in this fort by Aurangzeb in 1687. Chand Minar and Chini Mahal of this fort are still worth seeing. Ellora Caves carved out of the hills near Daultabad are a centre of attraction for many tourists.

ਦੋਲਾਸਾਹ [dōlāsah] a pious person of Gujarat (Punjab). He met Bhai Garhia during the period of the sixth Master, when the former was on his way to Kashmir for preaching Sikhism. Shahdula became a disciple of the sixth Master on listening to the recitation of Sukhmani Sahib and was delighted to meet the Guru. He breathed his last during the period of the tenth Master. He sent an offering of one hundred tolas of gold to Guru Gobind Singh. The name of Gujarat was popularised as Daula Ki Gujarat (Gujarat of Daula) after the name of this holy person.

ਦੋਲਾ ਕੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ [dōla ki gujārat] See **ਦੋਲਾਸਾਹ**. "dōla ki gujrat me basat sulok apar."—*cārīṭī* 255.

ਦੋਲੇਵਾਲ [dōleval], **ਦੋਲੋਵਾਲ** [dōloval] See **ਦੋਲਤਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਦੌੜ [dōṛ] *Sk* दूड़ *n* race. 2 attack, invasion.

ਦੌੜਨਾ [dōṛāna] *v* run, sprint. See **ਦੌੜ**.

ਦੌਸ [dās] *Sk* दाँ *vr* sting, bite, wear armour. 2 *n* act of biting with teeth, biting. 3 armour. 4 *Sk* दाँ *vr* ruin, destroy.

ਦੌਸਕ [dāsak] *adj* stinging, biting. 2 creature, that stings. See **ਦੌਸ**.


ਦੌਸ਼ਨ [dāṣan] *n* act of biting with teeth. 2 armour.

ਦੌਸ਼ਟ [dāṣṭra] *Sk* दाँ *n* tooth, dent. 2 pig, boar.

ਦੌਸ਼ਟਾ [dāṣṭra] *n* molar, grinder tooth. 2 boar's tusk.

ਦੌਗ [dāg] *P* دگ *adj* surprising, astonishing. 2 stupid. 3 burnt. "dāvā jan dāgā."—*cāḍī* 2. 'as if forest-fire has burnt (them).'

ਦੰਗਈ [dāṅgai] *adj* rioting, riotous.

ਦੰਗਲ [dāṅgal] *P* , *n* wrestling arena. 2 battlefield.

ਦੰਗਾ [dāṅga] *n* riot, disturbance, dispute. See ਦੰਗਲ.

ਦੰਗੇਤ [dāṅget], ਦੰਗੇਲ [dāṅgel] *adj* rioting, riotous, quarrelsome.

ਦੰਡ [dāṇḍ] *Skt* दण्ड *vr* warn, fine, punish. 2 *n* club, rod. 3 punishment. 4 fine. 5 a length measure equal to four cubits. 6 a period (duration) of sixty pāls, (one pāl = a ghari = 22.5 minutes). "pārsad chākke ek dāṇḍ vīraj." –*PP*. 7 Yam, god of death. 8 large branch of a tree, bough. 9 See ਦਿੰਦੰਡ.

ਦੰਡਕ [dāṇḍak] *n* person authorised to punish the guilty. 2 a forest called Dandak, named after king Dand son of Ikshvak. Dandakarnaya; it is spread from Vindhya mountain to the bank of river Godavri. While in exile, Ramchandar spent most of his time in this forest. 3 Many poets like Keshav Das etc take it as a kind of a poetic metre. They have used Dandak for Kabitt, but it is a generic name, not a specific one.

The poetic metre having more than 32 matras per foot is termed Matrikdandak while one with 26 matras is named Varandandak. The Karkha Kabitt etc are in Dandak metre.

Just as poets casually write chād for metre, similarly it has become a convention to use dāṇḍak. However, it is not proper because it is difficult to establish which kind of dāṇḍak this is.

ਦੰਡਕਲਾ [dāṇḍakalā] See ਸਵੈਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਦੰਡਕਾਰ [dāṇḍkar] short for ਦੰਡਕਾਰਣ. See ਦੰਡਕ 2.

"dāṇḍkar me sādān sāvāryo." –*cārītr* 97.

ਦੰਡਕਾਰਨਾ [dāṇḍkarnā] *Skt* दण्डकारण्य. See ਦੰਡਕ 2.

ਦੰਡਣ [dāṇḍaṇ] See ਦੰਡਨ.

ਦੰਡਧਰ [dāṇḍdhar], ਦੰਡਧਾਰ [dāṇḍdhar], ਦੰਡਧਾਰੀ [dāṇḍdhari] *adj* authorised to keep a rod. 2 *n* king. 3 Yam, god of death. 4 potter, who keeps

a rod in his hand. 5 ascetic, mendicant. "dāṇḍdhar jāṭdhare pekharo." –*bher m* 5. 6 police constable. 7 mace bearer. 8 some scribe has written dāṇḍ for dāt in Dasam Granth. "bāṇḍo dāṇḍdhari. hānyo kal bhari." –*VN*. 'Varah (incarnation of God) having extra protruding teeth was also killed by death.' 9 Nihang Sikh carrying a heavy club.

ਦੰਡਨ [dāṇḍan] *Skt n* act of punishing, punishment.

ਦੰਡਨੀਯ [dāṇḍniy] *Skt adj* punishable, deserving to be punished.

ਦੰਡਧਾਰਿ [dāṇḍdharī] *adj* holding a club in his hand; club-bearer. 2 *n* god of death, Yamraj. 3 See ਦੰਡਧਾਰੀ. 4 Nihang Sikh bearing a heavy club. 5 mace bearer, gate keeper.

ਦੰਡਵਤ [dāṇḍvāt], ਦੰਡਵਤ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [dāṇḍvāt prāṇam] *n* act of saluting by lying prostrate on the ground, kotow. See ਡੰਡਵਤ.

ਦੰਡਾ [dāṇḍā] *n* staff, club. See ਦੰਡ.

ਦੰਡਾਦੰਡੀ [dāṇḍadāṇḍī] (fighting) with clubs, exchanging blows with clubs.

ਦੰਡਾਧਿਪ [dāṇḍadhīp] *n* ਦੰਡ-ਅਧਿਪ one who is authorized to punish, king, ruler. 2 god of death.

ਦੰਡਾਰ [dāṇḍār] *Skt adj* got punished. 2 *n* intoxicated elephant. 3 potter's wheel. 4 vehicle.

ਦੰਡਿਤ [dāṇḍit] *adj* punished.

ਦੰਡੀ [dāṇḍī] *Skt* दण्डिन् *adj* having a club in hand. 2 *n* king, ruler. 3 Yam. 4 gatekeeper. 5 mace-bearer. 6 mendicant, ascetic. See ਦਿੰਦੰਡੀ. 7 Shiv. 8 Nihang Singh. 9 an eminent Sanskrit scholar, who composed Dashkumar and Kavyadarash. He lived prior to Kalidas.

ਦੰਡਯ [dāṇḍy] *Skt adj* capable of punishing; deserving punishment.

ਦੰਤ [dāt] *Skt n* teeth. *L* dent. "dāt rāsan sāṅgal ghāṣī javāt." –*sāveye sri mukhvak m* 5. The teeth are mainly of two types – cutting teeth, used for cutting, and grinder teeth – used for chewing. 2 number denoting 32, as there are

32 teeth. 3 the word *dāt* has also been used for *datt* which means *ditta* (gave). "surdan *dāt*."—*gyan*. 4 Sometimes *dāt* is also used for *dety* viz.—"avahu veri *dāt* he!"—*sāloh*.

ਦੰਤਈਆ [dātaia] See ਦੰਤਈਆ.

ਦੰਤ ਸ਼ਰਕਰਾ [dāt šarkara] caries, tartar. Its best treatment is to get the teeth cleaned through scratching or scrubbing of deposits by an experienced dentist. Those, who apply salt on their teeth daily and do not allow the scales to be deposited on them, do not suffer from such a disease.

ਦੰਤਕ [dātak] *Sk* *n* teeth. 2 hill top, hillock, high mound.

ਦੰਤਕਥਾ [dātkātha] *n* hearsay; that which has no specific proof but comes from tradition. 2 loose talk.

ਦੰਤਕਾਸ਼ੂ [dātkāṣṭh] *n* twig or walnut bark used for cleaning the teeth.

ਦੰਤਛਦ [dātcḥad] *Sk* ਦੰਤਛਦ *n* lips — which cover the teeth.

ਦੰਤਧਾਰੀ [dātdhari] *n* elephant. 2 See ਦੰਤਧਾਰੀ 8.

ਦੰਤਧਾਵਨ [dātdhavan], ਦੰਤਧਾਵਨੀ [dātdhavni] See ਦਾਤਨ.

ਦੰਤਬਕਰ [dātbakra], ਦੰਤਬਕੁ [dātbakr] *Sk* ਦੰਤਬਕਰ that which has quite large teeth in its mouth.¹ Ruler of Karoosh², son of Vriddhsharma from the womb of Prithukirti. He was Shishupal's brother, and a bitter enemy of Krishan. Krishan killed him in Dathi town. In Purans, he is mentioned as an incarnation of Hiranyakashipu. See ਹਰਿਵੰਸ਼ and ਭਾਗਵਤ. "dātbakr tēb cīt me ētr hi kop bēdhar." —*krisan*. "ute dātbakra ite krisan suro." —*cāritr* 142.

ਦੰਤਰੋਗ [dātrog] دانت‌ال‌toothache; pain in the teeth and molars is felt due to the deposit of

¹ਦੰਤਵਕੁ means one having slanting teeth. Its real name was ਦੰਤਵਕੁ.

²Kroos is the present district of Shahbad.

tartar, growth of caries; or due to the rinsing of mouth with cold water immediately after taking hot milk etc, excessive use of ice, or because of impurities in blood, by formation of pus in the gums, etc. If one has proper digestion and a clean mouth, this disease does not occur at all.

The best treatment for the disease of the teeth and the gums is as follows —

Clean the mouth and the teeth with the root of a twig of neem tree or Akk Plant. Applying of mixture of three drops of Amritdhara with ground alum on the teeth, putting ammonium chloride and lime in a phial, adding a little water in it and then inhaling its fumes. Grinding the mixture of asafoetida, black pepper, camphor, barbrig, salt and applying it on affected parts of the teeth and the gums. Filling this mixture in the cavities is also beneficial. Brushing them with salt daily is useful.

Take equal amount of jasmine leaves, tuantheme pentandra (a weed), piper longum, kurād, kutṭh, bac, roots of long pepper, ginger, chebulic myrobalan, catechu and grinding the mixture into a fine powder. Application of this powder on the teeth and the molars is very effective.

Take flowers of ਧਾਵਾ [dhava], māi, jēg-hārā, galnut of oak, betelnut, pomegranate flowers, madder (rubia munjista), gypsum, cardamom, catechu, parched alum, emblic myrobalan, selākhri, ਬੋਲ [bol], sandalwood dust, camphor, parched almond skin and roots of calotropis procera, clax of small sea shells, all in equal measure, grind and store them in jars. Applying this tooth powder twice a day (morning and evening) will keep you free from all kinds of dental diseases. If the disease of the teeth is not treated by this method, they should be got extracted by an experienced

dentist and cavity got filled with gold or silver. "dātrog aru darhpiṛ gān."—*cārītr* 405.

ਦੰਤਲੀ [dāṭli] *adj* long-toothed. See ਦੰਤੁਰ.

ਦੰਤਵਕਤ੍ਰ [dāṭavaktra], ਦੰਤਵਕ੍ਰ [dāṭvakr] See ਦੰਤਬਕ੍ਰ.

ਦੰਤਵੀਜ [dāṭvij] *Skt n* that has seeds like teeth.

ਦੰਤਾਯੁਧ [dāṭayudh] *Skt n* that which has teeth as its weapon.

ਦੰਤਾਰ [dāṭar], ਦੰਤਾਰਾ [dāṭara], ਦੰਤਾਲ [dāṭal] *Skt* ਦੰਤੁਰ *adj* having projected teeth. 2 *n* elephant. "māno gajj jūṭte dātare dātare."—*VN*. 'as if long-toothed elephants fight producing a roaring sound.'

ਦੰਤਾਲਯ [dāṭalay] house for teeth, mouth.

ਦੰਤਾਵਲਿ [dāṭavalī] *n* ਦੰਤ-ਆਵਲਿ line of teeth.

ਦੰਤਿ [dāṭi] *n* elephant. See ਦੰਤੀ. "set dāṭi māgaṛke bahu."—*prichat*.

ਦੰਤਿਨਿ [dāṭini], ਦੰਤਿਨੀ [dāṭini] *n* army of elephants.—*sānama*.

ਦੰਤੀ [dāṭi] *Skt* दन्तिन् *adj* long toothed. 2 *n* elephant.

ਦੰਤੁ [dāṭu] *n* demon. "sābh dāṭu sāghaṭṭe."—*BG*. 2 tooth-powder. "damodaru dāṭu lei."—*asa m* 1. 3 See ਦੰਤ.

ਦੰਤੁਰ [dāṭur], ਦੰਤੁਲ [dāṭul], ਦੰਤੁਲਾ [dāṭula] See ਦੰਤਾਰ.

ਦੰਤੋਯਾ [dāṭeya] See ਦੰਤੋਈਆ.

ਦੰਤੋਯਾਰਿ [dāṭeyārī], ਦੰਤੋਯਾਰਿ [dāṭeyārī] *n* elephant's enemy, lion.—*sānama*.

ਦੰਦ [dād] See ਦੰਤ *P* ۱۱۱. 2 *adj* giver, bestower, provider. "dukhdād he sukhkād ji."—*kālki*. 'causing pain and destroying pleasure.' 3 See ਦੰਦ. 4 *P* ۱۱۱, penniless, penurious, indigent.

ਦੰਦੋਈਆ [dādāia] *n* stinging creature, wasp, yellow hornet.

ਦੰਦ ਖੋਟੇ ਕਰਨੇ [dād khaṭe kārne] *v* give a crushing blow so as to make the other not dare to confront again.

ਦੰਦਖੰਡ [dādkhāṇḍ] *n* part of a tooth, piece of ivory. "dādkhāṇḍ kite rasī."—*asa m* 1.

ਦੰਦਘਸਾਈ [dādghasai] payment in cash given

to Brahmans after feeding them for the benefit of the soul of a dead ancestor. The Hindus, who feast the Brahmans in the name of their ancestors believe that a Brahman who has chewed the food under his teeth for their forefathers, must be rewarded for his effort.

ਦੰਦਣ [dādāṇ] *n* lock jaw, trismus, unconscious locking of the teeth in such a way that nothing can be put in the mouth. See ਮੁਰਛਾ.

ਦੰਦਨ [dādān] See ਦੰਦਣ. 2 The word dādān has also been used for dvādin which means fighting by biting. "mādhudādān-ni mukh te adī bhāṇijjīe. jacar kahiṛe pun sādēdr kahiṛjīe. sātru sādēd ko tāke āt bākhanīe. ho sākāl tupāk ke nam prābin pāchanīe."—*sānama*. 'Krishan having a teeth fight with the demon Madhu; his wife — Yamuna, grass grown from it; deer grazing it; its lord — Indar; its enemy — gun.'

ਦੰਦਲ [dādāl] *adj* toothed. 2 See ਦੰਤਾਲ.

ਦੰਦਾ [dāda] *n* sharp tooth of a saw etc.

ਦੰਦਾਨ [dādān] See ਦੰਦ.

ਦੰਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਘਾਹ ਲੈਣਾ [dādā vicc ghah lēṇa] *v* seek shelter with folded hands and a straw of grass in the mouth in order to show that the refuge seeker is helpless like an animal. "jīn dātān ghās ghāyo bāl hāyo."—*krīṣān*.

ਦੰਦੀ [dādi] See ਦੰਤੀ. 2 within the teeth. "dādi melu nā kātu mān."—*var sor m* 1. sense — 'inedibles are not eaten.'

ਦੰਪਤਿ [dāpatī], ਦੰਪਤੀ [dāpti] *Skt* दम्पती *n* couple, husband and wife.

ਦੰਫ [dāph] *n* hypocrisy, false ostentation. 2 See ਦਫਨ.

ਦੰਫਾਨ [dāphan] *n* act of hypocrisy, dissimulation. 2 cheating, deceiving, betraying. "sādhīrakāl kārāṇī sābhī vāṛta jīu sāphī dāphan."—*sar m* 5. 'As a fisherman sits still to catch fish and entraps the aquarians by alluring them with the bait of meat, food etc, similarly hypocrites

exploit people under the garb of religious rites/rituals.'

ਦੰਭ [dābh] *Skt* दम् and दम्प् *vr* cheat, saw, slit, gather. 2 *n* dissimulation, pretence. 3 conceit, guile.

ਦੰਭਾਰੀ [dābhari] ਦੰਭ-ਅਰੀ *adj* enemy of dissimulation. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "bole śri dābhari."—*NP*.

ਦੰਭੀ [dābhi] *Skt* दम्भिन् *adj* dissimulator. 2 deceitful, guileful.

ਦੰਮ [dām] See ਦਮ. 2 See ਦਮ. 3 *Skt* दम् weight equivalent to sixteen one-paisa coins. 4 Bhai Gurdas has mentioned money as dām. "tē vihā de dām le ikk rupāia."—*BG*.

ਦੰਮਲ [dāmāl] *n* drum, two-sided drum. 2 rich man, wealthy person.

ਦੰਮਾਦੰਮਿ [dāmadāmi] *adv* always, at all times. "maia mānāhu nā visrē, māge dāmadāmi."—*sava m 5*.

ਦੰਮੁ [dāmu] breath, respite. See ਦਮ. "jīcaru vici dāmu hē, tīcaru nā cetāi."—*var biha m 3*. 2 See ਦਮ.

ਦਯਨੀ [daydhani] Some ignorant scribe has used this word in Shastarnammala for dvīpāni (army of elephants). See section 442. ਦਯਾਇਕਰ [dyaikar] *adv* by procuring for someone, by assisting in getting. "bāhu dhān dyaikar."—*carritr 262*.

ਦਯਾਰਦਨੀ [dyardani] See ਦਿਜਗ ਦਯਾਰਦਨੀਅੰ.

ਦਯੁ [dyu] *Skt* *n* day. 2 sky. 3 fire. 4 heaven.

ਦਯੁਚਰ [dyucar] existing/living/flying in the sky; birds, sun, stars, arrows etc.

ਦਯੁਤਿ [dyuti] *Skt* द्युत् *vr* shine. 2 *n* flash of light. 3 ray. 4 praise, glory, grace.

ਦਯੁਪ [dyup] See ਦਯੁਪਤਿ. 2 See ਦਿਪ.

ਦਯੁਪਤਿ [dyupati] *n* master of the day, sun.

ਦਯੁਮਣਿ [dyumani] *n* gem of the day, sun.

ਦਯੁ [dyu] *Skt* *adj* gambler.

ਦਯੁਤ [dyut] *Skt* *n* gambling. 2 game, played by staking money.

ਦਯੁਤਕਾਰ [dyutkar] *adj* gambler.

ਦਯੁਨ [dyun] *Skt* *adj* grieved, in distress, sorrowful. 2 feeble.

ਦਯੋਸ [dyos] *n* day, daytime. "dyos nīsa sasi sur kē dip."—*cādi 1*.

ਦਯੋਸਈਸ [dyosais] *n* lord of the day, sun.

ਦਯੋਤ [dyot] *Skt* *n* light, radiance. "dyot karcāḍ māhi."—*NP*. 'as there is light in the sun.' See ਚੰਡਾਸੁ. 2 sunshine, sunlight.

ਦਯੋਤਕ [dyotak] *Skt* *adj* producing light. 2 who shows, who tells.

ਦਯੋਤਨ [dyotan] *Skt* *n* act of producing light/radiance. 2 lamp. 3 *adj* shining.

ਦੁਉਣ [drauṇ] See ਦੁਉਣ.

ਦੁਸ਼ਾ [draṣṭa] *adj* onlooker. 2 producing light.

ਦੁਹੀ [drahi] See ਦੁਹੀ.

ਦੁਦਨੀ [dradni] *n* army of elephants.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਪ [drap] See ਦਰਪ.

ਦੁਬ [drab], ਦੁਬ [drabu] *Skt* दृव *n* wealth. 2 provision, thing, object. "arēthu drabu dekhu kachu sāḡi nahi cālā."—*dhāna m 5*. 3 See ਦਰਬ.

ਦੁਭ [drabh] See ਦਰਭ.

ਦੁਮਕ [drāmāk], ਦੁਮਦੁਮ [drāmdrām] *onom* thumping sound of drums etc. "drām drām drāmki mīrdāga."—*NP*.

ਦੁਵ [drav] *Skt* (ਦੁ *vr* run, flow) *n* flow. 2 thaw. 3 race. 4 impulse, excitation. 5 *adj* nonviscous like water.

ਦੁਵਣ [dravāṇ] *Skt* *n* sense of flowing, flow. 2 act of going/running, race. 3 act of melting or feeling pity. 4 state of having soft corner in mind, melting of the heart. "anik jātān kārī atām nāhi drāvē."—*sukhmāni*. "gurbaṇi sunāt mera mān drāvīa."—*kan ā m 4*. 5 See ਦੁਵਿਣ.

ਦੁਵਣਾ [dravṇa] See ਦੁਵਣ.

ਦੁਵਰਾ [dravta], ਦੁਵਰੁ [dravtvā] *n* sense of being as fluid as water, fluidity. 2 act of feeling pity/being compassionate.

ਦੁਵਰ [dravar] See ਦੁਵਿਰ.

ਦੁਵਿਆ [dravia] See ਦੁਵੀਭੂਤ.

ਦੁਵਿਣ [dravin] *Skt* *n* wealth. 2 gold. 3 strength. power. "choḍ rāṇ bhajet dravin gāṇ."—*kalki*.

ਦੁਵਿਤ [dravir] *Skt* *n* a territory in the south, which extends from the south of Orissa to Rameshwar on the eastern coast of the ocean. 2 resident of Dravid. 3 a class of Brahmins, having subcastes of Gurjar and Maharashtar.

ਦੁਵੀਭੂ [dravibhu], ਦੁਵੀਭੂਤ [dravibhut] *adj* liquefied, melted. 2 merciful, compassionate.

ਦੁਵਜ [dravy] *Skt* *n* wealth. 2 material, object. 3 See ਦਰਬ and ਦੁਵ.

ਦੁਵਜ ਵਾਚਕ ਸੰਗਤ [dravy vacak sāgya] a name qualified by a signifier as, for example, ਕਲਗੀਧਰ [kalgidhar], ਬਾਜਾਂਵਾਲਾ [bajāvala], ਚਕੁਪਰ [cakradhar], ਪਿਨਾਕੀ [pinaki] etc.

ਦੁਕ [drak], ਦੁਗ [drag] *Skt* *adv* immediately, quickly, at once.

ਦੁਵ [drav] *Skt* *n* flow. 2 act of feeling pity. 3 dripping.

ਦੁਵਕ [dravak] *adj* liquefying, diluting. 2 affecting the mind. 3 *n* borax. 4 gem that shines in the moonlight. 5 purgative.

ਦੁਵਰ [dravar] *adj* pertaining to Dravid territory. See ਦੁਵਿਤ. 2 *n* This word is also used for Dravid territory, as in. "mohānsīgh suput subh dravar desāhi es."—*cārītr* 84.

ਦੁਵਿਤੀ [draviri] *Skt* cardamom grown in Dravid territory.

ਦ੍ਰਿ [dri] *Skt* *v* break, slip, separate.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ [driś] *Skt* *v* see, think of future, worry. 2 *n* act of seeing. 3 eyes. "jis ke nahi anikta driś me."—*GPS*. "nāmo sārēbdriśā."—*jāpu*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ [driṣat] *Skt* *adj* seen. 2 visible, evident.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਉ [driṣṭau] *adj* viewed. 2 visible, within sight. "driṣṭau kachu sāgi nā jāi."—*sar pātal* m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਕੁਟ [driṣṭakut] *Skt* deep intrigue. 2 hidden meaning contained in phrases, not easily

understood. See ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਮਾਨ [driṣṭaman] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਮਾਨ *adj* visible, evident. "driṣṭaman hr sāgal mīthena."—*maru solhe* m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਇਆ [driṣṭāia] came into sight, viewed. 2 made visible, showed. "guri driṣṭāia sabbhi thai."—*maru solhe* m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਗਿਓ [driṣṭāgio] came into sight. "udran driṣṭāgio."—*gūp* m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਂਤ [driṣṭāt] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਂਤ *n* example, illustration. 2 scripture, sacred book, code of law. 3 a figurative expression, in which comparison is made with an identical object to explain the illustration. In other words explanation of comparable object is called driṣṭāt expression.

Example:

bhārie hāthu peru tēnu deh,
pani dhote utarāsu kheh,
mut pāliti kēpāru hox,
de sabuṇu lāie ohu dhor,
bhārie mātī papa kē sāgi,
ohu dhope nāve kē rāg.

—*jāpu*.

re mēn! esi hāri siu priti kārī
jesi jāl kāmlehi,
lēhri nālī pēchārie bhi vīgse āsnehī...
re mēn! esi hāri siu priti kārī
jesi māchuli nūr,...
bīnu jāl ghārī nā jivāi
prēbhu jānē ābhpir,
re mēn! esi hāri siu priti kārī
jesi catrīk meh,
sār bhārī thāl hāriavle
īk būd nā pāvāi keh,...
re mēn! esi hāri siu priti kārī
jesi jāl dudh hox,
avāṭāṇu āpē khāve dudh kēu
khāpānī nā deī,...
re mēn! esi hāri siu priti kārī

jesi cakvi sur,
khiru pəlu nid nə sovəi jāne duri həjuri...
—sri २ m 1.

jiu barəku pi khiru əghave,
jiu nirdhən dhən dekhī sukh pave,
trikhavēt jəl pivēt thādha,
tiū həri sēgi ihu mən bhina jiu,
jiu ədhiare dipək prəgasa,
bharta citvət purən asa,
mili pritəm jiu hot ənēda
tiū həri rēgi mən rēgina jiu.

—majh m 5.

suami ko grihu jiū sādā
suan təjət nahi nīṭ,
nanək ih bidhi həri bhəjəu
ikmən hori ikcīt,
tirəth brət əru dan kəri
mən mēhi dhərə gumanu,
nanək nīhphəl jat tih
jiu kūcər isnanu.

—s m 9.

pun grikhəm rītu kino jora,
təpət bhəi əṭi se cəhū ora,
təpəhi rīda jīm mətərdhari,
tiū təpgəi bhumika sari.
bəhit jor sō təpət sāmira,
jo tapəhi nər nari šərira,
jiū khəl ucərəhi bəcən kuḍhali,
rīda təpədet rīs nali.
martēḍ ki cēḍ mērica,
dukhi jiv ləghu talən bica,
jiū jəg bhəgəṭihin he prani,
jənəm mārən mēhi nīṭ dukh-khani.
suke jəl kərdəm bihrani,
jən premi ur sikh sikhani.
səhit dhuri bəhu bhrmāt bəghure,
jiū mēti bhrmāt bina guru pure.
mrigtriṣṇa ko herəhi nira,
dərət mrig nēhi pavəhi nira,
jiū mən viṣyəsukhən hit dhai,

tripət nə hot nə thirta pai.
pəsu pēchi herəhī təruchaya,
bəsehī təpətəhi te sukh paya,
bəhut jəgət dukh te jigyasi,
jiū mil sətəṣgəti sukhraṣi.
bhavəhi bəhu sitəṭta pani,
bhag jəge jiū guru ki bani.
əs grikhəm mēhī sri jəgsai,
bīcərət lila kərət suhai.

—NP.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਂਤਕਰ [driṣṭāntkar] In Shastarnammala, some scribe has incorrectly written driṣṭāntkar for duṣṭāntkar. See ਦੁਸ਼ਟਾਂਤਕਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਨਾ [driṣṭāna], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਨਿਓ [driṣṭāniō] came into sight, came to notice. “jesa sa, tesa driṣṭāna.”—sukhmāni. “kəvənu rup driṣṭāniō?”—sar m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਰ [driṣṭar] adj worth seeing. “eko pəsra duja kəh driṣṭar?”—sukhmāni.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਰੀ [driṣṭari] seen, viewed. 2 is visible; appears. “jeso sa, teso driṣṭari.”—kan m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਰੋ [driṣṭarō] is being seen, is visible. “nirgun te sərgun driṣṭarō.”—bavən.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [driṣṭi] *Sk* दृष्टि *n* vision, sight. “driṣṭi ave səbh ekākar.”—gəu m 5. 2 eyes. 3 thinking, insight. 4 See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ ਅਨੁਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ ਅਨੁਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [driṣṭi əndriṣṭi] sense of being visible and invisible, state of being apparent and missing. “avənu javənu driṣṭi əndriṣṭi. agraṭari dhari səbh sriṣṭi.”—sukhmāni.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਗੋਚਰ [driṣṭigocər] adj which can come into sight; which can be known by looking.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਬੰਦ [driṣṭibād], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਬੰਧ [driṣṭibādh] *n* which is closed to sight. According to Tantar Shastar, an activity because of which objects, not seen as they are in reality, appear to be different ones. “driṣṭibād kərti əs bhəi.”—cəritr 351. 2 sleight of hand, due to which reality can't be judged by the people.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਭੋਗ [drisəṭibhog] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਭੋਗ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਮਾਨ [drisəṭīman] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਮਾਨ.

"drisəṭīman sabh binsie."—*brīla m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ [drisṭi] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਜਾ [drisṭija] *adj* born of sight. "amīu teri drisṭija he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇਹ [drisṭeh] has seen, is seen, appears. "nirmal drisṭeh."—*brīla m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇਣ [drisṭeṇ] by viewing, by seeing. "māno drisṭeṇ mithia."—*gatha*. 'Falsehood of vanishable objects becomes apparent on seeing them.'

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇਤਾ [drisṭeta] is visible. "jāb ākaru rhu kachu nā drisṭeta."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇ [drisṭe] is viewed, is seen. "drisṭe ek sarāb me soi."—*sāloh*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੰਗਨਾ [drisṭāṅna] coming into sight. "amīodhar drisṭāṅna."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Bliss is only achieved through His Grace.'

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੰਤ [drisṭāt], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੰਤਿ [drisṭātī] appears, is visible. "drisṭāt eko suniāt eko."—*var jet*. 2 sees, views. "nāh drisṭātī jāmdutānāh."—*sahas m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਵਤੀ [drisṭvati] See ਘੋਖਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [drisṣi], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ [drisṣi] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ and ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ. *n* vision, sight. 2 light, brightness. 3 scripture, holy book. 4 eyes.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ [drisṣṭ] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [drisṣṭi] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿਭੋਗ [drisṣṭibhog] *n* act of copulation by sight; voyeurism. "drisṣṭibhog ki ih thā riti."—*NP*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਯ [drisṣy] *adj* which can be viewed; which can be seen with eyes. 2 worth-seeing. 3 beautiful. 4 *n* worth-seeing objects. 5 play, drama.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਯ ਕਾਵਯ [drisṣy kavy] a happening or an event that can be acted on stage.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਯਮਾਨ [drisṣyman] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਮਾਨ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਕ [drik], ਦ੍ਰਿਗ [drig] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰਿਕ *n* eyes. 2 indicative

of two, because there are two eyes. "sōmāt som १ tatt mīle drig rutt sabbhe jāg māḡal chaya."—*GV 6*. 'the birth year of Guru Nanak Dev 1526.'

ਦ੍ਰਿਗੀ [drigī] *adj* having eyes. 2 *n* deer; stag that has beautiful eyes.—*sānama*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਗੰਚਲ [drigācāl] *Skt* दृगञ्चल *n* दृग-अञ्चल eye-lid. "cakh jin cācāl nācāt drigācāl."—*GPS*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਭ [driḍh] *Skt* *adj* tight, not loose. 2 hard, firm. 3 mighty. 4 fearless. 5 certain. 6 *n* iron. 7 Lord Vishnu. 8 son of Dhritrashtra.

ਦ੍ਰਿਭਮੁਸ਼੍ਟਿ [driḍhmuṣṭi] sword with a strong grip. 2 miser, who does not spare a penny.

ਦ੍ਰਿਭਵਤੀ [driḍhvati] *n* Bhisham Pitama — firm in resolve. 2 Guru Arjan Dev. 3 Guru Tegbahadur. 4 Guru Gobind Singh.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤ [drit] *Skt* दृत् *adj* respected, honoured. 2 torn, split.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿ [driti] *Skt* दृति *n* leather bag. 2 leather bag for carrying water. 3 small boat for crossing a river. 4 fish. 5 leather around the neck of an ox or a cow. 6 rain cloud.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿਪੁਟ [dritipuṭ] *n* leather bucket, contraption.

ਦ੍ਰਿਦਿ [dridi] See ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿ 3. "dridi sagar te lehu ubar."—*sāloh*. 'Liberate (us) in the guise of a boat.'

ਦ੍ਰਿਦ੍ਰ [dridr] See ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਬ [drib] See ਦ੍ਰਿਵ. "akhutṭ tuṭṭ dribakā."—*gyan*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਬਹਾ [drib-ha] *n* one who snatches objects from others; thug.—*sānama*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤ [drit] See ਦ੍ਰਿਭ. "drit bhagatī sārī jiu."—*gāu chāt m 3*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤੀਆ [dritiā] has made sure; determined, made to believe firmly. "dharamu kārhu khāṭu karam dritiā."—*brīla a m 4*. 2 firm believer. 3 causing to ascertain. "simriti sāstrā namu dritiā."—*brīla a m 4*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤਤਾ [dritta] *Skt* दृढता *n* firmness, strength.

ਸੋਮ (som) 1, tatt 5, drig 2, ruttā 6.

2 hardness. 3 stability, persistence.
4 irrevocable faith. "esi driṛṭa take hoṛ."—*gāu*
a m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਧਨਾ [driṛḍhəṇva], ਦ੍ਰਿੜਧਨੀ [driṛḍhəṇvi] *Skt*
ਦ੍ਰੁਧਨਿਨ੍ *adj* who has an inflexible bow. 2 *n*
Guru Gobind Singh. 3 Arjun.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਵੈ [driṛṇvə] See ਦਿੜਵੈ 2.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਾਉਣਾ [driṛaṇa] *v* cause to have firm faith,
ensure firm belief. "guri pure namu
driṛaṛa."—*sri m 4 vāṇjara*. "ape bhagətī
driṛamā."—*sor a m 4*.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜੈਤ [driṛēt] causing one to have firm
faith. "driṛēt namā tājēt lobhā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜ੍ਹ [driṛḥ] See ਦ੍ਰਿੜ੍ਹ.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [driṛhayau] made to believe firmly.
"guri namu driṛhayau."—*savēye m 5 ke*.

ਦ੍ਰੁ [dru] *vr* harm, repent, go, run, flow.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟ [druṣaṭ] See ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟ. "druṣaṭ dut hārī kaḍhe
chaṛi."—*bṛla m 5*. 2 See ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟਾ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟਾ [druṣṭa] *Skt* ਫੇੜਿ *adj* who opposes, who
makes jealous. "druṣṭa sakhā sājanāh."—*sahas*
m 5. 2 *n* enemy, foe.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟਾਈ [druṣṭai] *n* jealousy. 2 *adj* having
jealousy, jealous. "kam krodh druṣṭai."—*bavān*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹ [druḥ] See ਦ੍ਰੋਹ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹਣ [druḥaṇ], ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣ [druḥiṇ] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣ *n*
Brahma; four-faced One. "druḥaṇ gṛis gāyo
dḥig viṣnu."—*NP*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣਸ [druḥiṇes] Brahma and Shiv. 2 Lord
of Brahma, the Creator.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹੀ [druhi] *adj* jealous, rival, opponent. 2 *Skt*
n daughter.

ਦ੍ਰੁਕ [druḥ], ਦ੍ਰੁਕ [drūḥ] *onom* sound produced by
a drum or a kettledrum etc. "druḥke nīṣanā."
—*gyan*. "nīṣan drūke."—*cāḍī 2*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗਤਿ [druḡaṭi] See ਦ੍ਰੁਗਤਿ. "jāhā durāḡ kālḡhāt
ko rakhyo druḡaṭi bānāi."—*cāṛitr 203*. 'fort
made of gold (or silver), difficult to get in.'

ਦ੍ਰੁਗਮ [druḡam] See ਦ੍ਰੁਗਮ. 2 sense — tenth
opening. "āḡam druḡam gāṛi rāṇo bas."—*bher*

a kabīr. 3 bliss, beatitude.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗੰਧ [druḡādh] See ਦ੍ਰੁਗੰਧ. "rudhīr druḡādhā."
—*gāthā*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗੰਧਤ [druḡādhāt] *adj* stinking, having bad
odour, malodorous.

ਦ੍ਰੁਘਣ [druḡhaṇ] *Dg n* Brahma — four-faced
One. See ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ [drujan] See ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ and ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ [drujan] to bad persons. "saj sənāh drujan
dālēḡe."—*ākal*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜੈ [drujə] See ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜੋਧਨ [drujodhan] See ਦ੍ਰੁਜੋਧਨ. "drujodhan se
mandhari."—*ākal*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਤ [druṭ] *Skt adj* liquefied, molten. 2 *adj* quick
to move, active. 3 *adv* immediately, quickly.
"jāvahu druṭ pun ēye."—*NP*. 4 *n* musical tune
faster than the medium, doubleness, two times.
5 tom cat. 6 scorpion.

ਦ੍ਰੁਤਵਿਲੰਬਿਤਾ [druṭvilāḡita] See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਤ [druṭaṭ] See ਦ੍ਰੁਪਦ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਤੀਸ [druṭtis] husband of Dropadi, Arjun.
"rāṭimāni druṭtis."—*cāṛitr 137*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਦ [druṭad] son of Prishat, ruler of North
Panchal, belonging to the lunar dynasty. He
was father of Dhrihtduman, Shikhandi and
Krishna (Dropadi). He was also named as
Yagyasen. He was killed by Dron on the
fourteenth day of the battle of Mahabharat.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮ [druṃ] *Skt n* a tree. "druṃ ki chāṛa nīḥcāṛ
gṛīh bādḥiā."—*asa m 5*. 2 Kuber; lord of the
riches. 3 son of Krishan from the womb of
Rukmini. 4 a tree named Parijaat in the forest
of the deities.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਾਰਿ [druṃarī] *n* tree's enemy, elephant.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [druṃ aṛi aṛi aṛi]—*sānāmā*.
tree's enemy — elephant; its enemy — tiger; its
enemy — gun.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਸਪੁਰ [druṃsapur] tree laden with fruit. "druṃ
sapur jīu nīve."—*savēye m 2 ke*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਛਾਇਆ [druṃchāṛiā], ਦ੍ਰੁਮਛਾਯਾ [druṃchāyā]

shadow of a tree, sense – transitory objects; ever changing situation. “mrīgtrīṣṇa drumchara.”—*brīla m 5*.

ਦੁਮਜ [drumaj] *n* grown from a tree, fruit. “yāhī soi drumjahī jume trīy ko dayo.”—*cārītr 209*. ‘It is the same fruit.’ 2 gun’s stock made from a tree.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਮਜ ਨਾਇਕ [drumaj naik] wood obtained from a tree, its chief – wood of walnut.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਮਜ ਬਾਸਨੀ [drumaj basni] *n* stock (of a gun) produced from a tree; gun – fitted in it.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਮਨੀ [drumani] *n* the earth, on which trees grow.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਮਨੀਜ [drumnij], ਦੁਮਨੀਜਾ [drumnija] *n* earth on which trees grow; grass etc grown on the earth.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਮਨੀਜਾਰ [drumnijacār] earth, grass grown on it, deer grazing on it.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਮਾਰਿ [drumarī] *n* tree’s enemy, elephant. 2 axe. 3 storm, violent wind. 4 carpenter. 5 fire.

ਦੁਮਿਲਾ [drumila] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 7.

ਦੁਲਭ [drulabh] See ਦੁਰਲਭ. “cīrākal pai drulabh deh.”—*ram m 5*.

ਦੁਹ [droh] *Skt* दुह् *vr* feel jealous, wait for the moment to kill. 2 *n* enmity. 3 feeling of vicious thinking, malafide intention. “pārdroh kārēt vīkar nīda.”—*sar m 5*.

ਦੁਹਦ [drohād] Some ignorant scribe has written this word for ਦੁਰਹਿਦ. “des vides dekhne drohād.”—*NP*. ‘to look for ill-intentioned mean people in the country and abroad.’

ਦੁਹੀ [drohi] *Skt* दोहिन् *adj* envious, wishing ill. “pārdrohi thāg māra.”—*brīha chāt m 4*. 2 *n* enemy, foe.

ਦੁਣ [dron] *Skt* *n* wooden bowl. 2 a measure equal to 32 seers. 3 bowl made of leaves. 4 tree. 5 In Purans, a mountain, on which Vishalyakarni plant is grown. See ਸਰਬੋਖਧਿ ਪਰਵਤ. 6 banana. 7 Dronacharya. In Mahabharat,

there lived a sage named Bhardwaj on the bank of Ganges. Once his semen got discharged at the sight of the nymph Ghritasi, which he kept in a wooden bowl. The son born from it was named as Dron. Dron got training in arms from Agnivesh – a disciple of Bhardwaj and was married to Kripa – daughter of Sharadvan, who gave birth to a son – Ashvthama. Dron was also trained in missile-like weapons by Parashuram, who lived on Mahendra Hills. Sons of Dhrītrāshtra – Duryodhan etc and sons of Pandu – Yudhishta, Bhīm etc were made disciples of Dron by Bhīshma Pitāhma. Dron was respectfully made to stay in the palace with great respect. He was on the side of Kauravs in the Mahabharat war and was killed by Dhrīṣṭadyuman. “bhāe droṇ senapātī senpalā. bhāyō ghor yuddhā tāhā tō kalā.”—*jānmejay. 8* bowl. “bhār bhār droṇ sroṇ āru meda pivāt bhūt sākamā.”—*sāloh*.

ਦੁਣਅਰਿ [droṇarī] *n* enemy of Dron – Dhrīṣṭadyuman.

ਦੁਣਸਿੱਖ [droṇsikkh] *n* disciple of Dronacharya – Arjun.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਣਕੀ [droṇki] *n* born from a wooden-bowl – Dronacharya. “kīyo droṇki jāyō māhājuddh suddhā.”—*VN*. See ਦੁਣ.

ਦੁਣਜ [droṇaj] *n* son of Dron, Ashvthama.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਣਜ ਪਿਤਾ [droṇaj pītā] father of Ashvthama – Dronacharya.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਣਰਿਪੁ [droṇripu] See ਦੁਣਅਰਿ.

ਦੁਣਚਲ [droṇacāl] See ਦੁਣ 5.

ਦੁਣਚਾਰਯ [droṇacarāy] See ਦੁਣ 7.

ਦੁਣਿ [droṇi] *n* son of Dron—Ashvthama. “nāhī bhikhām droṇ kripa āru droṇi.”—*cāḍī 1*. 2 mountain range. 3 an ancient measure of weight equal to 128 non-standard seers.

ਦੁਣ [dron] See ਦੁਣ.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਤੀ [dropti] See ਦ੍ਰੋਪਤੀ. "jīu pākārī dropti dustā ani."—*nāṭ 3 m 4*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦਸੁਤ [dropadsut] son of Drupad — Dhrishtadyuman.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ [dropdi] See ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ. "dropdi ləja nīvarī udharāṇ."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਤ [drot] See ਦੋਤ, ਦੁਵਿਤ and ਦੁਵਤ.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਿ [droni] *n* son of Dron, Ashvthama.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ [dropdi] Krishna, daughter of king Drupad. She was wife of the five Pandavs. See ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦ. There is a tale in Mahabharat that king Drupad made a revolving mechanical fish and pledged that he, who would pierce the eye of the fish with his arrow, would wed Krishna. Arjun succeeded in his maiden attempt and reached home alongwith Dropadi. As advised by their mother all the five brothers took Dropadi as their common wife. Dropadi delivered five sons, one each of the five husbands. These sons were — Prativindhya from Yudhishtar, Shrutsum from Bhimsen, Shrutkirat from Arjun, Shataniko from Nakul and Shrutkarma from Sahdev.

When king Yudhishtar lost his empire in the gamble, Dropadi was also staked and lost. Duryodhan called for Dropadi from the palace to the gambling house through Dushasan and ordered to strip off her clothes. At that time the helpless and desperate Dropadi prayed to the Creator and was thus saved from being unclothed. "kappāṛ koṭ usarīṇu thakke dut nā parāvśādi."—*BG*. See ਦ੍ਰੋਸ਼ਸਨ and ਦੁਰਜੋਧਨ. Pandavs took Dropadi alongwith them while in exile to the Himalaya and she breathed her last alongwith her husbands.

ਦ੍ਰ [dv], ਦ੍ਰਾ [dva] *adj* two. 2 *adv* both.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ [dvadāṣ] *adj* two plus ten, twelve — 12. 2 See ਦੁਆਦਸ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਅਕਰ [dvadāṣ akṣar], ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਅੱਖਰ [dvadāṣ akkhar] "īkākār sātī namu sātī gur prāsādī."

2 According to Purans — "onamo bhagvate vasu devay."

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸਸਿਲਾ [dvadās-silā], ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸਸੇਵਾ [dvadās-seva] See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ, ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸੇਵਾ and ਦੁਆਦਸ ਭੂਸਣ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸਕੋਣ [dvadāṣkoṇ] *adj* having twelve corners, dodecagon.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸਭੂਸਣ [dvadāṣbhūṣaṇ] See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਭੂਸਣ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ [dvadās mahavak] See ਮਹਾਵਾਕ 4.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [dvadās mudra] See ਦੁਆਦਸਿ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਲੋਚਨ [dvadās locan] having twelve eyes, having six faces, Kharanan — son of Shiv who had six heads.

ਦ੍ਰਾਪਰ [dvapār] See ਦੁਆਪਰ and ਯੁਗ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰ [dvar] See ਦੁਆਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਕਾ [dvarka] See ਦੁਆਰਾਵਤੀ. "dvarka nāgri kahe ke māgol."—*tlīg namdev*.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਕਾਦਾਸ [dvarkadas] descendant of Guru Amar Das, who, alongwith Bhai Garhia, reached Bakala and anointed Guru Tegbahadur as the Guru. 2 See ਮਹਾਦੇਵੀ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਕਾਬ [dvarkab] sea near Dvarka; ocean touching Gujarat.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਪ [dvarap], ਦ੍ਰਾਰਪਾਲ [dvarpal] See ਦੁਆਰਪਾਲ.

2 According to Tantar Shastar, there are four janitors of Kali Durga, goddess of power viz., Ganesh in the east, Kshetarpal in the west, Vatuk in the south and Yogini in the north.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਵਤੀ [dvarvati] *n* Dwarvati, Dwarika.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਵਤੀ ਨਾਇਕ [dvarvati nāik] *n* hero of Dwarika, Lord Krishan.—*sānama*.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਵਤੀ ਨਾਇਕਨਨਿ ਜਾਰਰ ਪਤਿ ਸਤ੍ਰ [dvarvati nāikānāni jār pātī sātī]—*sānama*. heroine of Krishan — Yamuna, flowing on the earth; grass grown on it; deer grazing the grass; king of the deer — the tiger; its enemy — the gun.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਾ [dvara] See ਦੁਆਰ. 2 *part* through, by means of. "guru dvara gūṇ prapāt hoī."—*GPS*. 3 See ਮਹਾਦੇਵੀ.

¹It is also pronounced as dvarika.

ਦੁਰਾਵਤੀ [dvaravati] town having a number of entrance gates. 2 a town on the sea-shore in Kathiawarh of Baroda state in the territory of Bombay. It is one of the seven sacred pilgrim centres of the Hindus. It remained the capital of Yadavs for long. It is said that the ocean submerged Dwarka (existing at that time) on the seventh day after Krishan left this mortal world. The existing town was founded afterwards. Dwarka is situated 270 miles west of Baroda. There is an elegant temple here, in which idol of Krishan as "Ranchor" has been installed.

ਦੁਰਿਕਾ [dvarika] See ਦੁਰਕਾ and ਦੁਰਾਵਤੀ.

ਦੁਲ [dval] See ਦੀਵਾਰ and ਦੁਆਲਾ.

ਦੁ [dvi] adj two.

ਦੁਜ [dvi], **ਦੁਜਨਮਾ** [dvinama] See ਦਿਜ.

ਦੁਜਪਤਿ [dviptati], **ਦੁਜਰਾਜ** [dviraj] See ਦਿਜਰਾਜ.

ਦੁਜਾਤਿ [dviatati] *n* one, who has second birth through religious rites: Brahmin, Khatri, Vaishya. 2 any person of the world, who has been formally initiated or baptised. 3 creature born from the egg. 4 tooth, dent.

ਦੁਨਕ [dvinak] See ਦੁਨਕੁ.

ਦੁਤੀਆ [dvitia] See ਦੁਤੀਆ 4.

ਦੁਤੀਯ [dvitiy] See ਦੁਤੀਆ.

ਦੁਧਾ [dvidha] See ਦੁਧਾ.

ਦੁਪ [dvi] *n* animal drinking with both trunk and mouth, elephant.

ਦੁਪਦ [dviṇad] adj biped. 2 *n* human being. 3 bird. 4 See ਦੁਪਦਾ.

ਦੁਪਨੀ [dvinī] army of elephants.—*śānāma*. See ਦੁਪਨੀ.

ਦੁਪ ਰਿਪੁ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [dvi ripu dhunini] gun — producing roaring sound like a tiger, who is enemy of the elephant.—*śānāma*. See ਦੁਪਿਰਿਪ ਧਨੀ.

ਦੁਬਾਹੁ [dvibahu] adj having two arms, having two sides. 2 *n* human being.

ਦੁਮੁਖ [dvimukh] adj having two heads, two-

headed. 2 *n* two headed fabulous snake, amphisbaena.

ਦੁਰਦ [dvirad] See ਦੁਰਦ.

ਦੁਰਿਵ [dviṇid] a monkey, who was a counsellor of Sugriv. 2 a monkey, who broke the pitcher containing wine belonging to Balram and was killed by him. He was a friend of Narakasur.¹

ਦੁਪ [dvi] See ਦੀਪ 3.

ਦੁਪਨਿ [dviṇi], **ਦੁਪਵਤੀ** [dviṇvati] *n* earth lit by seven lamps.—*śānāma*.

ਦੁਸ [dves], **ਦੁਖ** [dvekh] *Sk* द्विष् *vr* envious, be jealous. 2 *n* jealousy, enmity.

ਦੁ [dve] *Sk* ਦੁਯ adj two. 2 adv both.

ਦੁਸੀ [dvesi], **ਦੁਖੀ** [dvekhī] *Sk* द्वेषਿन् adj jealous, envious; who opposes.

ਦੁ ਘਟ ਆਠ [dve ghaṭ aṭh] eight less by two. i.e. six. "dve ghaṭ aṭh rathi bāḷavāḍ."—*krīṣaṇ*.

ਦੁਤ [dvet] idea of 'two'. 2 feeling of ownness and strangeness; discrimination between one's own and others; sense of belonging to self and the other. 3 doublemindedness, dilemma. 4 belief in the existence of objects other than the Creator. 5 distinguishing between the independent existence of creatures and the Creator.

ਦੁਤਵਾਦ [dvetvad] *n* the belief according to which creatures and the Creator are regarded as different entities. All the schools of philosophy other than Vedant believe in duality. 2 Belief in objects rather than in the Creator.

ਦੁਤਵਾਦੀ [dvetvadi] *Sk* द्वैतवादिन् dualist; one who considers the created ones and the Creator as different entities. The dualist scholar Madhavacharya has proved the existence of animates from that of the Creator as separate by writing exegesis on Vedant Shrutis of Vyas, while Shankaracharya has established the theory of monotheism by

¹See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ part 5, a 36 and ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ 10 a 67.

writing his exegesis on the same Shrutars.

ਦ੍ਵਿਧੀਭਾਵ [dvedhibhav] *n* doublemindedness, doubtfulness, uncertainty about the reality of an object. 2 inconsistency in one's inner feeling and outlook. 3 administrative skill of a ruler to create division, among his councillors, subjects and the army etc.

ਦ੍ਵਿਪਾਯਨ [dvepayan], **ਦ੍ਵਿਪਾਯਨ** [dvepayan] *n* ਦ੍ਵਿਪ-ਆਯਨ born in an island; Vyas. This name has become popular as he was born in the island of Yamuna. See ਪਰਾਸਰ and ਬਿਆਸ.

ਦ੍ਵਿਭੈਯਾ [dvebheya] *n* second brother Yudhishtar; Kunti first gave birth to Karan and then to Yudhishtar as her second son. 2 Yudhishtar had two real brothers (Bhim and Arjun).

—sanama.

ਦ੍ਵਿਮਾਤੁਰ [dvematur] *n* Ganesh, having two mothers; he was brought up by Pushpika, wife of king Varenya and Deepvatsala wife of sage Parshav. 2 Jarasand. See ਗਣੇਸ਼ and ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

ਦ੍ਵਿਯਾ [dveya] *adj* giver, bestower. "dveya rajtaj ke vridheya suksaj ke rakheya das laj ke kareya kavikaj ke."—GPS. 2 See ਦੁਵੈਯਾ.

ਦ੍ਵਿਦੀ [dvādi] *Skt* ਦੁਵਿਦਿ *adj* engaged in a dual fight, contestant, antagonist. 2 of a pair. 3 rioter; who causes strife.

ਦ੍ਵਿਦ [dvādv] See ਦੁੰਦ.

ਦ੍ਵਿਦੀ [dvādvī] See ਦੁੰਦੀ.

ਦ੍ਵਿਯਾਨੁ [dvyānu], **ਦ੍ਵਿਯਾਨੁਕ** [dvyānuk] *Skt* *n* biatomic, combination of two atoms. See ਅਣੂ.

प [dhəddha] twenty-fourth character of Punjabi script representing dental plosive. 2 *Skt n* wealth. 3 religion. 4 Kuber, god of wealth. 5 Brahma.

पड़ि [dhəu], पँड़ि [dhəu] *H part* not to know, who knows? "tūmri dhəu kəha gətī hve he." -*krisən*. 2 or. 3 what. 4 *suf* from. "bhəram ədher mohīo kət dhəu?" -*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 'How has (one) been misled by illusory darknes?'

पड़िह [dhəuṇ], पड़िह [dhəuṇ] *n* neck. 2 half a maund, twenty seers. 3 a subcaste of Barhi Khatri. "dhəuṇ murari gursəṇai." -*BG*.

पड़िल [dhəul] *Skt पदल adj* white, clean, bright. 2 pure, unpolluted. 3 white bull. "dhəul dhəramu dəia ka putu." -*jəpu*. "वृषोहि भगवान् धर्मः खयातो लोकेषु भारत." -*məhabharət sātī pərvamokṣdhəram ə 342 s 86*. 4 Himalayas. 5 white temple, temple constructed with white marble. "cərhīsəbh subh dhəul utal." -*ramav*. "itno sukh na həridhəulən ko." -*krisən*. 'Such pleasure is not found in golden mansions.' 6 mount Kailash. 7 slap. See पेंलु.

पड़िलह [dhəulhər], पड़िलह [dhəulər] *Skt पदल रमं* white royal palaces. "kīt-hi kam nə dhəulhər jitu həri bisrae." -*suhi m 5*.

पड़िली [dhəulri] pertaining to Himalayas; white; Gauri (Parvati), goddess Durga.

पड़िला [dhəula] *adj* white. "pūḍar kes kusəm te dhəule." -*sri beṇi*. "məhadev dhəule bələd cəria avət dekhia tha." -*gəḍ namdev*. 2 See पेंल 2.

पड़िलली [dhəulali] having a white bull. 2 who

lives in white hills; who resides in snow-clad mountains; Parvati, goddess Durga.

पड़िली [dhəuli] *adj* white. 2 *adv* having grey hair, in old age. "kalī jinhi nə ravra, dhəuli rave koī." -*s fərid*.

पड़िलु [dhəulu] See पड़िल.

पड़ी [dhəi] ran, attacked, advanced.

पड़े [dhəe] attacked, advanced, ran. "dhəe samuhe ve." -*cəritr 2*.

पसकना [dhəskna] *v* get stuck, sink. "dhəsa ki dhūkar sun dhəra dhəskət he." -*52 Poets*.

पसट [dhəsən] *n* getting stuck, sinking. 2 marshiness, slushiness, bog.

पसटा [dhəsna] *v* get stuck, enter, bog down.

पसउ [dhəsət] sinks, sticks down.

पसपुटा [dhəsauṇa] *v* cause one to sink, make one drown.

पसक [dhəhak] *n* thud, thump.

पक [dhək] *n* apprehension, fear, heartbeat.

पकपक [dhəkdhək], पकपका [dhəkdhəka], पकपकी [dhəkdhəki] *n* fear, apprehension, trembling, heart's sinking. "həri paia cuke dhəkdhəke." -*asa m 4*.

पका [dhəka] *n* act of pushing; push. "ja bəkhse ta dhəka nəhi." -*var suhi m 1*. 'When the Almighty blesses, one does not suffer misfortune in this and the next world.' "bhəve dhirək bhəve dhəke." -*asa m 1*. 3 highhandedness, arrogance.

पकापकी [dhəkadhəki], पकापीक [dhəkadhik] *n* highhandedness, struggle, pull and push. "dhəkadhəki dhəkkā." -*VN*.

पकेलटा [dhəkəlna], पकेलना [dhəkəlna] *v* push, roll down.

पंखा [dhakka] See पखा.

पंख [dhakkh] *n* young louse, nit.

पग [dhag] See पंग.

पगडा [dhagra] *n* starstruck husband, overbearing husband, gigolo, lover.

पंग [dhagg] *n* large drum, kettledrum. "juṭṭe vir juṭhare dhaggā vājjiā."—*ramav.*

पगडा [dhagana] *n* arrogance, highhandedness. See पिडाडा.

पग [dhaj] *n* standard, flag. 2 *rag.* "paṛi pəṭola dhaj kəri."—*s fərid.* 3 long and thin piece of wood. 4 splendour, affectation.

पगा [dhaja] *n* standard, flag, symbol. "sikhəri dhaja phahīra."—*s kabir.*

पटा [dhəṭa], पंटा [dhəṭṭa] *Skt* bull; studbull. "dhəṭe khoru kəriḡae."—*m l bāno.*

पट [dhən] *Dg* wife, better half, female spouse. *Skt* पत्निका. See पन 5. 2 *Skt* पत्न. "baṇəhi taṇ dhənā."—*ramav.*

पटख [dhənək], पटख [dhənəkh], पटख [dhənəkh] *Skt* पनुस *n* bow, weapon to shoot an arrow with. "gəgnāṭəri dhənəkhū cəraia."—*maru solhe m l.* "dhənəkhū cəraio sətī da."—*var ram 3.*

पटी [dhəṇi] *adj* rich, wealthy. 2 *S* and *Dg* master, lord. "səḡəl srisəṭi ko dhəṇi kəhiḡe."—*guj m 5.* 3 husband, male spouse. "dhəṇi vihuṇa paṭ pəṭəbər bhahi seti jale."—*səva m 5.*

पटीआ [dhəṇia] See पनीआ.

पटीआ [dhəṇie] is the master, is the lord. "vəḍa he səbhna da dhəṇie."—*var gəu l m 5.* 2 the master (nominative case). 3 to the lord, to the master.

पड [dhət] *n* acquired bad habit, vice, bad habit. 2 *part* word of reproach. 3 sound produced to drive back an elephant.

पडुर [dhatura] *Skt* पंडुर and पुसुडुर *n* a poisonous plant, having round and thorny poisonous fruits. *L* *Datura alba* *E* thorn apple. The ayurvedic

practitioners use it to cure asthma and many other diseases. Thugs loot people by feeding the seeds of this plant mixed with some edibles. The Shaivites offer flowers of this plant to lord Shiv for the fulfilment of their wishes. Its names in Sanskrit language are: kənək, mēḍən, śivśekhər, kləl, kəṭəkphəl, śivpriy. *Datura* has warm and dry effect and is harmful for the brain.

पयक [dhədhək] *n* sound produced by the beating of a large drum etc. 2 sound produced by flames of fire.

पयकर [dhədhək] *n* explosion; sound produced as dhədh dhədh. 2 rebuke, reproach, malediction.

पया [dhəḍha] Punjabi character प. "dhəḍha dhur punit tere jənuā."—*bavən.* 2 pronunciation of प.

पयेला [dhədhela] *n* a subcaste of the Rajputs. "məḡhele dhəḍhele būdele cādele."—*cəritr 320.*

पन [dhən] *Skt* धन् *vr* produce sound, produce, flourish, bear fruit. 2 *n* wealth, riches, money. "dhən dara səpəṭi səḡəl."—*s m 9.* 3 one's favourite object. 4 property, wealth. 5 *Skt* पत्निका young woman. "dhən pīru ehī nā akhiāni."—*var suhi m 3.* 6 soul. "sa dhən pəkri ek jəna."—*gəu m l.* 7 body, mortal frame. "ja sathi uṭhi cəliā ta dhən khaku rali."—*sri m 5.* "pīru de dhənəhi dīlāsa he."—*maru solhe m 5.* Here priy (husband) means the individual soul and dhən stands for the mortal frame. 8 *Skt* पन्न *adj* admirable, praiseworthy. "dhən ohu məstək."—*gəu m 5.* 9 *part* bravo! wonderful! "pīr vatī nā puchai, dhən sohagəṇi nav!"—*s fərid.* 10 See पन. 11 dhən has also been used for dhvāsən (which means to destroy). viz "nam mriḡən səb kəhi dhən səbəd ucarie."—*sənāma.* 'The sword used for killing the deer.' 12 short for न्यन (destruction) may also be पन.

ਪਨਸੱਤ [dhānsatt] *Skt* ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ. "dhānsatt ki jā hit deh gai he."—*kṛisān*. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਪਨਹਰਤਾ [dhānharta] *adj* pickpocket. 2 *n* thief, robber.

ਪਨਹਿ [dhānahi] short for ਪਨਹਿਤ. "jese apne dhānahi prāṇi mārān māḍe."—*baṣṣat namdev*. 2 to the money.

ਪਨਹਿਨ [dhānhin] *adj* poor, penniless, indigent.

ਪਨਕ [dhānak], ਪਨਖ [dhānakh], ਪਨਖੁ [dhānakhu] *Skt* पन्ना *n* bow. "tini bin baṇe dhānakhu cāḍhaie."—*gāu kabir*.

ਪਨਜ [dhānaj] See ਪਨੁਜ.

ਪਨਥੀ [dhānthi] *Skt* पन्थी *adj* rich, wealthy. 2 *n* president of a theatre, director of a theatre. "apān hve dhānthi bhāgvan tino pāhi te bāhu nac nācāyo."—*kṛisān*.

ਪਨਦ [dhānad] *adj* who gives money; generous. 2 *n* treasurer of gods, Kuber. 3 treasurer, cashier. 4 king, ruler, emperor.

ਪਨਧਨੀ [dhāndhāni] *adj* richest of the rich. "tūm dhāndhāni udar trāgi."—*brīla kabir*.

ਪਨਧਨ [dhāndhan] wealth and food, cash and provisions.

ਪਨਧਮ [dhāndham] wealth and house. 2 wealth and family.

ਪਨਨੀ [dhān-ni] *Skt* धन्विन् *adj* who has a bow. 2 *n* army of bowmen.—*sānama*.

ਪਨਪਤਿ [dhānpati] *n* Kuber, god of wealth. 2 money lender. 3 wealthy, richman. 4 king, ruler. 5 See ਪਨਪਿਰ.

ਪਨਪਤੀ [dhānpati], ਪਨਪਤ੍ਰ [dhānpatr] *n* wealthy man, rich man. "dhānpati vāḍ bhumia."—*sri m 5*. 2 Kuber, god of wealth. "dhānpati januk purhuta."—*GV 10*.

ਪਨਪਾਲ [dhānpal] *adj* protector of wealth. 2 *n* Kuber, god of wealth.

ਪਨ ਪਿਰ [dhān pir] ਪਨਿਕਾ — bride and ਪਿਰ — bridegroom.

ਪਨਭਾਗ [dhānbhag] fortune of a bride; bliss of married life. 2 good luck, good fortune.

ਪਨਰਪਾਨ [dhānarpan] See ਪਨਰਪਾਣਿ. "dhānarpan dhrīṭman dhārādhār."—*hājare 10*.

ਪਨਵਾਨ [dhānvan] *adj* wealthy, rich.

ਪਨਵੰਤ [dhānvāt], ਪਨਵੰਤਾ [dhānvāta] *adj* wealthy, rich. "dhānvāt nam ke vānjare."—*sar m 5*. "dhānvāta ivhi kāhe āvri dhān kōu jāu."—*var sar m 1*. "prābhukōu sīmārāhi se dhānvāte."—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਨਵੰਤੀ [dhānvāti] *adj* praiseworthy. "dhānasri dhānvāti jāṇie, bhāi! jā sātigur ki kar kāmāi."—*sāva m 3*. Bhai Santokh Singh has drawn attention to a variation of Rag using adjective 'dhānvāti' as a noun. viz—"gūjārī āru kāmāc dhānvāti."—*GPS*. 2 rich woman, wealthy woman. 3 See ਗੰਗਾ ਮਤਾ.

ਪਨਾ [dhāna] *Skt* पनिका *n* young woman. 2 soul. "bhītārī beṭhi sa dhāna."—*gāu m 1*.

ਪਨਾਸ [dhānas] *n* desire for wealth, longing for wealth. "des bides dhānas kōlōlāhi."—*cārītr 266*.

ਪਨਾਸਰੀ [dhānasari] *Skt* पनासरी it is a complete variation of Rag belonging to Kafi ṭhāt. It is a constituent of Bhimplasi in the ascending note while the descending note has a tinge of Poorvi and Multani. dhevāt is weak, pācām and gādhar are in combination in the descending note. pācām is a vādī note. The period of singing of this rag is the third quarter of the day. The sārāj, gādhar, pācām and nīṣad are pure, while nīṣad, dhevāt are flat whereas mādham is sharp.

Ascending - s̄a ra gā mi pā dha nā.
Descending - nā dha pā mi gā ra dhā.
Some musicians take the first (s̄a), second (ra), fifth (pā) and sixth (dha) as pure, third (gā) medium (mi) and seventh (nā) as flat. Dhanasari comes at number 10 in Guru Granth Sahib. 2 *Skt* पनैश्वर्य wealth and luxurious living. "dhānasri dhānvāti jāṇie bhāi, jā sātigur ki kar kāmāi."—*sāva m 3*. 'Wealth and luxurious living

of rich people is justified only if they live according to teachings of the True Master.'

पनाह [dhanaḥ], पनाहि [dhanaḥi], पनाह्य [dhanaḥy] *adj* wealthy, rich. "dhanaḥy aḥi bhāḍar hāriṇidhi, hot jina nā cir." -*gūj* m 5. 'Those who had no clothes to wear, became wealthy by attaining divine Grace.'

पनाय [dhanaḥ] *adj* arrogant due to wealth.

पनायि [dhanaḥip], पनाय्य [dhanaḥy] *n* Kuber, god of wealth. 2 treasurer, cashier.

पनायि [dhanaḥi] *Skt* धनार्थिन् *adj* who longs for wealth; asking for money, begging for money.

पनि [dhani] See पनी. 2 *Skt* पन्न *adj* praiseworthy. "dhani dhani sātiguru amardasu jini namu dīṛayau." -*savve* m 4 ke. 3 with money, through money. "bikhia ke dhani sēda dukh hoī." -*dhana* m 3.

पनी [dhani] *Skt* धनिन् *adj* wealthy, rich. 2 See पनी.

पनी [dhania] *Skt* पानक or पन्नक coriander *L* coriandrum sativum. a small plant, grown in winter. Fragrant flowers grow on it, which are used in spices. Its green leaves are used to prepare sauce, and also used in cooked vegetables. According to Ayurved, its latent effect is wet and cold. Coriander oil is also very useful. 2 wife of Kamaal; daughter-in-law of saint Kabir. "meri bāhuria ko dhania nau." -*asa kabir*.

पनी [dhanita] *adj* wealthy, rich. "sāmu karte dām aḥ kau, te gāni dhanita." -*bīla* m 5.

पनु [dhānu] *adj* blessed, fortunate. 2 praiseworthy. "dhānu vapari nanka jina namdhān khaḥia." -*var gūj* m 3. "dhānu gurmukhi so pervaṇ he." -*sri* m 3. 3 *Skt* पन्न *n* wealth, money. "dhānu sēci hāri hāri namu vākhāru." -*tukha chāt* m 1. 4 *Skt* bow. "dhār dhānu kār māhi sār bārkhae." -*NP*. 5 ninth zodiac sign,

according to astrology. 6 See पन.

पनुस [dhānus] *Skt* धनुस् and धनुष् *n* bow. 2 measurement of length equal to four hands; measure of about 2 yards. "dhānus dhānus pār sur bēthare." -*GPS*. 'The gods were seated with a gap of four hands each.'

पनुसर [dhānusar] bow and arrow. 2 *Skt* ध्वज *adj* destroyer. "nam mrigān sabb kahi dhānusar ucarie." -*sānama*. sword-the destroyer of deer.

पनुही [dhānuhi] *n* small bow.

पनुक [dhānuk], पनुक [dhānukh] *Skt* पनुस् and पनुक् *n* bow.

पनुकअरदन [dhānukh-ardān] *Skt* arrow that breaks a bow. -*sānama*. The bow is cut by an arrow shaped like the halfmoon.

पनुकसुत [dhānukhsut] *n* son of a bow - arrow. -*sānama*. See पनुक.

पनुक चहुँटा [dhānukh cāḥauṇa] *v* be ready for expedition or war. In earlier times, a bow was kept with untied string in the royal court. The courtier who came forward to tie the string to the bow, was appointed chief of the forces and sent to fight against the enemy.

पनुकग [dhānukhagr] *n* which is attached to the front of a bow - arrow. "bisikh ban dhānukhagr bhān." -*sānama*.

पनुज [dhānuj] *n* which hits the enemy after being shot from a bow - arrow; son of a bow. "dino dhānuj cālā, dhānukh dīṛh sadhkār." -*cārit* 175. "bisikh baṇ sār dhānuj bhān." -*sānama*.

पनुनी [dhānuni] *n* army of soldiers possessing bows and arrows; army of bow-men. -*sānama*.

पनुदुम [dhānurdum] *Skt* पनुदूम *n* bamboo, whose wood is used to make bows.

पनुदयर [dhānurdhar] *Skt* धनुर्धर *n* bearer of a bow; bow man.

पनुर्पाटि [dhānurpaṇi], पनुर्पानि [dhānurpani] *adj* bow-man, having bows in one's hand. 2 *n* bow man.

ਧਨੁਰਵਾਤ [dhānurvat] See ਧਨੁਰਵਾਤਿ.

ਧਨੁਰਵੇਦ [dhānurved] *Skt* ਧਨੁਰਵੇਦ *n* a sub Ved of Yajurved, which has descriptions of knowledge of weapons like bows etc. There are five sections of Dhanurved:

1 description of mechanised weapons – weapons which are fired by mechanical aids, such as arrow, gun, rifle etc.

2 unfreed or unthrown weapons—weapons which are not released from hands while in use such as sword, dagger etc.

3 hand-thrown weapons—weapons which are thrown with hands such as wheel.

4 thrown but gripped weapons—weapons in which one end is held by hand and the other is released by throwing it such as noose.

5 fight by grappling—tricks of grappling or fisticuff.

ਧਨੇ [dhāne] praiseworthy, admirable. “pāpika sīmrāṇē tūyā dhāne.”—*sāhas m 5*.

ਧਨੇਸ਼ [dhāneṣ], ਧਨੇਸ਼ੁਰ [dhāneṣvar] *n* lord of wealth, god of wealth. 2 wealthy person.

ਧਨੰਜਯ [dhānājay], ਧਨੰਜੇ [dhānāje] *Skt* धनञ्जय *adj* receiving money as tribute, successful in collecting wealth. 2 *n* the Creator, whose worship brings one wealth. “dhānāje jāṛ thāl he māhi.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 Arjun, who acquires wealth with the strength of his bow. 4 Lord Vishnu. 5 one of the ten vital airs, due to the departure of which the body swells after death.

ਧਨੰਤਰ [dhānātar], ਧਨੰਤਰਿ [dhānātarī] *Skt* धनंतिर. “dhār avtar dhānātar jai.”—*dhānātar*. See ਧਨੰਤਰਿ.

ਧਨਤ [dhāny] *Skt adj* fortunate, lucky. 2 praiseworthy, admirable.

ਧਨਤਵਾਦ [dhānyvad] *Skt n* praise, admiration, gratitude.

ਧਨੁ [dhānv] *Skt n* bow.

ਧਨ੍ਵਾ [dhānva], ਧਨ੍ਵੀ [dhānvi] *Skt* धन्विन् *adj* who possesses a bow. 2 man possessing a bow;

bow-man. “māha ugr dhānva.”—*aj. 3 Shiv. 4 Arjun. 5 Indar. 6 Guru Gobind Singh.*

ਧਨ੍ਵੰਤਰਿ [dhānvātarī] physician of the deities. According to Purans, Dhanvantri emerged from the ocean when it was churned. He is considered one of the fourteen gems. He was a prominent practitioner of Ayurved and instrumental in spreading the message of Ayurved. According to Harivansh, he was the son of raja Dhanv of Kashi. He became vaidya of world fame after acquiring knowledge from Bhardvaj. According to writings in Bhav Parkash, he was sent to cure the people on earth by Indar after teaching him Ayurved. 2 a vaidya of in the court of raja Vikramaditya. 3 sun.

ਧਪ [dhāp] *n* sound produced by the falling of a heavy object, thud. 2 slap, thump. 3 See ਧਪ.

ਧਪਟ [dhāpāṭ] *n* attack, invasion. 2 sultriness, stuffy weather, heat and dampness. “khule kapaṭ dhāpāṭ bujhī trisna.”—*keda m 5*. ‘doors of misconception were opened and desire for greed vanished.’

ਧੱਪਾ [dhāppa], ਧੱਫਾ [dhāppha] *n* which produces sound of thump on striking; slap, blow.

ਧੱਬਾ [dhābba] *n* spot, stain. 2 blot, blame.

ਧਮ [dhām] *Skt* धम् vr blow (with bellow), breathe, make fire.

ਧਮਕ [dhāmāk] *n* sound of thump, sound produced by a gun etc; sound produced by the fall of a heavy object. 2 vibrations produced by the sound of a gun or falling of a heavy object.

ਧਮਕਾਉਣਾ [dhāmkauna], ਧਮਕਾਨਾ [dhāmkana] *v* terrorise, warn, frighten, threaten. *Skt* धमक.

ਧਮਕੀ [dhāmki] *n* threat, warning.

ਧਮਤਾਨ [dhāmtan], ਧਮਪਣ [dhāmdhan] a village of Narwana tehsil, Sunam subdivision of Patiala state, situated about one mile south-west of Dhamtan railway station. A gurdwara

in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated to the north of this village. The Guru visited this place while on his preaching tour from Bangar to Agra and stayed here for a few days. A farmer, Daggo, belonging to this village, served the Guru with milk etc. The Guru gave him some money for getting a well dug for the welfare of the public. The selfish Daggo dug up the well in his own land, which ultimately sank. This sunk well can still be seen near the gurdwara.

This holy place was got built by Maharaja Karam Singh and an annual revenue income of rupees three thousand two hundred has been granted to the gurdwara. In addition to this 2200 vighas of land are attached with the gurdwara. An annual donation of one hundred fourteen rupees is given by Nabha state. A religious fair is held on Dussehra and Holi, which have gained much popularity among the devotees with the efforts of Mahant Mall Singh. The present Mahant Aghar Singh also follows the Sikh doctrine. There is an excellent arrangement of recitation of hymns, langar etc.

Bhai Mihan was blessed at this place. See ਮੀਹਾਂ ਭਾਈ.

ਧਮਨ [dhāman] *Skt* n act of blowing with bellows or pipe. 2 a Khatri subcaste.

ਧਮਨਿ [dhāmanī], ਧਮਨੀ [dhāmanī] bellow, pipe. See ਧਮ੍ਰ. 2 nerve, vein, artery that pumps blood to the veins with for expanding and contracting the heart just like a bellow. "herat dhāmanī kār kār dhara."—*NP*. 'hand of the guru.' Physicians feel the pulse by holding the wrist.

ਧਮਕਾ [dhāmaka] n sound of beating-drums etc. See ਧਮਕ. 2 a short barrel gun having a wide mouth. "alāp dhāmaka bād jājēl."—*GPS*.

ਧਮਾਣ [dhāmaṇ], ਧਮਾਨ [dhāman] n a subcaste of blacksmiths and carpenters. Its root is dhāman. 2 *Skt* ਧਮਾਨ. 3 swelling caused by

inflating of air. 4 See ਧਮਾਣ.

ਧਮਾਰ [dhāmar], ਧਮਾਲ [dhāmal] n jumping and dancing. 2 noise, din. "gān bhut pret pavat dhāmar."—*GPS*. 3 song of Holi (a festival of colours). "magh bitit bhāi rut phagun ar gāi sabb khelāt hori... khelāt syam dhāmar anup maha mīl sūdārī savāl gori."—*krīṣṇan*. 4 a beat, whose movement is : dhin dhin dha dhin tin tin ta tin. It consists of seven or fourteen matras. 5 Many musicians hold dhāmar as an independent variation of Rag, but it is not so. It is simply a pace of music. See ਧਮੀ.

ਧਮੀਆਲ [dhāmīāl] a village under police station, tehsil and district Rawalpindi, situated three miles to the south-west of Rawalpindi railway station. Guru Gobind Singh and Mata Sahib Kaur gave their pairs of shoes one each to Rocha Ram and Anar Singh, residents of Anandpur. They were pleased with the services rendered to the congregation with dedication at Anandpur Sahib. One shoe of each pair is preserved with their descendant Bhai Narayan Singh. The shoes of Guru Gobind Singh are plain, 11 inches long and 3½ inches wide at toes, while those of Mata Sahib Kaur are embroidered, 9 inches long and 3 inches wide.

ਧਮੀਆ [dhāmīā] See ਧਮੀ. 2 adj blower.

ਧਮੁੜੀ [dhāmūṛī] wasp. See ਭੇਮੁ.

ਧਮੋਟ [dhāmōṭ] a village under police station and tehsil Payal in subdivision Sunam of Patiala state, situated about 8 miles to the south-west of Chawa Payal railway station. This village is connected by five miles of metalled road upto Payal followed by three miles of unpaved path. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is situated close to this village. The Guru stayed here while he was on his walk from Ghurhani. Initially it was a simple gurdwara; but an elegant shrine was built in Sammat 1974. The priests are Sikhs belonging

to the village.

ਧਮਜਾਲ [dhāmyal] See ਧਮਿਆਲ.

ਧਯਾਯ [dhāyay] See ਅਧਯਾਯ.

ਧਯੋ [dhāyo] dashed, ran.

ਧਯਾ [dhāyā] *n* patience. 2 *adj* runner, running.

ਧਰ [dhar] *n* trunk, body below the head, torso.

"sīr tuṭi pāryo dhar thādho rāhyo he."—*krīṣṇa*.

"lage aṛi gār gere dār pār dhar sīr."—*GPS*.

2 umbilicus, navel circle, centre of nerves near the navel. 3 front part of uterus/womb. See

ਮਾਤ੍ਰ. 4 direction, side. "tūdh no choḍi jāie

prābhū kē dharī?"—*asa m 5*. 'Where should

we go?' "nīsrāt uḥ dhar."—*ramav*. 'arrows

pass by his side.' 5 shelter, refuge, support.

"nanāk me dhar āvāro nā kai."—*nāṭ 4*. "me

dhar teri parbrāhṁ."—*sri m 5*. 6 axle; shaft

of a cart, which supports the wheel. "dhar tuṭi

gaḍo sīrbhārī."—*ram m 1*. Here 'cart' stands

for the body, and 'axle' is the knot of vital air.

7 earth. "jīnī dhar sāji gāgān."—*asa 4 m 1*.

"so tānu dhar sāgī rūlīa."—*gāu m 5*.

8 *Skt* ਧਰ hill, mountain (See ਧ੍ਰਿ (ਧ੍ਰ) *vr*). "gīrē

dharē dhurē dharē dharē jīvā."—*ramav*.

'warriors fall on the ground like the mountains.'

9 a tortoise described in the Purāṇs, supposed

to be under the earth. 10 Lord Vishnu. 11 *Skt*

adj possessor, keeper. "bhājū cāk dhar sārṁ."—

gūj jēdev. "sābh kīrṁān ke nām kāhī dhar

pād bāhur ucar."—*sānāma*. the source of rays,

sun, moon. 12 See ਧਰਿ. 13 grip, hold.

ਧਰਈਆ [dharāia] *adj* possessor, keeper.

ਧਰਾਏਸਰ [dharāesār] *n* lord of earth—king, ruler.

2 tree.—*sānāma*.

ਧਰਾਏਸਰਣੀ [dharāesārṇī] *n* which is loved by

the king, land. 2 trees.—*sānāma*.

ਧਰਸਣ [dharsaṇ] *Dg* lecher; one, having illicit

relations with another's wife. 2 See ਧਰਖਨ.

ਧਰਸੁਹਾਗ [dharsuhag] *n* earth's good luck, spring

(season), the best season. 2 rain, downpour.

3 king who dispenses impartial justice; just ruler.

ਧਰਹੁ [dharhu] catch hold of. "dharāhu dharāhu

marāhu kāhī dhaye."—*NP*. See ਧਰ 13.

ਧਰਕਟ [dharkat], ਧਰਕਟੀ [dharkatī] *Skt* ਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj*

cursed, abused, rebuked, reproached. "ohī

gharī gharī phirāhī kusudhāmānī jīu

dharkat nārī."—*var sor m 4*. "māia moh

dharkatī nārī."—*bīla m 1*.

ਧਰਕਨਾ [dharakna] See ਧੜਕਨਾ.

ਧਰਕਾ [dharka] See ਧੜਕਾ.

ਧਰਖਣ [dharkhaṇ], ਧਰਖਨ [dharkhaṇ] *Skt* ਧਮ੍ਰਿਣ *n*

act of threatening, threat. 2 disrespect, insult,

dishonour. 3 Lord Shiv. 4 heartbeat. "kārkī tārī

nārān dhrīṭī dharkhi."—*NP*.

ਧਰਚਕੁ [dharcakr] *n* geography. "sāce sāhīb

sīrjāhāre jīnī dharcakr dhāre vicāre."—*maru*

solhe m 1. 2 part of the earth, island. 3 See

ਚਕੁਧਰ.

ਧਰਚਰੀ [dharcārī] *adj* moving on the earth, living

and moving on the earth, always dynamic, non-

static. "dharāt dharāt dharcārī."—*kan m 5*.

ਧਰਜ [dharaj] *n* grown from the soil, tree. 2 (blade

of) grass. "he ge pāsū jīṭak tīh thāne. dharāj

bīnā jāb dukhīṭ pāchāne."—*GV 10*.

ਧਰਜ ਚਰ ਚਾਣਿ [dharaj cār cārī] *n* grass grown

from the soil; deer grazing it; its king, the tiger.

"dāya dharāj cār cārī."—*GV 10*. Bhai Daya

Singh.

ਧਰਜ ਚਰ ਚਾਣਿ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [dharaj cār cārī sātṛu] *n* gun,

that can kill a tiger. See ਧਰਾਏਸਰ ਚਰ ਚਾਣਿ.

ਧਰਣ [dharāṇ] *n* uterus, womb. 2 artery of navel

circle. 3 *Skt* act of holding; grasping.

4 a measure of weight equivalent to 24 rattis.

5 bridge. 6 sun. 7 world. "tū kārta sāgāl

dharāṇ."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 8 See ਧਰਣਿ.

ਧਰਣਾ [dharṇa] *v* hold, adopt. 2 put. 3 *n* sitting

on a fast as a protest, sitting on strike without

taking any food in protest in front of some one's

door and not yielding without the acceptance

of demands. According to 111th couplet in

chapter on Ayudhīa of Valmīk Rāmāyan, the

right to squat was that of Brahmins only.
4 *Skt* earth. "kāla upaī dhārī sabb dhārṇa."
—*maru solhe m 5*.

परट् भावना [dhārṇa marna] See परट् 3.

परटि [dhārṇi] *Skt n* earth, land, territory.
"dhārṇi gāgān nāhi dekhāu doī."—*gāṇa m 1*.

परटि पैटा [dhārṇi pēṭa] See परति पैटा.

परटी [dhārṇi] *Skt n* earth, that adopts all. 2 a
Khatri subcaste. "jāgga dhārṇi jānic."—*BG*.

परटीमुता [dhārṇisuta] *n* daughter of the earth,
Sita.

परटीपर [dhārṇidhar] *Skt* परटीपर *n* tortoise.
2 Sheshnag. 3 white bull. 4 God, who supports
the earth. "dhārṇidhar tragi nickul sevāhi."
—*maru m 1*. 5 farmer, landlord.

परटीपरटीस [dhārṇidhar is] *n* Sheshnag
(supporting the earth), its lord, Vishnu. 2 lord
of Sheshnag, the bull etc, the Creator.
"dhārṇidharis narsīgh naraīn."—*maru solhe*
m 5. 3 lord of farmers — king.

परट [dhārṇ] See परटी. 2 bears, keeps (in).
"dhārṇ dhiānu gīan."—*kāl m 5*.

परटगेट [dhārṇtger] revolving of the earth.

परटचक् [dhārṇtchkr] rotation of the earth.

परटा [dhārṇa] *Skt* धर्तृ *adj* supporting. "tū apī
kāta sabb srisāṭi dhārṇa."—*asa m 5*.

परति [dhārṇi], परटी [dhārṇi] *Skt* परिचुटी *n* earth
that supports and sustains living beings; land.
"dhārṇi kāra sadhike."—*var asa*. "dhānu
dhārṇi, tēnu hoigāio dhūrī."—*sar namdev*.
2 number counting by a weighman; act of
speaking loudly the numbers 1, 2, 3... in a
sequence while weighing 3 sameness of
weight. "ape dhārṇi sājanu piare piche ṭāku
cārāia."—*sor m 5*.

परटेव [dhārṇev] earth (is) also like that. "sagā
īdra āru dhārṇev."—*bher kābir*.

परट्ट [dhārṇṭ] *Skt* धर्तृ *n* base, support.

परट्टी [dhārṇṭi] bearing arms. "tejvan bālvān
dhārṇṭi."—*cārītr 288*. 2. See परिचुटी.

परट्ट [dhārṇṭ] See परट्ट.

परट्टि [dhārṇṭi] *n* king — forcibly acquiring
the territory on earth.—*sānama*.

परट्टिनी [dhārṇṭiṇi] army of the ruler —
possessor of the earth.—*sānama*.

परन [dhārṇ] See परट 3. "hārṇ dhārṇ punāh
pun kārṇ."—*ram pāṭal m 5*. 'destruction and
nourishing.'

परना [dhārṇa] See परट्. 2 earth. "hārī
simārṇi dhārī sabb dhārṇa."—*sukhmāni*.

परनि [dhārṇi] earth. See परटि. "dhārṇi mahī
akas pāṭal."—*sukhmāni*.

परनिजा [dhārṇija] *n* Sita born from the earth
(soil), daughter of the earth. 2 grass and trees.
—*sānama*.

परनिजा चर सत्रु [dhārṇija cār sātṛu] grass grown
on the earth; deer grazing on it; its enemy, the
gun. "dhārṇi sabb ko adī ucaro. ja cār pād
pache tīh dāro. sātṛu sabb ko bāhur bākhāno.
sabb sri nam tūpāk ke jāno."—*sānama*.

परनी [dhārṇi] *n* earth, land. "dhānu dhārṇi āru
sāpāṭi sāgri."—*sar m 9*.

परनीमुता [dhārṇisuta] *n* daughter of the earth,
Sita.

परनीमुत [dhārṇisut] *n* deity of the earth, angels
of the earth, saints. 2 Brahmin, according to
Hindu religion. 3 lord of the earth — king, ruler.
4 farmer, landlord.

परनीपर [dhārṇidhar] See परटीपर.

परनीपति [dhārṇipāṭi], परनीरव [dhārṇirav] *n*
lord of the earth; king; ruler. 2 tree.—*sānama*.

परम [dhārṇm] *Skt n* that sacred law of nature
which is the basis and support of the world.
"sabb kul udhri īk nam dhārṇm."—*sāveye sri*
mukhvak m 5. 2 sacred action, pious deed.
"nāhi bilāb dhāmā, bilāb papā."—*sāhas m 5*.
"sadh ke sāgi dīṛe sabbhi dhārṇm."
—*sukhmāni*. 'firm faith acquired in the company
of holy persons, i.e. religion.' 3 religion, faith.
"sāt ka mārag dhārṇm ki pāuri."—*sor m 5*.

4 virtue. "Ihu sārīru sēbhū dhārām hē, jīs ādārī sēcē kī vicī jōtī."—*var gāu 1 m 4*. 5 customs, rituals, traditions prevalent in a family or a country. 6 duty. 7 justice. 8 nature, temperament. 9 god of death. "ānīk dhārām ānīk kumer."—*sar a m 5*. 10 bow. 11 features of elements like the touch etc. 12 See ਧਰਮਅੰਗ. 13 See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਧਰਮਅੰਗ [dhārām āṅg] *n* qualities of religion: patience, forgiveness, controlling of mind, giving up the habit of theft, purity, control over sensory organs so as to avoid doing evil deeds, pure-mind (clear thinking), acquiring knowledge, truthfulness, forsaking of anger. These are the ten qualities of religion.

ਧ੍ਰੁਤਿ: क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौच मिन्द्रिय निग्रहः ।

धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्म लक्षणम् ।।

—*mānu a 6, s 92*.

2 There are eight principles of Buddhism. See ਭੁੱਧ.

3 There are three principles of Sikhism. See ਨਾਮ, ਦਾਨ, ਇਨਸਾਨ.

ਧਰਮਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [dhārāmśāstr] *n* a scripture depicting principles of religion; holy scripture.

ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ [dhārāmśānti] *n* according to religious rituals, a rite performed for peace of a person after his death; ending of impurity. See ਪਾਤਕ.

ਧਰਮਸਾਲ [dhārāmśāl], **ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ** [dhārāmśālā] *n* temple, abode of God. 2 inn, where a traveller is allowed to stay without paying any expenses. 3 religious place of the Sikhs, where Guru Granth is respectfully installed. The visitor is given free food and lodging, as well as education. "me bādhi sēcū dhārāmśāl hē. gursīkhā lēhda bhalīkē."—*sri m 5 pepar*. "mohī nirguṇ dīcē thau sāt dhārāmśālīē."—*var guj 2 m 5*. See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3. 4 place for religious activities. "tīsu vicī dhārī thapī rēkhī dhārāmśāl."—*jāpu*. 5 a hill station in district

Kangra, which is now a district headquarters. Initially there existed an inn here for visitors, hence the name Dharamsala has become popular for this station. The height of Dharamsala above the sea level is 7112 feet. It is situated 16 miles to the north-east of Kangra. This town is 52 miles from Pathankot railway station and 10-11 miles from "Dharamsala Road" railway station of Kangra Valley Railways.

ਧਰਮਸਾਲੀਆ [dhārāmśālīā] *n* priest of a holy place.

ਧਰਮਸੰਘ [dhārāmśiṅgh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਾਠੇ. 2 See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਧਰਮਸੁਤ [dhārāmśut] *n* son of Dharam, Yudhishtar. See ਪਾਂਡਵ. 2 god child, foster son.

ਧਰਮਸੁਤ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [dhārāmśut triyā] wife of Yudhishtar, Dropadi.—*sānām*.

ਧਰਮਸੁਵਨ [dhārāmśuvān] son of Dharam. See ਧਰਮਸੁਤ.

ਧਰਮਾਥ [dhārāmāsth] *adj* firm in religious practices; having full faith in religion. 2 justice; judicial magistrate.

ਧਰਮਹਤਾ [dhār māhta], **ਧਰ ਮਹਤਾ** [dhār māhta], **ਧਰ ਮਹਿਤਾ** [dhār māhita] *n* landlord. See ਮਹਿਤਾ. **ਧਰਮਹੰਤਾ** [dhārāmhānta] *Sk* धर्महन्त preacher of atheism, who causes one to go astray from one's faith.

ਧਰਮਕਲਾ [dhārāmśālā] *n* knowledge of religion, study of religion. 2 power of religion, religious power. "dhārāmśālā hārī bādhi bāhali."—*asa m 5*.

ਧਰਮਖੰਡ [dhārāmśkhāṇḍ] *n* gurdwara. 2 company of holy persons. 3 sense of duty that inspires one to lead a religious and pious life. Evil deeds are completely given up by practising virtue. "dhārāmśkhāṇḍ ka eho dhārām."—*jāpu*.

ਧਰਮਗ [dhārāmāṅg], **ਧਰਮਗਤ** [dhārāmāṅg] *Sk* धर्मज्ञ *adj* having knowledge of religion; who knows

religions. "adī yudhiṣṭhir dharmāg bhare." –GPS.

ਧਰਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dharmagrāth] *n* holy scripture, scripture preaching religious doctrine. 2 basic scripture of a religion.

ਧਰਮਚੰਨ [dharmacīn] symbols of religious faith; symbols acquired according to holy scripture as untrimmed hair, sword or dagger, drawers etc. They are symbols of Sikh faith.

ਧਰਮਚੰਦ [dharmacānd] son of Baba Lakhmi Chand who was born in Sammat 1580 and expired in Sammat 1675. Manak Chand, Mehar Chand, sons of Dharam Chand were very pious persons. See ਵੇਦੀਵੰਸ਼.

ਧਰਮਜ [dharmaj] *n* pleasure which is achieved by through virtuous deeds. 2 Yudhishtar. See ਧਰਮਸੁਤ and ਪੰਡਤ. "dharmaj jābe jup ko khela." –NP. 3 son born to a wedded wife.

ਧਰਮਣੋ [dharmāṇo] to the religion. 2 *Skt* धर्मिन् *adj* religious, holy, pious, virtuous. "tājāt dharmāṇo nārā." –*kalki*.

ਧਰਮਤਾਤ [dharmatat] son of religion—virtuous person; Yudhishtar.

ਧਰਮਦਾਸ [dharmadas] a disciple of Kabir, who became chief of the Kabir Panthis (followers of Kabir) in Kashi after Kabir's death. The book Kabir Bijak was compiled with his efforts. 2 devotee of Guru Ram Das. He belonged to Khosla subcaste.

ਧਰਮਦੂਤ [dharmadut] *n* messenger of the god of death; Yam. "dharmadutāhi dīṭhīa." –*jet chāt m 5*.

ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ [dharm de car cārā] See ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. 2 four basic principles of religion as mentioned in Vishnu Puran part 6 chapter 2. They are: truth, fire-ritual, worship and meditation. 3 according to Mani Singh these are: meditation, charity, ablution, knowledge. "care per dharm de." –BG.

ਧਰਮਧਾਮੀ [dharmdhāmī] *adj* religious place, holy

place. 2 *n* one who discharges responsibilities towards his family – householder. "kāhū dharmdhāmī, kāhū sārāb thar gami." –*akal*. 'sometimes in the form of a householder and sometimes as an itinerant saint.'

ਧਰਮਧੀਰ [dharmdhir] *adj* having firm faith in religion. 2 Guru Tegbahadur. 3 See ਧਰਮਧੀਰ. 4 See ਧੁੰਮਧੀਰ.

ਧਰਮਧੁਜਾ [dharmdhuja] *n* standard (flag) of religion; emblem of religion, symbol of religion. 2 flag of the monastery of saints belonging to the Nirmala sect. See ਅਖਤਾ and ਨਿਰਮਲੇ. 3 a flag having signs in consonance with religious practice.

ਧਰਮਧੁਜੀ [dharmdhuji] See ਧਰਮਧੁਜੀ.

ਧਰਮਧੁਰ [dharmdhir] *adj* axle of faith, support of religion. "dhara dhirda dharmdhir." –NP.

ਧਰਮਧੁਜੀ [dharmdhvaji] *Skt* धर्मघञिन् *n* one who misleads people in the name of religion; hypocrite; dissimulator.

ਧਰਮਨ [dharmān] *Skt* धर्मिन् *adj* religious, pious. "sākar varān prajā bhāi, dharmān kārthū rāhan." –*kalki*. 2 In entry number 1057 of Shastarnammala, an ignorant scribe has erroneously written dharmān for dharmānī (which means a wise woman).

ਧਰਮਨਾਰੀ [dharmnari] *n* duly wedded woman, wife. "tājē dharmnari tākē papnārā." –*kalki*.

ਧਰਮਨਿਆਉ [dharmnīau] *n* justice righteously done, impartial justice. "hārī dharmnīau kioṭi." –*var sri m 4*.

ਧਰਮਨਿਸ਼ਾ [dharmniṣṭha] *n* faith in religion.

ਧਰਮਪਤਨੀ [dharmpatnī] *n* wife wedded according to religious rituals; duly wedded wife.

ਧਰਮਪਤਿ [dharmpatī] *n* duly wedded husband; husband who has wedded a wife according to religious rituals. 2 virtuous person (man).

ਧਰਮਪਾਲ [dharmpal] person practising teachings of a religion. 2 See ਬਿਸਾਲੀ.

ਧਰਮਪਿਤਾ [dhāraṃpita] godfather.

ਧਰਮਪੁਤ੍ਰ [dhāraṃputr] See ਧਰਮਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਧਰਮਬੀਰ [dhāraṃbir] ਧਰਮਵੀਰ *n* person remaining unshaken from religious principles even in the time of hardships/crises; one having firm faith in religion. 2 Guru Arjan Dev. 3 Guru Tegbahadur. 4 Guru Gobind Singh. 5 martyrs like sons of Guru Gobind Singh; Bhai Mani Singh etc. 6 See ਵੀਰ 7.

ਧਰਮਭਾਈ [dhāraṃbhai], ਧਰਮਭੈਣ [dhāraṃbhen] *n* co-religionist; forging of deep relations like those of brothers and sisters due to religious affinity; fellow disciples of the same guru.

ਧਰਮਯੁੱਧ [dhāraṃyuddh] war that is fought according to the established religious principles; war in which no cheating, fraud or falsehood are practised. 2 religious war, crusade.

ਧਰਮਰਾਇ [dhāraṃrai], ਧਰਮਰਾਜ [dhāraṃraj] *n* a virtuous ruler who observes righteousness. 2 the Creator. 3 Yam, god of death. "dhāraṃrai ab kaha karego jai phatīo sāglo lekha?"—*sor m 5*. In Sanskrit scriptures, the names of Yam and Dharam Raj refer to the same god. This god was born from the womb of Sangya impregnated by the Sun. Yami was also born along with her brother which means that Yam and Yami were twins. The abode of Yam is in Sanyamani, the name of his palace there is Kalichi. His throne is named Vicharbho while the huge register for keeping record (maintained by Chitar Gupta) is called Agrasandhani.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ [dhāraṃraj da putr] *xa n* fever.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ [dhāraṃraj di putri] *xa n* sleep.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜਾ [dhāraṃraja] See ਧਰਮਰਾਜ 3. "dhāraṃraja bismad hoā."—*asa m 5*.

ਧਰਮਰਿ [dhāraṃmari] *adj* opponent of religion.

ਧਰਮਲਕਣ [dhāraṃlakṣaṇ] See ਧਰਮਲਕਣ.

ਧਰਮਵੀਰ [dhāraṃvir] See ਧਰਮਬੀਰ, ਵੀਰ 7 and ਰਸ.

ਧਰਮਵੰਤ [dhāraṃvāt] *adj* religious, faithful to

religious code, practising the teachings of religion, pious, virtuous.

ਧਰਮਵਯਾਧ [dhāraṃvyadh] according to Mahabharat, a hunter who used to sell meat. He sincerely observed the religious code. He achieved salvation by meditation as well as by serving his parents with dedication.

ਧਰਮਾ [dhārma] follower of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Udda subcaste. 2 *adj* ਧਰਮਿਨ੍ ਪious, virtuous. "ihu mān kārma ihu mān dhārma."—*asa a m 1*.

ਧਰਮਾਈ [dhārmai] *adj* pious, virtuous, holy. 2 attached to worldly possessions, having greed for wealth. See ਕਤੀਫਿਆ.

ਧਰਮਾਂਗ [dhārmāṅ] See ਧਰਮਅੰਗ.

ਧਰਮਾਤਮਾ [dhārmātma] *Sk* धर्मात्मन् pious person, holy person having righteous thinking and feelings.

ਧਰਮਾਤਾ [dhārmata] *adj* sincere to righteousness. "gīrāsti gīrāst dhārmata."—*sri a m 5*.

ਧਰਮਾਧ [dhārmādh] *n* one who has blind faith in his own religion, who claims the inferior principles of his own religion as superior by refuting the ideal principles of other religions and thus hurts the feelings of the followers of other faiths (i.e. of non-co-religionists).

ਧਰਮਪੁਰ [dhāraṃpur] company of saints; society of saints.

ਧਰਮਪੁਰਿ [dhāraṃpurī] *adj* pertaining to fully devoted persons. 2 of saints, pertaining to saints. "dhāraṃudhāre dhāraṃpurī."—*oākar*.

ਧਰਮਾਰਥ [dhāraṃarath] for the sake of religion, for charity.

ਧਰਮਾਵਤਾਰ [dhāraṃavtar] *n* embodiment of righteousness and spirituality. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਧਰਮਾਵਤੀ [dhāraṃavati] *n* abode of the god of death, Sanyamni.

ਧਰਮਿ [dhārmi], ਧਰਮੀ [dhārmi] *adj* ਧਰਮਿਨ੍ ਪious, virtuous, honest. 2 acting according to religious

code, ritualist. "dhərmi dhərəmu kərəhi gavavəhi."—*var asa*. 'the ritualist loses fruit by performing rites with an ulterior motive.' 3 with the pious persons, in the company of righteous persons. "oi dhərəmi rəlae na rəlanī, ona ʔdərī kur."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 4 through religion, by observing righteousness. "kahu juḡəti kite nā paie nā paie dhərəmi."—*sukhmani*.

परमीड [dhərmi], परमीडा [dhərmiḍa] *Skt* धर्मिय adj admired by righteous persons.

परमीडिआ [dhərmiḍiā] vocative. addressing the praiseworthy. "bolī su dhərmiḍiā! monī kət dharī?"—*biha chāt m 5*.

परमु [dhərəmu] See परम. "dhərəmu driḥəhu həriṇamu dhiavəhu."—*suhī chāt m 4*.

परमुपीरा [dhərəmudhira] *Skt* धर्मपीर trapping people under the garb of religion, fanatic trapper. "dhərəmudhira kəli ʔdre iḥu papi mulī nā təḡe."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

परमु दा कोट [dhərma da koṭ] See मुलीसर.

परमुचि [dhərmurəti] *n* likeness of the earth; cow. "dhərmurəti ghasa cuḡe."—*krisən*.

परलंबुर [dhərləkur] *Skt* लाङ्गूलधर adj having a tail, tailed. See परिलंबुर.

परवास [dhəvas], परवास [dhəvasa] *n* courage and assurance; stability of mind and satisfaction. "rəhi iḥā je səḍən nā avət, təddəpi ji dhəvasa"—*NP*.

परवार [dhəvar] or परवार [dharvar] a town in Bombay territory, the headquarters of district Dharvar. "dhəvarən tāko dhən maryo."—*cəritr 128*. 2 robber

परा [dhəra] See परा. "pun kəhi baṭ dhəra ənvayo."—*GPS*. 'asked for weight and counter-balancing weight.' 2 adopted, acquired. 3 base, support, shelter. "so dərvesu jisu siphəti dhəra."—*maru solhe m 5*. 4 *Skt* earth, land. 5 marrow. 6 nerve, vain.

पराटिड [dhəraiṇu] adj who adopts or acquires

or keeps. "kəta srisəti dhəraiṇu."—*bher m 4*.

पराटिड [dhəraiḍ], पराटिड [dhəraiḍr], पराटीस [dhərais], पराटिस [dhəraes] *n* lord of the earth; king, ruler. 2 hills, mountains. 3 tree.—*sənama*. 4 landlord.

पराटिसटी [dhəraesṇi] king's army — the lord of earth.—*sənama*.

पराम [dhəras] See परवास. 2 See पुराम.

परामुत [dhərasut] *n* son of the earth; planet Mars. See मंगल. 2 See डेमासुर. 3 grass.—*sənama*. 4 tree.—*sənama*.

पराकिवरण्टा डटी [dhərakivərəṇṭa bhəi] —*kəlki*. i.e. only a single class dominated the society (on earth). sense—all the classes lost their individual existence.

परातत [dhəratat] son of the earth, Bhaumasur. "jim tatdhəra surpəti ləyo."—*krisən*. 2 परामुत. परापर [dhəradhar] *n* Shesh Nag — a mythical snake. 2 mountain, hill. 3 ruler, king. 4 the Creator. 5 tree, that is supported by earth.—*sənama*.

परापर [dhəradhar] *n* tree, which has its roots in the earth.—*sənama*. 2 foundation of the earth. परापिप [dhəradhiṭ], परापिस [dhəradhiṣ] *n* lord of the earth — king, ruler. 2 landlord.

परापुत [dhəradhrīt] *n* hill, mountain. 2 king, ruler.—*sənama*.

परानाथ [dhəranāik], परानाथ [dhəranath], परानाथक [dhəranayək] *n* ruler, king. 2 tree.—*sənama*. 3 Indar, master of deities.—*GV10*. 4 mountains. 5 landlord.

परापति [dhərapəti] *n* God, Almighty. 2 ruler, king. 3 landlord.

परापना [dhərapna] *v* be satisfied/satiated, have one's fill. See पूपडा.

पराराम [dhəraraj], पराराम [dhərarat] *n* tree.—*sənama*. 2 lord of the earth.

परि [dhəri] have, keep. "dhəri jire! ik tek tū."—*bavən*. 2 by acquiring, by keeping. "ape

dhārī dekhe kēci pākī sari.”—*majh ā m 3*.
“dhārī taraju tolie.”—*var asa. 3* towards, side,
direction. 4 earth.

ਪਰਿਚਿਤੁ [dhārionu] acquired, kept. “lāhine
dhārionu chātru sirī.”—*var ram 3. 2* he kept,
he placed.

ਪਰਿਅਉ [dhārīau] acquired, kept.

ਪਰਿਆ [dhārīa] acquired, placed. “taka rījaku
agē kārī dhārīa.”—*sodaru. 2 n* base, support,
shelter. “lok sut bānīta kōī nē kīs kī dhārīa.”
—*sodaru.*

ਪਰਿਸ [dhārīs] *n* ਪਰਾ-ਈਸ, tree.—*sānama.*

ਪਰਿਚਛੁ [dhārīcaku] See ਮਾਤੁ.

ਪਰਿਚਛੁ [dhārīcaku] See ਪਰਚਛੁ.

ਪਰਿਧਾਰਣ [dhārīdharan] *n* earth's sustainer, the
God. “dhārīdharan dekhe jānē apī.”—*bāsāt ā
m 1.*

ਪਰਿਲੰਕੁਰੁ [dhārīlākuru] having a tail. “hānvātu
jagē dhārīlākuru.”—*bāsāt kēbir.*

ਪਰੀ [dhārī] See ਪੜੀ. 2 acquired, had. “surupī
sujānī sulākhnī sēhje udārī dhārī.”—*asa kēbir.*
3 pertaining to the earth. 4 *n* hills, mountains.
“dhārī nēgān kē nām kēhī.”—*sānama.*

ਪਰੀਆ [dhārīa] *adj* possessing, having. “dhārīa
sābh hī bār ātrān kē.”—*krisān.* ‘possessing
weapons.’

ਪਰੀਜੀ [dhārījī] let us acquire, let us possess.

ਪਰੇਸ [dhāres] ਪਰਾ-ਈਸ; king, ruler. 2 landlord.

ਪਰੇਲ [dhārel] *n* mistress; not a duly wedded
wife.

ਪਰੇਲਾ [dhārela] *n* a man who keeps a woman
without performing the ceremony of remarriage.
“machīdr dhārī su dhārela.”—*BG.* Machhindar
Nath entered into the dead body of a king by
the power of Yog and kept the queen as his
wife. Gorakh Nath saw his guru engrossed in
worldly pleasures and went there to teach him
spirituality and liberated Machhindar Nath
from sinful merry making.¹

¹Such a story about Shankracharya also prevails.

ਪਰੇਯਾ [dhāreya] *adj* acquired, kept.

ਪਰੋਹ [dhāroh] See ਧੋਹ and ਧੋਹ.

ਪਰੋਹਰ [dhārohār] *n* pledged object, trust, deposit.

ਪਰੰਮ [dhārām] See ਪਰਮ and ਪੁੰਮ. 2 *adj* adopts or
acquires. “mul dāl dhārām.”—*BG.*

ਪਰਯੋ [dhāryau] blessed. “sāmraṭh guru sirī
hāth dhāryau.”—*sāveya m 4 ke.*

ਪਲੇਉ [dhāleu] a village under police station and
tehsil Mansa. A gurdwara in memory of Guru
Tegbahadur is situated to the north of the
village. The Guru visited this place while
coming from Gandu. He liberated an ascetic
who was longing for having glimpse of the true
Master since the time of the sixth Guru. A
pucca room for installing Guru Granth Sahib
was built by Sardar Ranbir Singh, Lieutenant
Governor, in Sammat 1973. The priest is a Sikh.
An annual revenue of rupees 120 has been
granted by Patiala state since Sammat 1981.
The village is to the north-east of Narinder
Pura railway station, connected by about six
miles of unmetalled road.

ਪਵ [dhāv] *Skt* धव् *vr* run, flow. 2 *n* husband,
male spouse. 3 lord, master. 4 a tree, bassia
latifolia or madhuca indica, bearing sweet
yellow flowers. See ਪਵਾ 3. 5 deceit, guile, trick.

ਪਵਤ [dhāvāt] running. “gāhī gāhī dhāvāt
kripān kṛtāre.”—*cārītr 405.*

ਪਵਨ [dhāvan] See ਪਵਨ. 2 See ਪੋਣ.

ਪਵਲ [dhāval] *Skt adj* white. 2 *n* white bull.
3 according to the Purans, the bull, which is
supporting the earth on its horns. “dhāvlē upārī
keta bharu?”—*jāpu.* 4 camphor. 5 leukoderma,
piebald skin. 6 See ਛੱਪਣ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 5.

ਪਵਲਹਰ [dhāvalhār], ਪਵਲਹਰੁ [dhāvalhāru] white
palace, white house. “īhu jāgu dhue ka
dhāvalhāru.”—*var majh m 1.*

ਪਵਲਪਰ [dhāvaldhār] *n* which is supported by
the white bull—the earth.—*sānama.*

ਪਵਲਪਰਿਸ [dhāvaldhārīs] *n* earth supported by

the white bull; its lord – king.—*sānāma*.

पदलपरिसटी [dhəvəldhərisṭi] *n* army of the ruler of the earth (which is supported by a white bull).—*sānāma*.

पदल [dhəvla] *adj* white. 2 *n* white cow. 3 Gauri, Parvati. “*det sāghar kər dhəvla cālī əvas.*” —*cāḍi* 2.

पदलंग [dhəvlāg] *n* one having white complexioned body. 2 Mahadev, lord Shiv. 3 Narad.

पदलगिरि [dhəvlagiri] *n* mountains on which Parvati (Gauri) lived; Kailash. 2 white mountain, mountain covered with snow, Himalayas. “*te dhəvla giri or pəṭhae.*” —*cāḍi* 2.

पदलार [dhəvlar] See पदलगिरि. 2 Dhaval, the white bull, that is supporting the earth. “*dhərni dhəvlar əkar səbe.*”—*gurusobha*.

पदलंग [dhəvlāg] See पदलंग.

पड [dhəṛ] *n* trunk, torso, body below the head comprising major limbs like heart, liver, stomach etc; the portion of the body below the neck and above the waist. The body below the neck is named as trunk. “*sis bina dhəṛ rəṇ giriyo.*” —*GPS*. 2 heap of threshed ears of grains alongwith chaff. 3 See पडना. 4 *S* act of weighing and measuring; counter balancing weight.

पडर [dhəṛhəṛ] *n* sudden and extreme fear, terror. “*dhəl dhəṛhəṛio.*”—*ramav*.

पडकटा [dhəṛəkṇa] *v* pulsate, get frightened. 2 cause the heart to beat/palpitate. 3 produce the sound of heartbeat.

पडका [dhəṛka] *n* explosion, bang. 2 sudden and extreme fear; terror. 3 anxiety, apprehension.

पडधुत [dhəṛdhut] *n* mound, raised ground. 2 heap, dump. “*tiu tiu dərəb hoṛ dhəṛdhutte.*” —*BG*.

पडधम [dhəṛdhəṃ] quick succession (occurrence); production of dhəṛ dhəṛ sound incessantly. “*luṇhərami guṇəghar dhəṛdhəṃ*

dhəṛie.”—*BG*.

पडना [dhəṛna] *v* produce the sound of heartbeat; pat, beat.

पडब [dhəṛəb] *n* act of weighing, wages of weighing.

पडवाटी [dhəṛvai] weighman. See पड 4. *Skt* धटिन्. 2 trader/shopkeeper who keeps record of the accounts of the village and weighs the commodities.

पडा [dhəṛa] *Skt* पट *n* a weight placed on the lighter pan to equalise the beam of a balance, counter-balancing weight. 2 side, party, aspect. 3 helping, helper. “*həm həri siu dhəṛa kia... kinhi dhəṛa kia mītr sut nalī bhāi.*”—*asa m* 4.

पडाका [dhəṛaka] *n* thud; sound produced by the falling of a heavy object or by firing of a gun. 2 beating of the heart.

पडापड [dhəṛadhəṛ] See पडधम. 2 sound produced by continuous firing of a gun.

पडी [dhəṛi] *Skt* पटिका *n* weight measuring five seers, measure equivalent to five seers. 2 now the nonstandard measure of ten seers is also called by this name. 3 line, streak. 4 cloth, clothes. 5 *S* border of a line; lining, hem. “*sacu dhəṛi dhən māḍie.*”—*sri ə m* 5. 6 *Dg* पड़ी an ornament worn by women in their ears. “*dhūṛəṇ dhəṛi bēdhəve kamāṇi.*”—*asa m* 1. 7 a streak of vermilion in the parting line of the hair. “*dhəṛi siṛe nū lāvdi lē lē siṛ da khūn.*”—*haməd*.

पडीआ [dhəṛia] weighman. 2 shopkeeper. 3 robber, invader. “*dhəṛie bəṭpəṛie.*”—*gurusobha*.

पडीऐ [dhəṛie] let us produce a loud beating sound. 2 is beaten, is played. “*mādəl bedəsī bajno ghəṇo dhəṛie joī.*”—*var maru* 1 *m* 1. ‘Believers in rituals are beating the drum (of having knowledge of three vedas).’

पडु [dhəṛu] See पड 4.

पडेरडी [dhəṛebēdi] *n* groupism. 2 organisation, union.

ਧੜੇ [dhəro] *S* high mountains. 2 chief, leader.
ਧੜੇਗ [dhəṛəḡ], ਧੜੇਗਾ [dhəṛəḡga] *adj* naked, nude,
having no clothes on one's body. 2 part of the
trunk, of the body.

ਧੜੇਮ [dhəṛəṁ] *n* sound produced by the fall of
a heavy object.

ਧਾ [dha] *Skt vr* adopt, wear, put on, nourish,
keep with, cover, popularise, pay attention to,
accept, help, take birth, inspire, like, order. 2 *n*
Brahma. 3 Jupiter (Vrihaspati). 4 sign for
dhevāt (sixth note) in music. 5 rhythmic stroke
of the beat of a drum. 6 *adj* possessor, bearer.
7 *Suf* kind, type as "nəvdha bhəktī".
8 divided, partitioned, divided into parts. See
ਸਤਧਾ and ਦੁਧਾ.

ਧਾਉਣਾ [dhauna] See ਧਾਵਨ. "dharīo re mən
dāhdīsī dharīo."—*toḍī m 5*.

ਧਾਇ [dhai] *n* midwife. 2 *Skt* ਧਾਤਕੀ. a tree which
is named as madyvasini, madyapūṣpa, tivra
jvala, agnījvala etc in Sanskrit language *L*
woodfordia floribunda. Its fruits are
intoxicating. "je sū ṁmrītu nīrīe, bhi bīkhu
phāl lage dhai."—*asa a m 3*. 3 *adv* by running.
See ਧਾਵਨ. "dhai dhai kripān sām kīno."
—*toḍī m 5*.

ਧਾਇਆ [dhāia] *ran*. See ਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 satiated,
satisfied. "na tisu bhukh pīas, rāja dhāia."
—*var mēla m 5*.

ਧਾਇਜਾਇ [dhāijai] affects. "kāṛtāṇu
dhāijai."—*var sār m 5*.

ਧਾਈ [dhai] *n* midwife. 2 attack, invasion. "dūt
mare kārī dhai he."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 cycle
of birth and rebirth; transmigration. "nanək
sīmrēku namu, phīrī bəhūrī nē dhai."—*var*
bāsāt. "gəṇət mīṭai cukī dhai."—*asa chāt m 5*.
4 *adjs* satisfied, satiated. "rājī dhai sēda sukhu
jaka tu mīra."—*asa m 5*.

ਧਾਈ [dhāī] *n* paddy, paddy-seedlings. "guru
ḡḡad jī ghah lēaīa dhāīa vīcəhu."—*JSBB*.

ਧਾਸ [dhās] *Skt* ਧੁਮਾਂਸ or ਧੂਮ-ਸ੍ਰਾਸ irritation caused

in the nose by inhaling air polluted by minute
particles of bitter smoke or chilly powder. 2 cough
caused by inhaling polluted air.

ਧਾਹ [dhah], ਧਾਹੀ [dhahī] *n* wailing cry of a
person in grief. "gəe sīgit pukārī dhah."—*var*
māj m 5. 2 sorrowful cry. "devəl devəl dhahī
desəhī."—*s kabīr*.

ਧਾਹੀ [dhahī] wailing loudly. "se ātī dhahī
rūnīa."—*asa chāt m 1*. 2 *n* sorrowful cry.

ਧਾਕ [dhak] *n* sense of pushing, act of pushing,
push. 2 *Skt adj* bearer, possessor. 3 *n* the
Creator. 4 bull, stud bull. 5 foodgrains.
6 column, pillar. 7 See ਧਾਕ. 8 See ਧਾਕ.

ਧਾਕ [dhāk] *n* fame, glory. 2 dominance, sway.
ਧਾਕਨ [dhakən] *n* sense of pushing, push.

ਧਾਕੁ [dhaku] *n* push. See ਧਾਕ 1. "jīśəhī
dīkhālē māhəlū tīsū nāmīl dhaku."—*var ram*
2 m 5. "jīnī rēcīa tīnī dīnā dhaku."—*brīla*
m 5.

ਧਾਗਾ [dhaga] thread, cord. "sui dhaga sīv."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 thread tied ceremonially by
chanting a magical text. 3 sacred thread worn
by upper class Hindus as a mark of initiation.
"tīlək dhaga kārī dī mālā dhare, so
tānkahīa."—*rāhīt dāyasīgh*. 4 sense –
consciousness. "səbh pəroī īkātū dhage."—*māj*
m 5.

ਧਾਗੇ [dhage] with the thread. 2 to the thread.

ਧਾਹ [dhan] See ਧਾਨ.

ਧਾਨਕ [dhanək] *Skt* ਧਨੁਸ਼ਕ *n* bowman. 2 uncivilised
groups like Bheel, Kirat etc are called Dhanak
because they keep bows with them for
hunting. 3 a low caste originating from Bheels,
which is widely found in Punjab. "dhanək rūpī
rāhā kārīa."—*sri m 1*. Guru Nanak Dev once
assumed the appearance as a Dhanak to put
his disciples to test.

ਧਾਨੀ [dhanī] See ਧਾਨੀ.

ਧਾਤ [dhat] See ਧਾਤੁ. 2 short for dhavāt.

ਧਾਤਕੀ [dhatkī] See ਧਾਇ 2.

पाठ्यमाला [dhatayman] See मांथा. "sir dhatayman dukhād karyo."—*mādhata*. 'Mandhata cut the head into two parts.'

पाठि [dhatari] See पांथि.

पाठा [dhata] *Skt* धातु *adj* saviour. 2 sustainer. 3 *n* Brahma.

पाठि [dhati] *S* semen. 2 customs, rites, traditions.

पाठु [dhatu] (See *vr* पाठु) *Skt n* the Creator, who sustains all. "asulu ikudhatu."—*jəpu*. 2 seven basic parts of the body according to Ayurved—mucus, blood, flesh, earth, bones, marrow and semen. 3 three basic constituents in the formation of the human body—psora, sycosis, syphilis. 4 metals extracted from a mine: gold, silver, copper, iron etc. See *पुपाठु* and *असटपाठु*. "suina rupa sabb dhatu he mañi rāijai."—*maru* *m* 1. 5 five feelings—speech, touch, beauty, taste and odour. "həri ape pāctātu bīsthara vici dhatu pāc apī pave."—*bera* *m* 4. "īdrīdhatu sabbal kahiāt he."—*maru* *m* 3. See *गुणपाठु*. 6 sensory organs, which convey the above feelings. "mānu mare dhatu māñijai."—*gəu* *m* 3. 7 five elements which are sources of enjoyment for the body. "jāb cūke pācdhatu ki rācna."—*maru* *kābir*. 8 illusion. "liv dhatu dūrah he."—*var sri* *m* 3. 'Love for the Divine and attachment with worldly objects are two different ways.' "nanāk dhatu live jor nā avai."—*var gəu* *m* 4. 9 ignorance. "seī mukāt jī mānu jīñāhi phiri dhatu nā lage ai."—*guj* *m* 3. 10 individual soul. "dhatu mīle phun dhatu kəu sīpti sīphāti sāmāi."—*sri* *m* 1. 11 quality, characteristic. "jehi dhatu teha tīn nau."—*sri* *m* 1. 12 solid, liquid, material. "tre guṇ sabbha dhatu he."—*sri* *m* 3. 13 nature, temperament. "kute cādān laie bhi so kuti dhatu."—*var majh* *m* 1. 14 tendency, inclination. "pājve khañ piñ ki dhatu."—*mar*

majh *m* 1. 15 semen. 16 verbal root, in grammar. There are 1708 verbal roots in Sanskrit language. 17 cow in lactation, milch-cow. 18 sense—four castes and four religions. "asat dhatu ik dhatu kārāi."—*BG*. 'ikk dhatu' means Sikhism. 19 a verse composed according to the rhythm of music. 20 *Skt* धावितु *adj* unsteady, dynamic. "horu bīrha sabb dhatu he, jāblāgusahībupitī nā hori."—*varsri* *m* 3. पाठु पंथ [dhatu pāc] See पाठु 5 and 7.

पाठुर [dhatur] *Skt* पंथुर *n* datura, datura stramonium. 2 See *पुठुर*.

पाठुरबाजी [dhaturbaji] *n* cunningness. "dhaturbaji sabbadi nīvare."—*ram* *a* *m* 3. 2 cheating, swindling.

पाठु [dhatu] See पाठु 5. "vici dehi dokh asadh pāc dhatu, həri kie khiri pāle."—*nāt* *m* 4.

पांथि [dhatrī], पांथी [dhatrī] *Skt* धातु *adj* who carries. 2 helper. 3 *n* the Creator. In the last shaloks of Rigved, the Vidhata is said to be the one who creates, sustains, causes procreation, arranges marriage and fulfills requirements of a householder. He cures diseases and rejoins the broken limbs. It is also written in the same script that he has also created the sun, the moon, the sky, the earth and the wind (air). Some also call him Prajapati (Creator) and Brahma. In Purans He was considered one among the three deities. 4 the Creator. 5 luck, fortune. 6 *Skt* धात्री mother. 7 earth. 8 midwife. 9 illusion, maya. 10 myrobalan; emblic myrobalan. 11 tamarind, tamarindus indica. 12 goddess Durga. "nāmo dhatrieyā."—*cādi* 2.

पांथीफल [dhatrīphal] *n* fruit of myrobalan tree. 2 fruit of tamarind. See पांथी 10 and 11.

पांथीविद्या [dhatrīvidya] midwifery.

पांथा [dhādha] *n* business, work. 2 *adj* engaged/busy in business. "na us dhādha nā hām dhādhe."—*asa* *m* 5. 3 See पांथा.

पदपत्र [dhādhy] *Skt n* symptoms of a disease.
 पद [dhan] *Skt n* paddy. 2 grain with husk, husked grain. 3 grains. See पद. 4 basis, support. "jā dhan prabhu pran ādhari."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*. "tuhi man tuhi dhan."—*gāu m 5*. 5 quantity once weighed and then used to weigh other materials.

पदक [dhanak] See पदक.

पदके बीजदे [dhanje bije] *v* perform the ritual of sending off daughter on her marriage. It is a tradition to throw roasted rice during the sending off ceremony of a daughter on her marriage. Its origin is found in Hindu scriptures. The Christians also shower rice on this occasion.

पदक [dhana] *Skt n* roasted rice or roasted barley. 2 coriander. 3 foodgrain. 4 ran. See पदक. "manua dāh dīsi dhana."—*maru m 5*.

पदक [dhanī] of the paddy. "etu dhanī khadhe tera jñamu gāia."—*asa pāti m 3*. See पद and पदक. 2 with grains (seeds). "ihu mān sito tumre dhanī."—*sar m 5*. 'the field in the form of mind is sown with the seeds of divine Name (praise).'

पदक [dhanī] green coloured like the leaves of paddy-plant. 2 *Skt adj* who bears/carries. 3 *n* place, location. "tryodās bārakh bāsē bāndhani."—*ramav*. "bāsudev ko nād cālyo rāndhani."—*krisan*. 4 short for राजपदक [rajdhani]. "dhumr drig dhārāni dhār dhur dhani kārni."—*cādi 1*. 5 chief, leader. "dhaṭṭha vicc medan de rajrā da dhani."—*jāgnama*.

पदक [dhanu] See पदक. "dhanu prabhu ka khana."—*gāu m 5*. "āncari ka dhanu."—*sāva m 3*. 2 rice alongwith husk. 3 unbroken rice. "prapātri pati dhanu."—*prabha m 1*.

पदक [dhanuva] demons. "kārjori ṭhadhe dhanuva."—*sāloh*.

पदक [dhanā] base. See पद 4. "ākāl kālā he

prabhu sārāb ko dhanā."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

पदक [dhany] *Skt n* wealthiness; riches, richness. 2 *adj* of food grains, of grains.

पदक [dhapna], पदक [dhapna] *v* be saturated, be satiated. 2 be happy. "mūḍia ānudinū dhapejāhī."—*gādi kārī*.

पदक [dham] *Skt* धाम *n* home, place to reside. "nam kam bīhin pekhāt dham hu nāhī jāhī."—*japu*. 2 body, physique, mortal frame. 3 glory, eminence, splendour. 4 abode of the Creator; holy places like Amritsar, Abchal Nagar etc. for the Sikhs; Badrinath, Rameshwar, Dwaravati and Paryag for the Hindus. 5 birth. 6 paradise, heaven. 7 the Creator.

पदक [dhamān], पदक [dhamān] *Skt* पदक *n* a species of grass, narcissus, jonquil. It grows in the rainy season and is good fodder for the cattle. 2 a tree mainly found in Garhwal, Sikkim, Gujarat, Bihar, Assam etc. Its wood is elastic. It is preferred in making contrivance of palanquin-bearers and bearings of carts. *L* *grewia scabrophylla*.

पदक [dhama] *n* food collected as alms from house to house. 2 invitation for taking food at one's residence. "nrīp bhi sikh ko dhama lio."—*GPS*. 3 helping; sufficient quantity of food served in one measure for one's satiation. 4 left part of tambourine-pair, on which kneaded flour is pasted to produce a deep note. पदक [dhami] *adj* house owner. 2 householder. 3 *C* feast, treat. 4 a small hill state near Shimla.

पदक [dhay] See पदक.

पदक [dhayan] See पदक.

पदक [dhayāte] (they) attack/invoke. "dhayāte gopalkirtānāh."—*sāhas m 5*.

पदक [dhar] See पदक. "dharāhu kirpa jīsāhī gūsai."—*bavān*. 2 See पदक. "pāri dham tāv dhar."—*cārītr 170*. 3 See पदक. The word पदक [dhar] (milking of cattle) is derived from this

word. 4 according to magical practices, exorcism by sprinkling jet of liquor, oil, water etc around one's house or town with the chanting of magical text. "dhar bhet puja e dehē."—*PP*. 5 sharp edge of a weapon. "yeh prem ko pēth kēar hē re, tēvar ki dhar pē dhavno hē."—*bodh kavī*. 6 *Skt* ਧਾਰ torrential rain. 7 rain water. 8 loan, debt. 9 *adj* deep.

ਧਾਰਮ [dharas] *n* consolation, solace, reassurance.

ਧਾਰਕ [dharak] *adj* bearer, possessor. 2 *n* vessel, container, pot, utensil.

ਧਾਰਕੜੀ [dharkadḥi] *v* milk an animal. See ਧਾਰ 3.

ਧਾਰਣ [dharan] *Skt n* act of gripping. 2 act of bearing/keeping. 3 quantity once weighed and then used for weighing other objects.

ਧਾਰਣਕ [dharanek] *Skt adj* bearer, holder.

ਧਾਰਣਾ [dharṇa] *Skt n* act of keeping. "sagel tumari dharṇa."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 state of consciousness, when one can understand things; understanding. 3 firm determination. 4 according to Yog — that stable state of mind in which one contemplates upon Brahman, the ultimate Reality, for getting all others. 5 mode of living as prescribed in religious scriptures. 6 traditional way of reciting hymns.

ਧਾਰਣੀ [dharṇī] *adj* who bears/holds. 2 *n* Brahman, God, the Creator. "dharṇī dharṇīrahio brāhmāḍ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਧਾਰਣੀ [dharṇī] *Skt n* pulse. 2 line, class. 3 earth.

ਧਾਰਣੀਯ [dharṇīy] *adj* adoptable.

ਧਾਰਧਰ [dhardhar] See ਧਾਰਾਧਰ. 2 *Dg* Indar, lord of rains.

ਧਾਰਧਰ [dhardhar] See ਧਾਰਧਰ. 2 See ਧਾਰਧਰ.

ਧਾਰਨ [dharan], ਧਾਰਨਾ [dharṇa] See ਧਾਰਣ and ਧਾਰਣਾ. "prabhu sagel tumari dharṇa."—*ram m* 5.

ਧਾਰਨੀਕ [dharṇīk] See ਧਾਰਣਕ.

ਧਾਰਨੀਯ [dharṇīy] See ਧਾਰਣੀਯ.

ਧਾਰਬਾਰਿ [dharbarī] See ਧਾਰਿਧਰ.

ਧਾਰਮਿਕ [dharmaik] *Skt* ਧਾਰਮਿਕ *adj* pertaining to religion; religious.

ਧਾਰਯ [dharay] *Skt* ਧਾਰਯ *adj* adoptable, acceptable. 2 *n* water.

ਧਾਰਵੀ [dharvi] See ਧਾਰਵੀ.

ਧਾਰਤਾ [dharṭa] See ਜਲਧਾਰ.

ਧਾਰਾ [dhara] *Skt n* flow of liquids like water; water current. "cāli vīlocan te jaldhara."—*GPS*. 2 sharp edge of a weapon. 3 file of soldiers. 4 progeny, immediate descendants; sons and daughters. 5 line. 6 range of mountains. 7 group, community. 8 section. "avāṇu jāṇu nāhi jāmḍhara."—*maru solhe m* 1. 'According to sections of the law laid by Yamraj (god of death), there is no cycle of coming and going.' 9 a town of Malwa (central India), which was very famous during the time of Bhoj. It has been the capital of Parmar dynasty after Chedi. It was ruled by Munj in Sammat 1032 and his nephew Bhoj became the ruler in Sammat 1068. According to Dasam Granth Raja Bharthari (Bhartrihari) also ruled over Dhara. "dhara nāgri ko rāhe bhartharī rav sujan."—*cārītr* 209. 10 See ਧਾਰਾ. "ek dīvās dhara ko gyo."—*cārītr* 65. 11 kept under control. See ਧਾਰਣ. "ehu akaru tera hē dhara."—*bher m* 3.

ਧਾਰਾਘਟ [dharaghāt] See ਜਲਧਾਰ.

ਧਾਰਾਟ [dharat] *Skt n* which goes round to get water-drops; rain-bird. 2 clouds. 3 intoxicated elephant. 4 horse.

ਧਾਰਾ ਤੀਰਥ [dhara tīrath] a holy pilgrimage centre in Mahabharat. It is situated near Pinjore town in Patiala state. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place while on his preaching mission. There is an arrangement made by Patiala state for worship in the gurdwara. See ਪੰਜੋਰ.

ਧਾਰਾਧਰ [dharadhār] *n* weapon with sharp

edges. 2 cloud – bearer of water. “dekha dandhara dharadhār sarmāne hē.”—*sekhār*.
पारधर [dharadhār] *n* water born of a cloud.
 —*sānāma*.
पारधरदधर [dharadhārdadhār] *n* water fallen from a cloud; ocean that stores it.—*sānāma*.
 2 pond, tank.
पारधर धुनि [dharadhār dhunī] son of Ravan who produced the sound like that of a cloud-Meghnad.—*sānāma*. 2 cloud's thunder.
पारधर धर [dharadhār dhrād] ocean. See **पारधरदधर**.
पारधरी [dharadhārī] *n* sword with a sharp edge. “āsī kṛipān dharadhārī.”—*sānāma*.
 2 river, stream.
पारधरी [dharadhārī] See **पार** 9.
पारधर [dharadhār] *n* water pipe; fountain.
पारल [dharalā], **पारली** [dharalī] sharp-edged sword and dagger.
पारवाही [dharavahī] *adj* flowing smoothly like the flow of a river.
पारि [dharī] bearing, having. “dharī kṛipā prabhū hath de rakhīa.”—*sor m 5*. 2 in the flow. “būde kali dharī.”—*s kabir*. 3 imperative form of verb dharṇā; believe, have faith. “re nār! ih sacī jīe dharī.”—*sor m 9*.
पारिटी [dharīṇī] *Skt n* earth, land. 2 *adj* possessing.
पारित [dharit] *Skt adj* possessed, kept.
पारी [dhari] *adj* possessed, kept under control. “sagāl sāmāgri tumre sutī dharī.”—*sukhmānī*.
 2 accepted. “sai suhagānī thakur dharī.”—*oākar*. 3 *n* string, cord, string made by twisting many threads. “pauṇ hove sutdharī.”—*asa m 1*. 4 assumption. “binse apnī dharī.”—*sor m 5*. 5 *Skt* धारिन् *adj* bearer, possessor. 6 sharp-edged. 7 *n* sharp weapon. 8 river, stream.
पारीवाल [dharival] a Jatt subcaste of Bhatti Rajputs. The word is derived from Dhara town. Father-in-law of Akbar, Mahar Mitha, belonged

to the Dhariwal subcaste.¹ 2 a town of Gurdaspur district situated on Amritsar-Gurdaspur railway line which is 36 miles away from Amritsar. It is a famous production centre of fine woollen clothes. In 1880 AD a woollen mill named Egerton Woollen Mills was established here.
पारु [dharu] a follower of Guru Hargobind, who belonged to the Dhir subcaste.
पारे [dharo] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to the Suri subcaste and was a resident of Sultanpur.
पारु [dharyau] kept under control. “jisāhī dharyau dharatī ar vīum.”—*savēye m 4 ke*.
पारीवाल [dharival] See **पारीवाल** 1.
पार [dhav] *Skt* धाव् *vr* run, wash, clean, irrigate.
पारि [dhavasi] runs. “ua kau phirī phirī dhavasi re.”—*maru m 5*. See **पार**. 2 will run.
पारक [dhavak] *Skt n* washerman. 2 messenger, courier.
पारव [dhavān] a Khatri subcaste dhon or dhavān. 2 an agricultural subcaste of the Rajputs of Montgomeri region. 3 See **पार**.
पारव [dhavān] *v* run. See **पार**. 2 *adj* belonging to the Dhavan subcaste. “mula suja dhavne.”—*BG*.
पारवी [dhavni] *adj* runner (female). 2 *n* act of running; race, attack, invasion. “bānu bādia karī dhavni.”—*sor m 1*.
पारव [dhavāt], **पारव** [dhavātu] running, moving. “dhavāt ko dhavāhī bāhu bhati.”—*ṭoḍī m 5*. 2 which is fickle or unstable—mind. “dhavātu lio bārājī.”—*savēye m 2 ke*. 3 *Skt* धावित् *adj* runner (male). 4 *n* messenger, courier. 5 See **पारि**.
पारव [dhavān] *Skt n* act of running. “mān mero dhavān te chuṭīo.”—*bāsāt m 9*. 2 messenger, courier. “jāhī kārī dhavān kārē pāthavān.”—*GPS*. 3 act of washing. 4 water, soap etc.
¹Some people pronounce it **पारीवाल** [dharival] also.

used for washing clothes etc. See ਧਾਵ.

ਧਾਵਨੀ [dhavni] See ਧਾਵਣੀ.

ਧਾਵਰਤਾ [dhavarta] *n* tendency to store, effort to accumulate. See *vr* ਧਾ and ਫਿਤਾ. "anik kaj anik dhavarta urjho an jōjari."—*sar m 5*.

ਧਾਵਰੀ [dhavri] *Skt n* fan. "beth pərjāk pər dhavrin dhai kē."—*BGK*. 'mid wives are waving the fans.'

ਧਾਵਲ [dhaval] *n* earth-supported (lifted) by a white bull.—*sānama*.

ਧਾਵਲੇਸ [dhavles] *n* lord of earth — king, ruler.—*sānama*.

ਧਾਵਲੇਸਣੀ [dhavlesni] *n* army of the ruler.—*sānama*.

ਧਾਵਾ [dhava] *n* race, running. 2 attack, invasion. See ਧਾਵ. 3 *Skt* ਧਵ *L* *bassia latifolia*. The secretion of its flowers is an intoxicant. It is a wellknown constituent of wine. "gur kəri grianu dhianu kəri dhavē."—*asa m 1*.

ਧਾਵਿਤ [dhavit] *Skt adj* washed, clean.

ਧਾਵੇ [dhavē] runs. 2 prays. "bherau bhut sitla dhavē."—*gōd namdev*. "əhi nis dhyan dhavē."—*sāveye m 4 ke*. 3 See ਧਾਵਾ 3.

ਧਾਭ [dhar] *n* band of robbers. 2 attack by dacoits, assault by bandits.

ਧਾਭਵੀ [dharvi] *n* robber, dacoit.

ਧਾਭਾ [dharā] *n* robbery, act of plundering.

ਧਾਭਾਪੇਤਾ [dharapeṭa] *n* loot, booty.

ਧਾਭੀ [dharī] robber, dacoit.

ਧਿ [dhi] *Skt vr* possess, meet, go, be happy, catch.

ਧਿਆ [dhia] See ਅਧਯਾਯ. 2 See ਧਾ.

ਧਿਆਉ [dhiau] See ਅਧਯਾਯ. 2 meditate, contemplate. See ਧਾ.

ਧਿਆਉਣਾ [dhiauna] *v* meditate. "dhiaie əpno sēda həri."—*gūj m 5*.

ਧਿਆਇ [dhiair] See ਅਧਯਾਯ. 2 meditating, contemplating. "dhiair dhiair bhagətəhi sukh para."—*sukhmāni*.

ਧਿਆਇ ਬਈ [dhiair thai] by meditating. "chuṭe nam dhiair thai."—*kəli m 4*.

ਧਿਆਇਨਿ [dhiairni] meditate, contemplate. "nam dhiairni sajna."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਧਿਆਈ [dhiair] by meditating. "nanək nam dhiair he."—*maru solhe m 4*. 2 meditates. "jis no kripa kərə prabhū əpni so jənu tisəhi dhiair he."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *Skt* ਧਿਆਯਿਨ੍ *adj* engrossed in meditation. "atme hor dhiair."—*sri m 1*.

ਧਿਆਨ [dhian], ਧਿਆਨੁ [dhianu] *Skt* The verbal root *dhya* means to contemplate. The word ਧਿਆਨ [dhyan] is formed from it, which means to focus one's mind on a given object; concentrating one's mind on the subject by preventing it from wandering about.

According to Patanjali Darshan — "तत्र प्रत्ययैकता ध्यानं."—*yogsutr*, 3-2. "suṇiə ləgə səhəji dhianu."—*jəpu*. "dhiani dhianu lavəhi."—*sri ə m 5*. 2 a lucid image of an object in one's conscience. 3 thinking; contemplation.

ਧਿਆਵਣਾ [dhiaṇa], ਧਿਆਵਨਾ [dhiaṇa] *v* meditate, contemplate. "dhiaṇu gavəu gūn govīda."—*asa m 1*. "mukte namdhiaṇia."—*majh ə m 1*. 'Those who meditate on Thee are free from all bondages.'

ਧਿਸ [dhis] *Skt* ਧਿਸ਼੍ *vr* produce a sound; describe. ਧਿਸਟਾਨ [dhistān], ਧਿਸਠਾਨ [dhistān] See ਅਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਾਨ. "rəju dhistān ahi əgyan."—*GPS*.

ਧਿਕ [dhik] *Skt* ਧਿਕ੍ *part* word expressing humiliation and disrespect; censure, reproach. ਧਿਕਾਰ [dhikar] *Skt* ਧਿਕਾਰ *n* pronunciation of the word *dhik*. 2 reproach, disrespect. "lok dhikar kəhe mēgətjən, mēgət man nə para."—*ram m 1*.

ਧਿਖ [dhikh] See ਧਿਸ.

ਧਿਖਣ [dhikhṇ] *Skt* ਧਿਸਣ *n* Braham. 2 lord of gods—Vrihaspati. 3 lord Vishnu. 4 *adj* wise. 5 learned, scholar. See ਧਿਸ.

ਧਿਖਣਾ [dhikhṇa] *Skt* ਧਿਸਣਾ *n* wisdom. "gorəkh ne dhikhṇa nə dini tohi."—*NP*. 2 praise. 3 earth.

पिधडी [dhikhni] *Skt* विशारद *adj* wise. 2 *n* army – which has expert knowledge of fighting skills.—*sānāma*. See पिधडीरिपु.

पिधडीस [dhikhnis] *adj* supreme scholar. “kavi kovid dhikhnis jo avat cal darbar.”—*GV 10*.

पिधडीरिपु [dhikhniṛipu] *n* enemy of the expert army; gun. “dhikhni adi ucarke ṛipu pad ēt ucar.”—*sānāma*. 2 enemy of the wise; fool.

पिग [dhig] See पिक्.

पिग [dhig] *adj* firm, strong. 2 bully, oppressor. 3 *n* rowdyism, disorder.

पिगट [dhigāṇ] a carpenter who became devotee of Guru Hargobind. Alongwith his brother Maddu, he used to split wood for the common kitchen and was busy in serving fellow disciples with deep devotion. The Guru himself cremated his body. He is also known as Dhingar. “dhigār maddu jāṇian vade sujan takhaṇ āpara”—*BG*.

पिगड़ [dhigār] See पिगट. 2 an Arora subcaste. 3 *adj* bully, oppressor.

पिगडी [dhigai] *n* bullying; oppression; high-handedness.

पिगु [dhigu] See पिक्. “dhigu tina da jivia jina vidāni as.”—*s fārid*. “dhigu penāṇu dhigu khaṇu.”—*var sor m 3*.

पिग [dhigā] a barber, deeply dedicated disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. He attained supreme bliss by the grace of Guru Angad Dev.

पिगडा [dhigāṇa] *n* bullying, oppression, high-handedness. 2 injustice. “deda nārākī, suragī lēde, dekhahu ehu dhigāṇa!”—*var mālā m 5*. 3 *adj* bully, oppressor.

पिगडे [dhigāṇe] high-handedly, by bullying, oppressively. “tāu kārīe je kichu hoi dhigāṇe.”—*bher m 5*.

पिगडा [dhigāṇa] *v* have patience. 2 rely, trust.

पिगडिडा [dhigāṇa] *v* pacify. 2 win confidence, win the trust.

पिठ [dhiṭh], पिठा [dhiṭha], पिठ [dhiṭh] *Skt*

घृष्ट *adj* wise, learned, knowledgeable. 2 generous. 3 brave, courageous. 4 shameless, impudent. See मुपिठ and पिसु.

पिगकर [dhiḍhkar] See पिक्. “nātu sahjāhā dhiḍhkar kāhe.”—*GPS*.

पिगट [dhimaṇ] *S* यमान *n* inner feelings impacting one's facial expression. “mukhi dhimaṇe dhan kharī.”—*maru ā m 1*. ‘The seeker of spiritual knowledge stands with a blooming face on experiencing the glimpse of the Almighty’ sense – ‘her face reflects the feelings of inner consciousness.’

पिगटे [dhimaṇe] See पिगट.

पिग [dhir] *S n* side. 2 party. “sābhe dhirā nikhūṭiasu.”—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

पिगकर [dhirkar] See पिक्. “nīdāk dhirkāryō sabbh logān.”—*GPS*.

पिगट [dhirat] See पिसु.

पिगडि [dhiratī] See पिसु.

पिगजराज [dhirajraj] *adj* king of kings. “dhirajraj prābin.”—*akal*.

पिग [dhirī] side, direction. See पिग 1. “pav suhave ja tāu dhirī julde.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

पी [dhi] *Skt vr* keep, be a base for, be hidden, long for. 2 *n* wisdom, intelligence. “vīsal dhi prābēl he.”—*GPS*. 3 mind. 4 action, deed. 5 contemplation, concentration. 6 desire, wish. 7 *Skt* पीडा daughter. “put dhi kharī.”—*gāu m 4*.

पीअ [dhia] See पी 7. “dhia put sājog.”—*sri ā m 1*.

पीस [dhis] *Skt* अयिस lord of lords, emperor.

पीग [dhig] See पिग.

पीज [dhij] *Skt* पैज *n* stability of mind, patience. “tīsna hoi bāhūt, kīve nā dhijai.”—*var mālā m 1*. “kāhīṇī sunāṇī nā dhijāe.”—*asa chāt m 1*.

पीजना [dhijna] *v* be patient, have patience. 2 win confidence.

पीजे [dhije] should have patience. See पीज. 2 short for dharije. “ētari pāc āgāṇī, kīu

dhiraju dhije?"—*ram a m 1*.
ਦੀਰ [dhiṭh], **ਦੀਰਾ** [dhiṭha] See **ਦੀਰਾ**. 2 *Skt* धृष्ट
adj thick-skinned, immodest. "kīchu sad nā
pave dhiṭha."—*gāu m 4*. See **ਦੀਰ**. 3 *Skt* धिस्तु
adj stable, settled. "bīnsia bhām bhāu dhiṭha
jiu."—*majh m 5*. 'Apprehension of fallacy and
fear of mind have vanished.'
ਦੀਨ [dhiṇ] *Skt* अधीन *adj* subordinate. "so thakur
tis hi ko dhiṇ."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 2 **ਦੀ-ਨ**. having no
wisdom/intelligence; unwise. 3 *Dg n* iron.
ਦੀਨਾ [dhiṇa] *n* subordination. 2 *adj* having no
intelligence; unwise.
ਦੀਪ [dhip] *Dg n* daughter's husband; son-in-
law.
ਦੀਮਤ [dhiṃat], **ਦੀਮਨ** [dhiṃan] *Skt* धीमत् and
धीमन् *adj* wise, intelligent. "dharmaru kirati
dhiṃat ki sēda he jīt sēbh thāi."—*sēloh*.
ਦੀਮਨਿ [dhiṃan] See **ਦੀਮਨ** 2.
ਦੀਮਾ [dhiṃa] *adj* having patience. 2 dull,
inactive, slow. 3 short for **ਦੀਮਾਨ** [dhiṃan] which
means intelligent.
ਦੀਮਾਨ [dhiṃan], **ਦੀਮਤ** [dhiṃat] See **ਦੀਮਤ**.
ਦੀਰ [dhir] *n* short for **ਦੀਰਾ**. "dāmṛa pālē na
pave, nako deve dhir."—*sri a m 5*.
2 *Skt* *adj* calm and quiet, who is not easily
perturbed. "sacī namī mān dhir."—*sri a m 3*.
3 mighty, strong. 4 humble. 5 sober, serene.
6 *n* saffron. 7 a Khatri subcaste. 8 patience,
sense of having patience. "bhagat anēdme
pekhi prabh ki dhir."—*bīla m 5*. 9 *Dg* sun.
ਦੀਰਾ [dhirā] *adj* patient, having patience.
"dhirāu sunī dhirāu prabhū kō."—*jet m 5*.
ਦੀਰਕ [dhirāk], **ਦੀਰਕੁ** [dhirāku] *n* patience,
firmness of mind, determination. "ēdārī dhirāk
hoī pura paīsi."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 2 assurance,
consolation, solace. "bhavē dhirāk bhavē
dhāke."—*asa m 1*. "jaki dhirāk īsu mānāhi
sēdhare."—*suhi m 5*. 3 *adj* having patience.
"dhirāk hārī sabasī."—*maru m 4*.
ਦੀਰਜ [dhirāj], **ਦੀਰਜੁ** [dhirāju] *Skt* धीरज *n* stability

of mind, patience, firmness of mind during
distress. "dhirāj mānī bhāe hā."—*asa m 5*.
"dhirāju jasu sobha tīh bānīa."—*bavān*.
ਦੀਰਜੁ ਧੁਰਿ [dhirāju dhurī] initiator of patience.
"jīsu dhirāju dhurī dhāvalū."—*savēye m 3 ke*.
'who has provided the white bull (supporting
the earth) with forbearance.'
ਦੀਰਣ [dhirāṇ] *Skt* *adj* pious soul, having
unperturbed mind.
ਦੀਰਤਾ [dhiratā], **ਦੀਰਤੁ** [dhiratvā] *Skt n* sense of
patience, stability. 2 absence of fickleness;
seriousness.
ਦੀਰਦਾ [dhiridā] provider of patience. "dhāra
dhiridā."—*NP*.
ਦੀਰਨ [dhirān] See **ਦੀਰਣ**. 2 *n* sense of having
patience.
ਦੀਰਨਿ [dhirānī] may have patience. "vesakhī
dhirānī kiū vādhiā, jina prem vichoh?"
—*majh barāhūnāhā*.
ਦੀਰਮਲ [dhirmall] son born to Ananti, mother
of Baba Gurditta, on Magh 13, 1683 BK at
Kartarpur. His descendants are the Sodhis of
Kartarpur. See **ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ** 2.
ਦੀਰਮਲੀਆ [dhirmalliā] *n* member of Baba Dhir
Mall's lineage. 2 follower of Dhir Mall.
ਦੀਰਤ [dhirat] a Khatri subcaste.
ਦੀਰਾ [dhirā] *adj* became patient. 2 *Skt n* a
heroine, who does not react directly on seeing
signs of indulgence by the other lady on the
body of her husband but expresses her
indignation sarcastically. 3 a scholar and
warrior disciple of Guru Hargobind. He fought
bravely alongwith his brother Hira in the battle
of Amritsar.
ਦੀਰਿਓ [dhirio] attained patience. 2 established,
stayed, settled. "kāvan thān dhirio he nama,
kāvan vāsēv āhākara."—*maru m 5*. 'What is
the significance of caste like Brahman etc and
the name of a person? and I am so and so,
what does this arrogance denote?'

पीरी [dhiri] *adj* having patience. 2 *n* pupil of the eye.
 पीरीये [dhirie] let us have patience. "duji nahi
 jar kini bidhi dhirie?"—*var gāu* 2 *m* 5.
 पीरु [dhiru] See पीर.
 पीरि [dhire] may have patience. "həri binu
 kiū dhire mānu mera?"—*sar a m* 1.
 पीरि [dhuro] having patience. See पीरि.
 पीरिदि [dhirodī] *adj* blessed with patience of
 mind; having patience. "birhi na dhirodī."
 —*var maru* 2 *m* 5.
 पीरुव [dhivər] *Skt adj* highly intellectual, sharp
 minded. 2 *n* fisherman. The real root of the
 word jhivər (water carrier) is this word.
 3 boatman.
 पीरुवी [dhivri] *n* wife of a fisherman. 2 wife of
 a water-carrier.
 पीरुडी [dhivri] *n* daughter, female child.
 पुँस [dhuss] *n* act of stuffing forcibly. 2 push,
 thrust.
 पुँसा [dhussa] *n* *Skt* द्विसाट two-layered rough
 and coarse woolen blanket. 2 a Khatri
 subcaste.
 पुँसी [dhussi] *n* act of stuffing forcibly. 2 thrill,
 tremor. "dhussi liti dekh kuḍhāgē."—*BG*.
 पुँडा [dhuhṇa], पुँना [dhuhna] *v* cheat, betray,
 deceive. "vekhdiā hi māra dhuhigai."—*var*
sar m 4. "ōṭīkalī tīthe dhuhe, jīthe hāthu nā
 par."—*sava m* 3.
 पुँक [dhuk] *n* apprehension. 2 sound produced
 by the falling of a heavy object. "dhuk dhuk
 pāṛē kēbādh bhua."—*cāḍi* 2. 3 fall, decline;
 sense of falling.
 पुँक [dhūk] *n* beat of a kettledrum; deep sound.
 "dhūke nīsan."—*VN*.
 पुँकट [dhukṇu] *S* पिछट *v* jump, run. Its root is
 the Sanskrit word drutgamān. "koṭhe dhukṇu
 ketṛa?"—*s fārid*.
 पुँकपुकी [dhukdhuki] *n* umbilicus; a body part
 between chest and abdomen. 2 palpitation of
 the heart caused by fear. 3 a type of necklace;

an ornament for neck and breast. "ik
 dhukdhuki mol bāhu kerī."—*GPS*.
 पुँकर [dhūkar] *n* beat of a kettledrum; vibrating
 sound of a thump. "dhūsa ki dhūkar dhāradhar
 dhāskāt hē."—*52 Poets*.
 पुँकटा [dhukhṇa], पुँकना [dhukhna] (*Skt* धुष् *vr*
 ignite, fire, feel tired) *v* smoulder, burn slowly
 without flames. "āgānī nā ātārī dhukhi."—*sor*
m 5. "dhukhā jīu malih."—*s fārid*. 2 get tired.
 "rati vāḍiā dhukhi dhukhi ūthanī pas."—*s*
fārid. 'Limbs of the body feel tired by sleeping
 on one side.'
 पुँका [dhukha] *n* agony. "sābhna de jā ādār
 dhukha."—*BG*. See पुँकटा.
 पुँकाट्टा [dhukhaṇa], पुँकारना [dhakharna] *v*
 ignite, burn. See पुँकटा. "cārcāhī cād nā dhup
 dhukharhī."—*NP*.
 पुँधि [dhukhi] after being tired, after having
 fatigue. See पुँकटा.
 पुँधु [dhukhu] *n* agony, suffering. See पुँकटा.
 "janam māran phīrī gārābh nā dhukhu."—*ṭoḍi*
m 1.
 पुँधुपुगी [dhugdhugi] See पुँकपुकी. "kālgi or
 dhugdhugi anī."—*gurusobha*.
 पुँगारना [dhūgarna] *v* make fragrant by burning
 incense; provide flavour to a meal by smoking
 it in a container.
 पुँज [dhuj] *Skt* पुँज *n* flag, standard, symbol. See
 पुँज. 2 *Dg* a kalaal; distiller and seller of country
 liquor.
 पुँजडीआ [dhujāia] *adj* flag keeper.
 पुँजनी [dhujni] *Skt* पुँजनी *n* army with a standard;
 army bearing a flag. "bhaj gai dhujni sābhe
 rahyo nā kachu upau."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 army with a
 strength of 162 elephants, 162 chariots, 486
 horses and 810 foot soldiers. 3 the border of
 two states on which trees are planted in a row.
 पुँजा [dhuja] See पुँज and पुँज.
 पुँजा सेडि [dhuja setī] white flag meaning flag
 of fame, glory or good reputation. "dhuja setī

bekōth bīna."—*saveye m 3 ke*. 'Your white flag is visible in heaven.'

ਸੁਜਿਨੀ [dhujiṇi] See ਸੁਜੀ.

ਸੁਜੀ [dhuji] See ਸੁਜੀ.

ਸੁੱਟਾ [dhuṭṭa] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who served at the time of digging and building of Amritsar Pond.

ਸੁਣਕਵਾਉ [dhuṇəkvaui], ਸੁਣਕਵਾਉ [dhuṇəkvaui] *Sk* ਧਨੁਵੰਤ *n* a rheumatic disease, in which the body is bent like a bow due to the stretching of muscles; tetanus. Doctors presume the cause of this disease is a bacteria—bacillus of tetanus.

The body of a patient suffering from this disease gets bent inward and in some cases outward or even in some cases becomes stiff and straight like a rod. This disease can also occur from infection in a wound and injury. Sometimes it starts with convulsions and remains incurable till death. Children who suffer from this ailment, often have fits. It is a very terrible disease for persons in old age. This disease must be cured by an experienced and qualified physician.

The general treatment of this disease is :

- taking tablets made from pure strychnina and sweet aconite root.
- taking sweet dish of garlic.
- massaging the body with narayani oil, kuth baboona oil, turpentine oil, olive oil etc.
- massaging with sesame oil with some opium mixed in it.

Take one tola of cinnabar and three mashas each of musk, saffron, ਜੈਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ, ਐਕਰਕੇਰਾ, clove, nutmeg, cinnamon (cassia bark), gold foils and stone. Grind them in the extract of ginger continuously for four quarters of the day, then make small tablets of one ratti each. Take with warm milk one such tablet in the morning and one at night by coating it with the cream of milk. This is very beneficial to get relief from tetanus.

It is always useful for patients suffering from this disease to take dry fruit, ginger and garlic etc.

ਸੁਣਨ [dhuṇan] *Sk* ਧੁਨਨ *n* act of shaking; feeling of vibrations. "hath pāchoṛ sīr dhuṇē."—*tlāg m 1*.

ਸੁਤੀਆ [dhutia] *n* length of cloth worn round the waist to cover the body's lower part.

ਸੁੱਢ [dhūd] *n* darkness because of the fog; darkness due to the mixture of smoke and dust suspended in the air. 2 condensed water particles present in air due to cold; fog, mist. 3 See ਸੁੱਧ.

ਸੁੱਢਲ [dhuddal] *n* fine dust, fine grit on the pathways. 2 dust blown due to the army's movement.

ਸੁੱਧ [dhūdh] See ਸੁੱਢ. 2 an eye-ailment, due to which vision gets blurred. "netri dhūdhī kārān bhāe bāhre."—*bher m 1*. 3 See ਸੁੱਢ. 4 ignorance. "sāṭiguru nanak pargāṭiā, mīṭi dhūdh jāgī canān hoā."—*BG*.

ਸੁੱਧਰਾਨਾ [dhūdhrana] *v* raise dust. "īnh mūdian mera ghār dhūdhrava."—*asa kabir*. 2 make hazy; cause mistiness.

ਸੁੱਧਲਾ [dhūdhla] foggy, misty, dusky, dim. 2 dust-coloured, pale bluish, khaki. "na mēla na dhūdhla na bhāgva."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸੁੱਧਾਰ [dhūdhar] short for ਸੁੱਧਾਰਾ [dhumdhara].

ਸੁੱਧਿ [dhūdhī] See ਸੁੱਧ. 2 due to mist; because of fog.

ਸੁੱਧੁ [dhūdhu] *Sk* ਧੁਸੁ *n* a demon, son of Madhu. According to Harivansh, this demon was meditating deeply, by immersing his body completely under sand, with a wish to destroy the whole world. When the dust storm produced from his breathing and emanating out of his nostrils, started causing torment to the world, sage Utank persuaded king Kuvalyashav to kill Dhandhu, and lord Vishnu entered into the body of Kuvalyashav to make him very powerful. The king marched

alongwith his one hundred sons to kill Dhundhu. His 97 sons were reduced to ashes due to exhaling of fire by the demon. But ultimately Kuvalyashav succeeded in killing Dhundhu and hence is popularly known as dhūdhumar.

ਪ੍ਰੰਮਾਦ [dhūdhumar] king Kuvalyashav. See ਪ੍ਰੰਮਾਦ.

ਪ੍ਰੰਮਾਦ [dhūdhukar] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੰਮਾਦ *n* darkness. 2 period prior to the creation of the universe, when there was no light of the sun and the moon etc. "dhūdhukar nīralam beṭha."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੰਮਾਦ [dhūdhupāt] See ਨਾਨਾ 5.

ਪੁਨ [dhun] *Skt* *n* vibration, act of vibrating. 2 absorbing thought; thought. 3 See ਪੁਨਿ.

ਪੁਨਕਾਰ [dhunkar] See ਪੁਨਿਕਾਰ.

ਪੁਨਕੀ [dhunki] See ਪੁਨੀ.

ਪੁਨਕਣ [dhunākṇa] See ਪੁਨਾ. "tāhī ik rum dhunākhte lāha."—*datt*.

ਪੁਨਖੀ [dhunkhi] *n* an implement in the shape of a bow used to card cotton wool; carding bow, carding machine.

ਪੁਨਾ [dhunna] *v* cause trembling. "ram nam binu mūd dhune pāchutai he."—*guj kabir*. 2 carding and cleaning cottonwool with a carding bow. See ਪੁਨ and ਪੁਨ.

ਪੁਨਿ [dhunī] *n* See ਪੁਨੀ. 2 *Skt* ਪੁਨਿ sound, music. "dhunī vaje ānḥad ghora."—*ram m 1*. 3 melody, musical singing. "bāhu gunī dhunī, munī jən khāṭbete."—*asa m 5*. masters of musicology and scholars of six schools of Hindu philosophy.

ਪੁਨਿਕਾਰ [dhunīkar] *n* musical instruments, harmonium, stringed instrument. "pāc sēbād dhunīkar dhunī."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਪੁਨਿਤ [dhunīt] *Skt* ਪੁਨਿਤ *adj* sung with tune, preluded to a song. "ānīk dhunīt lālīt sēgit."—*sar a m 5*.

ਪੁਨਿਨੀ [dhunīnī] *n* army that produces sound/noise.—*sānama*. 2 river, stream.

ਪੁਨੀ [dhunī] *Skt* *n* river, stream. 2 *Skt* ਪੁਨੀ sound, music. "ānḥad dhunī dārī vājde."—*sri m 4*. 3 echo of sound. 4 according to poetics, the sense of deeper meaning which is expressed by the metaphoric quality of words different from their literal meanings. e.g. "meṭī jāṭī hue dārī."—*gōd rāvīdas*. This leads to the sense that those who are proud of their castes, do not deserve the grace of God.¹ 5 rhythmic tune of singing; melody. Guru Arjan Dev selected nine such Vars and suggested to the musicians tunes for singing them according to the ballads of ancient warriors. He indicated specific names of these ballads (vars) in the beginning. Guru Hargobind got these Vars sung for the promotion of the sentiment of valour; these are still sung by traditional musicians. Many authors are of the opinion that these tunes have been entered by the sixth Master but it is not true.²

These nine tunes are:

(a) Majh Ki Var: The tune of Malik Murid and Chandarharha Sohia. Murid Khan of Malik subcaste and Chandarharha of Sohi subcaste, both army commanders of Akbar, were always hostile to each other. Once, Akbar sent Malik to war on the border. Malik defeated the enemy and captured his territory. He stayed there for sometime to maintain peace. Chandarharha insinuated to the emperor realise that Malik had become rebellious after

¹Meaning originates from the word; satire from meaning. while sound is the outcome of satire.

²It is irrelevant to discuss here that the ballads which were selected are according to the Guru's percepts or not, only the tunes have been adopted as many Sikhs sing hymns on the tunes of songs of Lacchi. To raise the question whether Lacchi was a virtuous person or not is out of context here.

capturing the territory. On this the emperor sent Chandarharha to crush Malik. Both the warriors died fighting in the battle. The balladeers composed their ballads on the following meter:

"kabal vīcc muridkhā pharīa bəḍ jor,
cādr-həra lē phoj ko cəḥīa bəḍ tər,
duhā kādharā muh jure damade dər,
səstrə pəjute suriā sir bəddhe tər,
holi khele cādr-həra rāg ləgge sər,
dovē tərphā juttīā sər vəggən kər,
mē bhi rai sēdaisā vərīa lahər,
dovē sure samṇe juḥe us ṭhər."

Compare the following eight-lined-stanza of Majh-var with the above stanza:

"tū karta purəkhū āgəmu hē apī srisəṭī upati..."

(b) Gaurhi Ki Var Mahalla 5: The tune of ballad of Maujdi of Rai Kamal. Kamaluddin, ruler of Waar state poisoned his brother to death. His widow went to her parents' house taking along her minor son, Muajjuddin (موجي الدين). When Muajjuddin grew up, he taking along a heavy manforce of his maternal grand father's family, challenged his uncle and fought with so such valour that Kamaluddin had to leave this world. The balladeers wrote the description of this war in to this metre as:

"raṇa rai kəmalidī rəṇ bhara bahi,
mōjuddī təlṽāḍiḍ cəṛīa sabahi,
ḍhalī ābər chara phulle āk kahi,
juttē amho samṇe neje jhalkahi,
moje ghər vadhaiā ghər cace dhahi."

See five-lined stanza of Gaurhi Ki Var for singing the tune of the above ballad. "jo tudhu bhavē so bhəla səcū tera bhāṇa..."

(c) Asa Ki Var: The tune of Tunda Asraj. Asraj was son of Sarang. His younger (step) mother, who was a beautiful young lady, got infatuated with him and expressed feelings of

lust for him, but the pious Asraj remained firm in his virtue. The stepmother provoked the lecherous king and falsely implicated his son. The king sent his son into exile after amputating his hand. Even while living in exile the maimed Asraj acquired all wealth and luxury with divine grace through his virtuous acts. When after sometime his father came to know about the reality he wrote a letter to his son to return, but Khaan and Sultan, stepbrothers of Asraj, alongwith a heavy force, fought against him. With God's grace, Asraj conquered them and reached his father to pay regards. Feeling ashamed of his earlier misdeeds, the king went into seclusion after enthroning Asraj in his place.

The ballad composed on the basis of this event is:

bhəbkīa ser sərduḷ rai rəṇ maru bəjje,
sultan khan bəḍ surme vīc rəṇ de gəjje,
khət līkhe tūḍe əsraj nū pətsahi əjje,
ṭikka sarəg bap ne dīta bhər ləjje,
phəte pai əsraj jī ṣahi pər səjje.

The Guru compared the tune of this five-lined stanza with that of Asa Ki Var as: "api nē apu sajio apine rəcio nau."

(d) Gujri Ki Var: The tune of Sikandar-Ibrahim. Sikandar and Ibrahim were two noble persons of the same family. Ibrahim was lecherous, while Sikandar was pious. Once Ibrahim attempted to molest someone's daughter. Her father approached Sikandar and narrated to him the cruelty of Ibrahim. Sikandar attacked Ibrahim alongwith his force and made him captive after defeating him in the battle. Ultimately Ibrahim vowed to reform himself and was released by Sikandar.

The ballad depicting this event has been composed as:

"papi khan bīram pər cəṛīa sekāḍər,
bhər duhā da məcīa bəḍ rəṇ de ḍər,

phəɾɪa khaŋ bɪraŋ nū kəɾ bəɖ aɖəbər,
bəddha səgəl paɪkə jənu kile bədər,
əpna hukəm mənəɪkə chəɖɖɪa jəg ədər.”

See five-lined stanza of Gujri for the tune of the above five-lined stanza:

“apna apu uparənu tādəhu horu nə koi.”...

(e) Vadhans Ki Var: The tune of Lalla Behilim. Lalla and Behilim were rulers of neighbouring hill states. The territory of Lalla was barren and dry and that of Behilim was fertile and green. Once Lalla asked for water from the perennial stream flowing through the territory of Behilim because of low rainfall. In return, he promised to give the latter one sixth part of the produce. But on harvesting the crop, he backed out of his promise. This resulted in a battle between the two in which Behilim came out the conqueror. The ballad composed on this event is as:

“kal ləla de des da khorə bəhɪlɪma,
hɪssa chəɖha mənəɪkə jəl nəhɪrō dɪma,
phɪrahun hui ləla ne rəŋ mādɪa dhɪma,
bheɾ duhū dɪs məcɪa səlɪpəi əjɪma,
sɪɖhəɖ dɪgge khet vɪccɪru vahəŋ dhɪma,
mar ləla bəhɪlɪm ne rəŋ me dhər sɪma.”

The Guru fixed the following six-lined stanza of Var Gujri with the above six-lined stanza as:

“tu ape hi apɪ apɪ hɛ apɪ karənu kɪa.”..

(f) Ramkali Ki Var m 3: The tune of Jodha and Veera of Poorbani. Jodh and Veer, sons of Rajput Poorbani, were famous plunderers. They were offered service many times by Akbar in his administration, but they bluntly rejected the offer saying that they were not that kind of Rajputs, who enjoyed Akbar's slavery by selling their daughters to him. On hearing this sarcastic reply, Akbar ordered his army to attack them in order to teach them a lesson. These two self-respecting brothers died fighting very bravely. Bhatts composed

the following rhythmic ballad in their honour:

jodh vir purbaŋie do gəllā kəri kərariā,
phəj cəɾai bəɖsah əkbər rəŋ bhəriā,
sənmuɖ hoe rajput šutɪ rəŋkəriā,
dhuh mɪano kəɖɖhiā bɪjɪlcəmɪkəriā,
ɪdər səŋe əpəcchrā mɪl kərən juhariā,
ehi kiti jodh vir pəɖsahi gəllā sariā.

The following six-lined stanza of Ramkali is to be sung according to the tune of the above six-lined stanza:

“səɖ təkətu rəɖaɪa bəsəŋ kəu jai.”...

(g) Sarang Ki Var: The tune of Rai Mehma Hasna. Mehma and Hasna were Bhatti Rajputs. Hasna was a government official, but he was dismissed from service for some offence and took shelter with Mehma. Mehma appointed Hasna his chief and used to send him to pay the royal tax. Hasna regularly collected this tax but deposited it in his own name thus declaring Mehma as absent on all the occasions. Mehma was imprisoned as a defaulter for not paying the royal tax, but when the secret was out, Mehma was sent along with royal forces to teach a lesson to Hasna for his misdeeds. Mehma conquered Hasna and thus the latter was imprisoned. But Hasna was pardoned by merciful Mehma on a humble request from him.

Balladeers have composed the following ballad on this tune as:

məhɪma həsna rajput rai bhare bhəɖɖi,
həsne beɪmangi nal məhɪme θəɖɖi,
bheɾ duhā da məcɪa sər vəge səphəɖɖi,
məhɪme pai phəte rəŋ gəl həsne ghəɖɖi,
bən həsne nū chəɖɖɪa jəs məhɪme khəɖɖi.

The five-lined stanza of Sarang Var was sung as per the tune of the above five-lined stanza.

“ape-apɪ nɪrəjna jɪnɪ apu upaɪa.”

(h) Malar Ki Var: The tune of Rana Kailash and Malda. Rana Kailash Dev and

Maldev two Rajputs were real brothers and nobles of a hill state.

The elder brother behaved improperly with his younger brother immediately after being enthroned. Maldev was a fighter with self-respect. He enlisted the army and citizens on his side and defeated Kailash Dev in a battle, thus bringing the state under his own control. When Kailash repented and begged pardon from his brother, the pious and virtuous brother gave half of his kingdom to the former. The ballad composed by balladeers for these two Rajput brothers is as:

“dharət ghorā pərbət palān sir tātār ābər,
nau se nadi nāṛīnve raṇa jāl kēdhər,
dhukka rai āmirde kər megh-āḍābər,
anət khēḍa raṇia kelase āḍər,
bijull jyō cāmkaṇiā tegā vic ābər,
maldev kelas nū bēnhia kər sēghər,
phirāddha dhən mal de chāḍḍia gār āḍər,
maldev jās khēḍṭia jru ṣah sīkēḍər.”

The eight-lined stanza of Malar Var is sung according to the above eight-lined stanza. “api ne apu sajī apu pāchania.”...

(i) Kanhe Di Var: The tune of the Ballad of Moosa. Moosa Rath was a great warrior. Someone else married his fiancée (bethrothed). Upset over this, Moosa brought his enemy (his fiancée's husband) along with his fiancée to his house after defeating and capturing him in the battle. Then he asked the lady what she desired. The lady replied that she would remain faithful to the person who had married her and with whom she had spent a few days. Moosa was pleased to hear such a just reply from the lady and he respectfully sent her off with her husband. The balladeers had written a ballad for this brave act of Moosa as:

“trē se sēṭh mārātba ik ghurīc dāge,

cāṛia musa patsah sēbh suṇia jēgge,
dād cīṭe bād hathiā kahu kīt vāṛge,
rott pāchati bāgūlā ghāt kali bēgge.
ehi kiti musa kīn kārī nā āgge.”

Singing of the five-lined stanza of Kanrha Var was fixed by Guru in tune with the above five-lined stanza. “tū ape hi sīdh sadhīko tu ape hi jugjogia.”...

6 shook, shaken. “kop mūdī dhuni.”—ramav. ‘shook his head in anger.’ See ਪੁਨ 1 and ਪੁਨ. ਪੁਨੀਆਂ [dhuniā] *n* cotton-carder, cotton-comber. ਪੁਨੀਐ [dhunie] (let's) tune (musical string-instruments). “ānhād vaje dhunie ram.”—suhī chāt m 5.

ਪੁਨੀਯਾ [dhuniya] *n* cotton-carder, cotton-comber. “jīm tul dhune dhuniya.”—krīsn.

ਪੁਨੀ [dhūni] *n* navel, umbilicus. 2 a village under police station and tehsil Hafzabad, of district Gujranwala, situated seven miles to the north-east of Hafzabad railway station. There is a metalled road upto village Chattha followed by two miles of unpaved passage. One piece of a pair of shoes of Guru Amar Das is preserved in this village. The shoe is 11 inches long and 3½ inch wide in the fore part. Bhai Chaina Mall (popularly known as Pero Mall) was a firm devotee of the third Master. Pleased over his dedication and devotion, the Guru gave him his own pair of shoes. Now one shoe is in this village while the second one is in village Madar of tehsil Nankiana Sahib. The descendants of Bhai Pero Mall live in these two villages. Patients suffering from scrofula touch their necks with these shoes. The pair is preserved in the gurdwara of the village. See ਮਧੂ 4.

ਪੁਪ [dhup] *n* heat, sun, sunlight. See ਪੁਪ.

ਪੁਪਘੜੀ [dhupgharī] See ਘੜੀ.

ਪੁਬੀਆ [dhubia] *Sk* ਪਾਵਕ washerman. “jyō dhubia sārīta tāt jayke le pāt ko pāt sath pācharyo.”—cāḍi 1.

ਪੁਸ਼ [dhumaṣ], ਪੁਸ਼ [dhūmaṣ] *n* turmoil, pandemonium. 2 noise, uproar. See ਪੁਸ਼ ਪੁਸ਼.

ਪੁਸ਼ਰਾ [dhumra] *adj* smoke-coloured, smoky. "dhurī bhāre dhumre tən."—*cārītr* 1.

ਪੁਸ਼ਾਉਣਾ [dhumauna] *v* make noise, cause turmoil. 2 emit smoke, raise smoke. 3 labour in vain. "namu danu isnanu nā māmukhī tītu tənī dhurī dhumai."—*sor m* 1.

ਪੁਰ [dhur] *Sk* *n* axle; pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns; axis. 2 main point, headquarters; main centre. "dhur ki baṇi ai."—*sor m* 5. 3 weight. 4 beginning, origin. "dhurāhu vichūni kriumile?"—*sri m* 1. 5 yoke, used to fasten oxen, horses etc. 6 money, wealth. 7 vital air.

ਪੁਰਹੁ [dhurahu] *adv* since the start, from the beginning. 2 from the main source.

ਪੁਰ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ [dhur ki baṇi] *n* musical utterances of the ultimate Reality; divine revelation.

ਪੁਰਧਰ [dhurdhar] See ਪੁਰਧਰ. "trahī trahī rakhāhu hām, dhurdhar."—*cārītr* 405.

ਪੁਰਧੋਰੀ [dhurdhori] See ਪੁਰਧਰ. "satiḡuru guru purān dhurdhori."—*BG*. 2 See ਪੁਰ and ਧੋਰੀ.

ਪੁਰਪਦ [dhurpad] See ਪੁਰਪਦ.

ਪੁਰਲੀ [dhurli] *act* of moving forward with a jerk, act of moving forward with a sudden pull or push as "oh dhurli marke bahar aia".

ਪੁਰਲੀ ਮਾਰਨਾ [dhurli marna] *v* See ਪੁਰਲੀ. "nikīa dhurli mar."—*rāhmatsah*.

ਪੁਰਵਾ [dhurva] *n* cloud. "dhavet te dhurva se dāso dis."—*cārītr* 1.

ਪੁਰਾ [dhura] See ਪੁਰ 1.

ਪੁਰਸ [dhuras] *Sk* *puṣya* raised seat, high seat, prominent place. "dhrītdhar dhuras."—*japu*. 'One who has a distinctive place among patient people.'

ਪੁਰਾਹ [dhurah], ਪੁਰਾਹੁ [dhurahu] *right* from the start, ab initio, from the main source. See ਪੁਰ. "aia mārānu dhurahu."—*asa m* 4. "sārāb jā siri lekḥ dhurahū."—*sor m* 1.

ਪੁਰਿ [dhurī] *ab initio*, right from the start. "dhurī mare pure satīḡuru."—*var gāu* 1 *m* 4.

2 See ਪੁਰ.

ਪੁਰਿਯੋ [dhuriyo] *Dg* one who is under debt; loanee.

ਪੁਰੀਣ [dhurīṇ] *Sk* *adj* having responsibility. 2 chief.

ਪੁਰੇ [dhure] *from* the beginning, right from the start. "jī kia tudhu dhure."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਪੁਰੇ [dhurō] *from* the beginning, right from the start. 2 *from* the main source.

ਪੁਰੰਧਰ [dhurādhār] *Sk* *adj* who is a bearer of burden. 2 the most powerful. "soi dhurādhār soi bāsūdhār."—*sar m* 5.

ਪੁਲਨਾ [dhulna] *v* be free from dust; be dust-free; be washed.

ਪੁਲੀਜੇ [dhuvije] *let* us wash/clean. See ਪਾਵ. 2 *get* washed. "rama! mē sadhucārān dhuvije."—*kālī a m* 4. 'Get me wash the feet of saints.'

ਪੁਲਪੁਲੀ [dhurdhūrī] *n* tingling sensation of the body; trembling of the body; shiver. See ਪੁਲੀ 2.

ਪੁਰਮ [dhuram] *adj* prominent, famous, whose reputation is wide-spread. "kurām dhuram bāhu bhaia."—*māgo*.

ਪੁ [dhu] *Sk* *vr* tremble, shake; give up, forsake, destroy, see. 2 *Sk* *pu* *n* "kete dhu updes."—*japu*. See ਉਪਦੇਸ. 3 *Dg* forehead. 4 head.

ਪੁਊ [dhuu], ਪੁਆ [dhua] *Sk* *pu* *n* smoke, fume. "dhuu nā nikāśio kai."—*sri m* 1. 2 *Dhruv*. "aṭal bhāro dhua jake simārānī."—*sor m* 9. "jāha jāha dhua narād teke."—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਪੁਆਰੇ [dhuaro] *adj* of smoke, smoky. "ihu jāg dhuaro dholhār."—*ramav*. 2 *Sk* *pu* smoke coloured.

ਪੁਆ [dhua], ਪੁਆ [dhua] *Sk* *pu* *n* smoke. "bujhīgāigānī nā nikāśio dhua."—*asa kēbir*. 'Heat of the body cooled down, no smoke in the form of breath is emitted.' 2 *pyre*. "kon arāth dhua tum payahu?"—*GPS*. 3 *fire* or *seat*

of an ascetic, four branches of Udasi the sect. See **उदसी**.

गुणवत् [dhuādharu] smoke and darkness, pitch dark. "kaṭi vici dhuādharu sa."—*var ram* 3.

गुह [dhuī], **गुह** [dhuī] *n* place of fire kept going by ascetics practising austerities. "dāra phahuri kara kari dhuī."—*asa kabir*. 2 fire — which has smoke in it. "yō bhāri jīm tel so dhuī."—*kṛsān*.

गुह का पौलहर [dhue ka dholhar], **गुह का पहर** [dhue ka pāhar] white cloud (palace) of smoke and mountain of smoke. This illustration is for the world e.g. as the white palace and the mountain made of smoke vanish immediately in the sky consisting of air; such is the state of the world. See **गुह**. "Ihu jəgu dhue ka pāhar."—*bāsāt m* 9.

गुस [dhus] *n* act of dragging. 2 *adj*: foolish, unwise. 3 *Dg n* a team of riders deputed for implementing the orders of the state. The team does not leave the person unless the order is implemented.

गुसन [dhusān] See **गुसन**.

गुसर [dhusār] *Skt adj* of the earth's colour or dust, ashen, khaki. "lāgi dhuri tən dhusār hoe."—*NP*. 2 *n* ass, donkey. 3 camel. 4 a subcaste of the Banias (traders). 5 *Dg* oilman.

गुह [dhu] *n* attraction, fascination. 2 imperative form of dhuḥṇa (pull). 3 **गुह** [dhu] is also used for dhuḥi. "dhuḥ kṛipānā tikkhā."—*cāḍi* 3. See **गुह**.

गुह [dhuḥṇa], **गुह** [dhuḥṇa] *v* pull. 2 drag. **गुह** [dhuḥra] *adj* dusty. 2 of the earth's colour or dust, ashen, greyish brown. "dhuḥ lāpeṭe dhuḥre."—*cāḍi* 3.

गुह [dhuḥar] dust. 2 *Dg* thunder of cloud.

गुह [dhuḥi] by dragging, by pulling. "kaḍhi nārak te dhuḥi."—*sar m* 5.

गुह [dhuḥet] causes one to tremble/shake/stir. See **गु**. "dhuḥet hē pākhan ānād umgayo hē."—*GPS*.

गुह [dhuḥa], **गुह** [dhuḥi] place of open fire

kept going by ascetics practising austerities; open-fire; smoke. See **गुह**.

गुह [dhut] *Skt adj* shaken. 2 abandoned. 3 rebuked, reprimanded, dishonoured. "tīm bhage guru dhig agh dhuta."—*GPS*.

गुह [dhutap] *Skt adj* liberated from sins.

गुह [dhuta] See **गुह**. 2 *Skt* wife, female spouse.

गुह [dhuti] a bird, also named dhedī, **गुह** [tuti], **गुह** [tudhi]. **गुह** [dhuti] is a female, while **गुह** [dhuta] is a male. See **गुह** and **गुह**.

गुह [dhunān] *Skt* act of causing one to tremble; shiver, pulsation.

गुह [dhuna], **गुह** [dhuni] See **गुह** and **गुह**.

गुह [dhup] *Skt* धूप *vr* warm, shine, speak. 2 *Skt n* fumes of fragrant objects like the pine tree gum (amyris comiphora), sandalwood, saffron, camphor and other incense materials. "dhup mān-ālo pavāṇ cāvro karē."—*sohila*. It is an old practice to burn incense in temples (holy-places) and at public places. All the religious sects have adopted this practice in one way or the other considering it to be very beneficial. See **गुह** Ex chapter 30 verse 7 and 8. 3 the object, that produces fragrant smoke (of pleasing odour) on burning. 4 heat of the sun, sunshine. 5 brightness, glamour, grandeur. "kul rūp dhup gīan hini."—*asa chāt m* 5.

गुह [dhupgharī] sundial. See **गुह**.

गुह [dhup chāh], **गुह** [dhup chāv] sun and shade. 2 pleasure and pain, prosperity and adversity. "dhup chav je sāmkarī sōhē."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 3 silken cloth made of two-coloured warp and weft.

गुह [dhupdani] *n* incense-burner; censer.

गुह [dhup dip] joss-stick, incense and wick. "dhup dipgharī sajī artī."—*dhāna sēn*.

गुह [dhupān] *Skt n* act of incense-burning; ritual of incense burning. "so ādhuti jo dhupe ap."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 'who worships his own soul instead of worshipping god in the temples.'

ਧੁਪੀਆ [dhupia] *n* one who burns incense.

2 priest of a holy place, who is assigned the duty of incense-burning. Dhupia family is very famous in Amritsar.

ਧੁਪੇ [dhupe] See ਧੁਪਨ.

ਧੁਬਰੀ [dhubri] famous town of district Goalpara in Assam, situated on the right bank of Brahmaputra river. It was declared as district headquarters of Goalpara in 1879. Dhubri is a railway station situated on Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Guru Tegbahadur visited this town in Sammat 1723-24 alongwith Raja Ram Singh, the ruler of Jaipur.¹ The gurdwara in memory of the Guru is popularly known as "Damdama Sahib".² According to Bhai Santokh Singh Dhubri was founded after the name of a washerwoman.³ 2 area surrounding the

¹Many authors including Bhai Santokh Singh write the name of the raja as Bishan Singh viz. — "sāṭguru ki marji lai bīsānsfgh māhīpal. karyo kuc age calyo lakhi muhīm vīsal."— *GPS rasx* 12 a 4. but it is erroneous. Raja Bishan Singh was not even born at the time of Guru Tegbahadur's visit of Kamroop. He was just four or five years old when the Guru passed away. In this context, see footnote on page 348 of the Sikh Religion, Volume 4 written by Macauliff. Colonel James Todd writes in 'Rajasthan' about the history of Ambar that Ram Singh who succeeded (Mirza Jai Singh) had the mansab of four thousand conferred on him and was sent against the Assamese. Bishan Singh ... succeeded him on his death.

²About the building of this Damdama, it is written that each soldier of the king's army put five bucklers full of earth at this place so as to raise a high mound, on which Guru Tegbahadur held a congregation.

³"sun dhoḇān! yobān yut ihā. rāhāhu bēth thit tāv taru jāhā... tohī nam pāṛ gram bāsāi... jāhī dhoḇān ko bīrāch ṭīkayo. ek gram tēb tāhā bāsāyo."—*GPS rasx* 12, a 11.

Dhubri town.

ਧੁਮ [dhum] *n* noise, uproar, din, turmoil. 2 fame, reputation which spreads like smoke. "tis ki dhum prāḡat bhi sare."—*NP*. 3 *Sk* smoke. "dhum ādhomukh dhumhī"—*nārsfgh*. '(they) smoke hanging upside down.' 4 open fire, kept going continuously by ascetics practising austerities. "dhum dārē tīh ke grīh samuht."—*krisān*. '(we) will sit with continuous fire in front of his house.' 5 short for dhumrānen. "dhum dhukarāṇ dārēp mātē."—*akal*.

ਧੁਮ [dhūm] See ਧੁਮ 3. "dhūmbadār sabbhī mārasaj."—*bāsāt a m* 5.

ਧੁਮਕੇਤੂ [dhumketu] *Sk* *n* fire, of which the standard is smoke. 2 comet. 3 an army chief of Ravan.

ਧੁਮਧਾਮ [dhumdham] presence of smoke in a house, suggests a ceremony like a fire-ritual etc. 2 hustle and bustle in a festival.

ਧੁਮਧੁਜ [dhumdhuj] See ਧੁਮਕੇਤੂ.

ਧੁਮ ਧੁਜਾ ਮਨ ਧੋਰ ਧਰਾ ਧਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭੈ ਰਨ ਕੋਪਕੈ ਆਏ [dhum dhuja mān dhōr dhara dhār sīgh sabbhe rān kopkē ae]—*krisān*. 'Dhum Singh, Dhuja Singh, Man Singh, Dhaul Singh, Dhara Singh, Dhar Singh all full of rage came to the battlefield.'

ਧੁਮਧੁਜ [dhum dhvāj] See ਧੁਮਕੇਤੂ 1.

ਧੁਮਪੋਤ [dhumpot] streamer that moves on steam.

ਧੁਮਬਾਦਰ [dhumbadār], ਧੁਮਬਾਦਲ [dhumbadāl] cloud of smoke; that is, world destructible within a moment. "udījāigo dhumbadro."—*sor m* 5.

ਧੁਮਮੁਕਤ [dhum-mukāt] *adj* smokefree, free from smoke. "sar dhar dhār dhum-mukāt bādhān te chuṭe."—*VN*. 'the brave warriors got liberated (won salvation) by bearing swords having edges like smouldering fire (burning without smoke).'

ਧੁਮਯੋਨਿ [dhumyonī] *n* one that is produced from smoke — fire. 2 cloud.

ਧੁਮਰ [dhumār] See ਧੁਮ.

गुमरल्लेचन [dhumarlocan] See गुमलेचन.

गुमराच [dhumrach] See गुमलेचन.

गुमरी [dhumri] *adj* having colours like that of earth or dust; ashen. "dhumri dhuri bhare." -*cāṭī* 1.

गुमधाम [dhumadham] See गुमधम. hustle and bustle. "aṭ pāre dharamraṭ ke bicāḥi dhumadham." -*s kābir*.

गुम [dhumr] *Skt adj* having colour like that of earth or dust; greyish brown. "dhumr baji rath chajet." -*parās*. 2 *n* short for dhumr nen. "krudh ke dhumr cāre ut seni." -*cāṭī* 1.

गुमलेचन [dhumr-ecch] *Skt* गुमल having greyish brown eyes. See गुमल.

गुमलेचनी [dhumrhāti] *n* Durga who destroyed demon Dhumarnain. "nāmo dhumr-hāti." -*cāṭī* 2.

गुमल [dhumrak] *Skt n* camel.

गुमलेस [dhumr-kes] *n* a demon having smoke-coloured hair, - father of Vrinda and father-in-law of Jalandhar.

गुमलेतु [dhumr-ketu] *n* one whose standard is smoke-coloured; a soldier of demon Viryanaad. 2 comet.

गुमलेग [dhumr-drig], गुमलेन [dhumr-nayan], गुमलेन [dhumr-nen] *n* one having smoke-coloured eyes; demon - Dhumarlocan. 2 although dhumrakṣ also means dhumrlocan yet they are different from it. See गुमलेचन and गुमल. "dhumr-nen giriraj tāt ūce kāhi pukar." -*cāṭī* 1.

गुमलेन [dhumr-pan] *n* act of smoking, smoking, a kind of meditation in which only smoke is allowed; all other kinds of foods, water etc. are forbidden. "ik karat kaset kar dhumr-pan." -*datt*. See गुम 3. 2 act of smoking hubble-bubble, smoking. 3 fomentation of some medicine as advised by an Ayurvedic physician.

गुमलेचन [dhumr-locan] *n* a demon having of eyes greyish-brown colour, who was army

commander of Shumbh. "tāhā dhumr-locan cāle caturāganī dāl saj." -*cāṭī* 1. He was killed by goddess Durga. 2 pigeon. 3 *adj* brown or blue-eyed.

गुमलेचन [dhumr varan] *n* smoky colour. 2 *adj* smoke-coloured, greyish-brown colour.

गुमलेचन [dhumrach] See गुमलेचन. chief of the army of Brijnaad (Viryanaad). "setdarh dhumrach vikāt bhāt." -*sāloh*. 2 chief of Ravan's army, who was killed by Hanuman. He was brother of Akampan. "dhumr-ecch sujābumalī bulaṭ bir pāṭhedāe." -*ramav*. 3 This name has also been used for dhumr-locan. "dhumrach bidhūsān." -*akal*.

गुर [dhur] *Skt* धूर *n* dust, grit.

गुरजटी [dhurjati] *Skt* धूर्जटी *n* one having densely tangled hair, Shiv, Mahadev. 2 lord Shiv (Shankar) caring for all the spheres.

गुरत [dhurat] *Skt* धूर्त *adj* cheat, conceited. 2 dacoit, robber. 3 See गुरत.

गुरतता [dhurat-ta] *n* conceit, cheating. 2 robbery.

गुरतु [dhuratu] *adj* गुर-तु having attachment for one's native place. "dhuratu soi jī dhur kau lage." -*sar m* 5. 2 See गुरत.

गुरधानी [dhurdhani] a capital town in the form of dust. "dhurdhani karan." -*cāṭī* 1. 'She who razed the capital of demons.' 2 *n* sky - having dust in it. 3 air, wind. 4 See गुरधानी.

गुरनि [dhurani] *n* earth-having dust/grit. -*sānama*.

गुरम [dhuram] *n* dusty earth. "uram dhuram jotī ujalā." -*oākar*. See गुरम.

गुरराट [dhur-raṭ] See गुरराट.

गुरराट अरिणी [dhur-raṭ arinī] *n* tree; its enemy - elephant; its army - army of elephants. -*sānama*.

गुरा [dhura] *n* powder, fine powder ground like fine dust. 2 spraying of finely powdered thing. "dhura kia tāvan ke āga." -*cāṭī* 281.

ਪੁਰਾਣਾ [dhurava] with dust, with sacred ash. "masat punit sāt dhurava."—*sar m 5*. 'forehead of a holy person.'

ਪੁਰਿ [dhuri] dust, sacred ash, grit. "dhuri sātēn ki māsṭakī lai."—*ram m 5*. 2 foulness, defilement, "dirty"ness. "bahutu sraṇap lage dhuri."—*asa m 1*. 3 earth.—*sānama*.

ਪੁਰਿਧਰ [dhuridhar] *n* that which has dust — earth. 2 sky. 3 air, wind.—*sānama*.

ਪੁਰਿਧਰਨਿਧਿ [dhuridharṇidhi] *n* treasure of the earth —water.—*sānama*.

ਪੁਰਿਨ [dhurin] *n* earth.—*sānama*. See ਪੁਰਿਨ.

ਪੁਰਿਰਾਟ [dhurirāt] *n* king of the soil (earth) — tree.—*sānama*.

ਪੁਰਿਰਾਟਅਰਿ [dhurirātari] *n* king of the soil (earth) tree; its enemy — elephant.

ਪੁਰਿਰਾਟ ਅਰਿਣੀ [dhurirāt arinī] by suffixing *ni* with *dhurirātari* it gives the meaning "of" as of elephants, army of elephants.—*sānama*. See ਪੁਰਿਰਾਟ ਅਰਿਣੀ.

ਪੁਰੀ [dhuri], ਪੁਲ [dhul] See ਪੁਰਿ and ਪੁਲਿ.

ਪੁਲਿ [dhuli] *Skt n* dust, grit, sacred ash. 2 sense — dust of the feet of a holy person.

ਪੁਲਿਕਰਣ [dhulikarṇ] a demon, chief commander of the army of demon Viryanaad. He was killed by goddess Durga. See ਸਰਬਲੋਚਨ 2. "ched cicchur bīṛarasur dhulikarṇ khapai."—*gyan*.

ਪੁਲਿਧਾਨੀ [dhulidhani] See ਪੁਰਧਾਨੀ. 2 earth having dust. "dhulidhani ke dhujya."—*gyan*. 3 mace, knobbed club. "kæ kop garho læ dhulidhani."—*cārītr 405*. 4 small cannon; rifle with a long barrel. "kəhū dhulidhani chuṭē phīlnalē."—*cārītr 405*. "jharəkke kripāni. dhare dhulidhani."—*rudr*.

ਪੁਲੀ [dhuli] See ਪੁਲਿ.

ਪੁਲੀਕਰਣ [dhulikarṇ] See ਪੁਲਿਕਰਣ.

ਪੁਤ [dhuṛ], ਪੁਤਿ [dhuṛi] See ਪੁਲਿ. "dhuṛi tinaki je mile."—*trilāg m 1*.

ਪੁਤਿਮਣੀ [dhuṛimāṇi] which has dust as its

main constituent; human body. "dhuṛimāṇi gaḍi calti."—*bāsāt namdev*.

ਪੁਤੀ [dhuṛi] See ਪੁਲਿ. "dhuṛi vicī luḍḍdāṛi sohā."—*sava m 5*.

ਧੇ [dhe], ਧੇਇ [dheī] See ਧਯੇਯ. "dhesābh brāham rup kār jan."—*NP*.

ਧੇਣ [dhen] See ਧੇਣੁ.

ਧੇਣਵਾ [dhenva] *Skt* ਧੇਨਵ: plural of dhenu. "nādia hovāhī dhenva."—*var majh m 1*.

ਧੇਣੁ [dhenū] *Skt* ਧੇਨੁ *n* recently calved cow. 2 Kaamdhenū (cow). "sātsābha gur paie mukāṭi pādarāth dhenū."—*sri m 1*.

ਧੇਨ [dhen] *Skt n* river, stream. 2 sea, ocean. 3 See ਧੇਨੁ.

ਧੇਨੁ [dhenū] *Skt n* recently calved cow. 2 cow. "dhenū dudhe te bahri kite nā ave kam."—*majh barāhmaha*. 3 Kamdhenū. "sri guru sārān dhenū, kārām bhārām kār."—*BGK*.

ਧੇਨੁਕ [dhenuk] according to Bhagwat — a demon, who lived in a jungle of toddy palm trees. Once Balram and Krishan went to this jungle to graze their herd of cows and started plucking fruits growing on the palm trees. Demon Dhenuk, in the guise of an ass, started kicking Balram. The irate Balram tied the legs of Dhenuk and struck him strongly against the palm tree, and Dhenuk died. "dhenuk krodh māha kārke dou pāu hrīde tīh sath prāhare. godān te gāhī phēk dyo hārī jyō sir te gāhī kukār mare."—*krisān*.

ਧੇਨੁਪਾਲ [dhenupal] *n* milkman. 2 Krishan.

ਧੇਯ [dhey] *Skt adj* adoptable. 2 potable, fit for drinking. 3 nourishable, fit for bringing up. 4 See ਧਯੇਯ. "dhyata dhyān su dhey su dhey jo prīthāk prīthāk kār jan."—*NP*.

ਧੇਲਾ [dhela] See ਅਧੇਲਾ.

ਧੇਲੀ [dheli] *n* half a rupee, eight-anna piece.

ਧੇੜ [dher] *n* raised boundary. 2 ridge (dividing a field) on which grass is grown.

ਧੈ [dhe] *n* sound produced by a heavy object

falling down; thump, thud. "dhe kē moko pəṭkayo."—*cəritr* 130. 2 *adv* by acquiring, by possessing. 3 by keeping, by having. "lē lē avāhu dhe dhe jeyāhu."—*cəritr* 93.

ਧੈਰ [dher] *Skt* धैर्य *adj* fit for ploughing and cultivating. "jānəm mārən nəhī dhēdha dher."—*oākar*. 2 patience. See ਪੀਰਜ.

ਧੈਰਯ [dheray] See ਪੀਰਜ.

ਧੈਵਤ [dhevət] *Skt* n sixth note according to musicology; note between the fifth and seventh notes. It has three variations; rāmya, rohīṇī and mādātī. See ਸੁਰ.

ਧੋ [dho] *n* short for ਧੋਹ [dhoh] and dhōṇa.

ਧੋਅਣੁ [dhoəṇu] *S v* wash. 2 See ਧੋਣ.

ਧੋਈ [dhoi] *adj* washed, cleaned. "ēsa jētu ik dekhiā jesi dhoi lakh."—*s kabir*. It refers to a hypocrite, who looks gentle and honest from his appearance. 2 See ਧੁੱਹੀ and ਧੁੱਹੀ.

ਧੋਹ [dhoh] *n* a house made of branches of a tree and grass, which can be kept cool by sprinkling water on it during the summer. "rāci dhoh sitāta kare."—*GPS*. 2 body, physique. "moh man dhoh bhārəm rakhīlīje kaṭī berī."—*kan m* 5. See ਧੋਹੁ.

ਧੋਹਣਾ [dhohṇa] *v* deceive. 2 swindle, cheat. 3 harbouring ill feeling; betray.

ਧੋਹੀ [dhohi] *adj* betrayer, traitor, disloyal.

ਧੋਹੁ [dhohu] betrayal, treachery. See ਧੋਹ. "dhohu nə cālī khāsəm nalī."—*gəu var* 2 *m* 5. 2 deception, guile, trick. "baba, māra rēna dhohu."—*sri m* 1.

ਧੋਹੇ [dhohe] cheated, deceived. "binu gopal dhohe."—*sar m* 5 *pāṭal*.

ਧੋਹੈ [dhohe] cheats, deceives. 2 washes. "gurmāṭī namu rīdeməlu dhohe."—*guj m* 4.

ਧੋਕ [dhok] base, support, shelter. 2 salutation, sense of bowing to someone. 3 uniting, combining. 4 *adv* by joining, by uniting. "kār dhok ṭhāḍho aī sāmukh."—*səloh*.

ਧੋਖ [dhokh] See ਧੋਖਾ, ਚਿੰਤਾ, ਫਿਕਰ. "nīṭ cālē ki

dhokh."—*sri m* 1.

ਧੋਖਾ [dhokha] *n* cheating, deception, betrayal, treachery. 2 false knowledge. "hāridhān lahīa dhokha."—*guj m* 5. 3 apprehension, worry. "ūṭriā mən ka dhokha."—*sor m* 5. "əgānī rās sokhe mārīe dhokhe."—*tukha barāhmaha*.

ਧੋਖੇ [dhokhe] See ਨਰਦੇਵ.

ਧੋਣਾ [dhoṭa], ਧੋਣੇ [dhoṭe] *Dg* son, male child.

ਧੋਣ [dhoṇ] *n* water in which some object has been washed.

ਧੋਣਾ [dhoṇa] See ਧਾਵਨ 3. See ਧਾਵ.

ਧੋਤਾ [dhota] *Skt* *adj* washed, cleaned.

ਧੋਤਿਆ [dhotiā], ਧੋਤਿਆਂ [dhotiā] *adv* due to washing, by washing. "dhotiā juṭhī nāṭrē."—*suhi m* 1.

ਧੋਤੀ [dhoti] *adj* washed. "bahārī dhoti tūbī ādārī visu nīkor."—*var suhi m* 1. 2 *n* length of cloth worn round the waist and covering the lower body. "dhoti kholī vichāe hēṭhī."—*gəu m* 5. 3 *Skt* ਧੋਤੀ a practice of Yog, which is performed as follows: swallowing of eight to ten hands long and two fingers wide wet cloth alongwith water and, after holding it within for a while, taking it out. With this action the intestine is cleaned of all unwanted deposits. Those who practise Hath Yog perform this Dhoti action. 4 a piece of cloth to cleanse the stomach. 5 purity, sacredness; according to Yog, there are four methods of practising ਧੋਤੀ [dhoti] viz.—cleaning of intestines, teeth, heart and rectum/anus.

ਧੋਨਾ [dhona] See ਧੋਣਾ.

ਧੋਪ [dhop] *n* a straight and thin sword without any bend. "nəmo dhop pāṭṭā."—*VN*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 *adj* famous, popular. "sadhū su suddh jāg rāhyo lop. bāhu dhar dābh ānsadhū dhop."—*GV* 10.

ਧੋਪਈ [dhopai] is washed, is cleaned. "pāṇī cīṭu

nə dhopei."-var sar m 1.

ਧੋਧੇ [dhope] let it be washed, may be washed.

"maṭi ka kṛa dhoṇe suamī?"-raṇ m 5.

ਧੋਬਪੁਰ [dhobpur], ਧੋਬਜੀਗ੍ਰਾਮ [dhobjigram] See ਧੁਬਰੀ.

ਧੋਬੀ [dhobi] *Sk* ਧਾਵਕ *n* washerman. 2 slanderer, backbiter. "həmre kəpre nīdāk dhoi."-gəu kəbir. 3 Guru (teacher), who has attained self-realisation, who liberates us from falsehood overwhelming consciousness. "dhobi dhove birāh birata."-bāsāt namdev.

ਧੋਬੀਆ ਬੰਦਰ [dhobia bādar] See ਧੁਬਰੀ.

ਧੋਮ [dhom] in Dasam Granth the term ਧੋਮ [dhom] has also be used for ਧੂਮ [dhum] (which means smoke). See ਧੋਮਧਾਰ.

ਧੋਮਧਾਰ [dhomdhar] *Sk* ਧੂਮਧਾਰ *n* fire. "dhomdhar ke dhareya."-gyan. 2 *Sk* ਧੂਮਧਾਰ source of smoke - sky.

ਧੋਮੁ [dhomu] *Sk* ਧੋਮਨ *n* son of sage Dhoom, teacher of Uddalek and younger brother of sage Deval. He was family priest of Pandavs. "gave guṇ dhomu."-səveye m 1 ke.

ਧੋਰ [dhor] *Bg* adv nearby, close. 2 shore, beach. "kəri dāra carəhu dhor."-keda m 5. 'Kindly take us to the shore.'

ਧੋਰਾ [dhora] *Bg* *n* support protection. "iha uha tuharo dhora."-sor m 5. 2 nearness, closeness. "me ahio tumra dhora."-guj m 5.

ਧੋਰਾਹਾ [dhoraha] *adj* initial; of the origin; original.

ਧੋਰੀ [dhori] *Sk* ਧੋਰੇਯ *adj* who pulls to the last. 2 sense - chief, leader. 3 *Pu* mean, base.

ਧੋਰੇ [dhore] *adv* near, nearby.

ਧੋਵਣ [dhovan], ਧੋਵਨ [dhovan] *n* act of washing, process of cleaning. See ਧਾਵ and ਧਾਵਨ. "dhote muli nə utərəhi je səu dhovan pahī."-var majh m 1.

ਧੋਵਾਹਾ [dhovaha] *adj* washable. 2 liberated, washed, cleaned. "mel pap dhovaha."-jet m 4.

ਧੋਵੰਦੋ [dhovādo] washing, cleaning. 2 *n* that

water, in which something has been washed.

"per dhovādo pivsā."-var maru 2 m 5.

ਧੋ [dho], ਧੋਂ [dhō] See ਧਉ and ਧਉਂ.

ਧੋਸ [dhos], ਧੋਸ [dhōs] *P* ੯, *n* squad chasing a culprit. 2 group which causes destruction. 3 This word is also used for dhōsa, a large kettledrum. "bād bāj dhōs gāhirō."-GPS.

ਧੋਸਾ [dhōsa] *n* a large kettledrum.

ਧੋਂਕਣਾ [dhōkṇa], ਧੋਂਕਨਾ [dhōkṇa] *Sk* ਧਾ *v* bellow, blow fire. 2 *v* blow with bellows.

ਧੋਂਕਨੀ [dhōni] *n* bellows.

ਧੋਂਕਲ [dhōkāl] a village near Wazirabad, in which there exists a huge holy shrine of Sultan Peer. The pilgrims while on their journey to Nagaha, make a stop here to pay obeisance. See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਧੋਂਕਲੀਆ ਪੀਰ [dhōkliā pīr] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ and ਧੋਂਕਲ.

ਧੋਂਕੜਾ [dhōkṛā] *n* movement with small jumps or leaps in sitting position. 2 movement with speed between brisk walk and fast running.

ਧੋਚਾ [dhōca] See ਢੋਚਾ.

ਧੋਣ [dhōṇ] See ਧਉਣ.

ਧੋਤ [dhōt] See ਧੋਤਾ.

ਧੋਤਿ [dhōti] See ਧੋਤੀ 3, 4 and 5.

ਧੋਮ [dhom], ਧੋਮਜ [dhomy] See ਧੋਮ.

ਧੋਰਾ [dhōra] See ਧਉਲਾ.

ਧੋਲ [dhōl] See ਧਉਲ.

ਧੋਲਹਰ [dhōlhar] See ਧਉਲਹਰ.

ਧੋਲਪੁਰ [dhōlpur] a state ruled by Bamrolia Jatts near Agra in Rajputana. Its area is 1155 square miles. This district is surrounded by the states of Agra and Bharatpur, Karauli etc. Dhaulpur is a railway station of GIP Railway, situated 154 miles away from Delhi. Patiala and Nabha states have been closely related to Dhaulpur. See ਹੀਰਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ, ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ and ਬਸੰਤਕੌਰ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਧੋਲਰ [dhōlar] See ਧਉਲਹਰ.

ਧੋਲਾ [dhōla] See ਧਉਲਾ. 2 a village under police station and tehsil Dhanaula subdivision Phul

of Nabha state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated about two miles away from this village to the north-west. A residential house is built near Kacchi Manji Sahib. The priest is a Sikh. Nabha State has allotted about 70 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This village is about three miles to the south-west of Handiaya railway station. See ਸੋਹੀਵਾਲ.

ਧੋਲੀ ਧਾਰ [dhōli dhar] a high mountain range in district Kangra, which is always covered with snow. It forms the boundary of Chamba state.

ਧੋਲੂ [dhōlu] See ਧੋਲੁ.

ਧੋਲੂ ਧਰਮੁ [dhōlu dharamu] See ਧੋਲੁ 2.

ਧੋਲੁ [dhōlu] *n* slap, smack, cuff.

ਧੋੜੀ [dhōṛī] *n* tanned hide; buff; removed and tanned skin of a cow, or buffalo etc.

ਧੰਦਾ [dhāda], ਧੰਧ [dhādh] *n* financial dealing, money earning business, the work that earns money. 2 business dealing. "sagāl jagat dhādh ādh."—asa m 5. 3 *Sk* diagnosis. 4 pleasure.

ਧੰਧਕ [dhādhak] *adj* businessman, dealer, trader.

ਧੰਧਪਿਟਣਾ [dhādhpiṭṇa] *v* suffer by involving oneself in the acquisition of wealth. "manmukh dhādhpiṭai."—suhī m 4.

ਧੰਧਬੰਧ [dhādhbādh] bonded job, contracted work, work on contract. "dhādhbādh binse mara ke."—ṭoḍī m 5.

ਧੰਧਲੀ [dhādhli] busy in trading, engrossed in business. "ādhū buḍā dhādhli."—suhī chāt m 1.

ਧੰਧੜਾ [dhādhṛa], ਧੰਧਾ [dhādhā], ਧੰਧੂ [dhādhū] See ਧੰਦਾ. "me chāḍīa sabbho dhādhṛa."—sri m 5 *pepari*. "mān te bisriā saglo dhādhā."—dhāna m 5. "ethe dhādhupīai."—sri m 1. 2 dealings; business; relations. "pārnari siu ghalē dhādhā."—bher namdev.

ਧੰਧੇਰ [dhādher], ਧੰਧੇਰੋ [dhādhero] a subcaste of Rajputs. "khāḍele bāghele dhādhēre pāchare."—cārītr 91.

ਧੰਨ [dhān] See ਧਨਿ, ਧਨੁ and ਧਨੜ.

ਧੰਨਾ [dhāna] He was born in a Jatt family in Sammat 1473 in village Dhooan (situated 20 miles away from Deuli) of Tank region. He became a disciple of Swami Rama Nand after going to Kashi. He initially remained an idol worshipper, but finally he attained supreme realisation after becoming a follower of Jagan Nath. His verses are included in Guru Granth Sahib. "mīle prāṭekhī gusaia dhāna vāḍbhaga."—asa dhāna.

ਧੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ [dhāna sīgh] He was a stable boy of Guru Gobind Singh and also a scholar and poet. Once a poet, Chandan, came to the court of the Guru with one stanza composed by him and he boasted that no poet in the Guru's court could explain its meaning. The tenth Master said that it could be explained even by a grass-cutter (i.e. a common follower) who has a faith in Sikhism. The stanza is like this:

"nāvsat tīye nāvsat kīye
nāvsat pīye nāvsat pīyae,
nāvsat rāce nāvsat bāce
nāvsat pīyapāhi dayak pae,
jit kālā nāvsatān kī
nāv-satān ke mukh ācār chae,
manāhu megh kī māḍāl me
kāvi cādān cād kālēvār chae."

Bhai Dhanna Singh explained its meaning as: The sixteen years old young woman adorned herself with sixteen ornaments; her husband returned from a journey after sixteen months; the young lady served him food consisting of sixteen dishes; spread the chess-board of sixteen squares before him and each played sixteen moves of the game. The woman got sixteen annas of a rupee by winning the game of sixteen pawns. When the husband had a win over his wife, the lady due to shyness, covered her face like the full moon with cloth as if the moon had been entrapped in the clouds.

Bhai Santokh Singh writes that:

sun dhēnasīgh arēth bākhana,
triṃ khoras bārkhan bāy vana,
tān khoras sīgar suhayo,
khoras masan me piy ayo,
khoras ghar ko cōpār rācyo,
khoras dav lay sukh mācyo,
soi khoras pyare layo,
khoras ki baji jē payo,
khoras kēla cōdmukh joi,
har pay triṃ chadēt soi,
māhu megh me nispātī chāyo,
im ācār māhi mukh dārsāyo.

—GPS *rott* 5 a 25.

Poet Chandan felt ashamed of his vanity and begged pardon from the true Master.

Bhai Dhanna Singh asked Chandan to explain the meaning of the stanzas composed by him, which the latter could not. The stanzas are as the follows:

"min mārē jāl ke pār se
kēb-hu nā mārē pār pavāk pae,
hathī mārē mād ke pār se
kēb-hu nā mārē tān tap ke ae,
tiy mārē pātī ke pār se
kēb-hu nā mārē pārdes sīdhae,
gurh me bat kāhi dīj raj
bīcar sākē nā bina cītlāe.

kāl mārē rāvī ke pār se
kēb-hu nā mārē sāsī ki chābī pae,
mītr mārē mītr ko mīlke
kēb-hu nā mārē jēb dur sīdhae,
sīgh mārē jēb mas mīle
kēb-hu nā mārē jēb hath nā ae,
gurh me bat kāhi dījraj
bīcar sākē nā bina cītlāe."

These stanzas contain paradoxical expressions. If the text kēb-hu nā is associated with the previous line, its meaning becomes

self explanatory viz:

"min mārē jāl ke pār se kēb-hu nā,
mārē pār pavāk pae."... etc.

ਪੰਨਿ [dhāni] *Skt* धन adj charitable, virtuous.
2 admirable, praiseworthy. "jāh gobīd bhāgat
so dhāni des."—*bāsāt* m 5. "dhāni su than
dhāni or bhāvna."—*dhana* m 5.

ਪੰਨਿਆ [dhāniā] See ਪਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਪੰਨਿਕਾ [dhānika] adj applaudable, praiseworthy.
2 charitable; which provides foodgrains.

ਪੰਨੀ [dhāni] adj admirable, praiseworthy.
"nanāk jān-ni dhāni māi."—*māla* m 1. 'mother,
who gives birth, is praiseworthy.' 2 n territory
in tehsil Chakwal of district Jhelum. "dhāni
gheb kī pothohar."—*GPS*.

ਪੰਨੁ [dhānu] *Skt* धनु adj dmirable, praiseworthy.
2 charitable, virtuous. "dhānu jānēdi māi."
—*sri* m 3. 3 n wealth, riches; luxuries. "ānu
dhānu bahut upjāi."—*var* gāu 2 m 5. 4 *Dg* ਪਨ੍ਹੁ
bow.

ਪੰਨੜ [dhāny] See ਪਨੜ.

ਪੰਨੜਵਾਦ [dhānyvad] See ਪਨੜਵਾਦ.

ਪੰਨੜਾ [dhānya], ਪੰਨ੍ਹਾ [dhānva] adj bowman. See
ਪਨ੍ਹਾ. "mahā ugr-dhānya bādī phoj leke."—*ramav*.
ਪੰਮ [dhām] *Pkt* धम्म n religion. 2 onom sound
produced by a heavy object falling down.

ਪੰਮਣ [dhāman], ਪੰਮਨ [dhāman] a Khatri
subcaste. 2 a subcaste of carpenters.

ਪੰਮੀ [dhāmi] adj religious. 2 pertaining to the
home. See ਭੁਤਿਏਂ. 3 *Po* n early morning, dawn.
"uttō hoi dhāmi, dāhi nāhī jōmi."—*prov*.

ਪੰਨਾਉ [dhyaui] See ਅਪੰਨਾਉ. "bhakhō āgle dhyau
mājhari."—*NP*.

ਪੰਨਾਉਣਾ [dhyauna] v *Skt* ध्याते vr meditate,
contemplate, think, search worship. "sārēb jā
māni dhyaiāu."—*savēye* m 4 ke.

ਪੰਨਾਇ [dhyaai] by worshipping. See ਪੰਨਾਉਣਾ.
2 See ਪੰਨਾਉ.

ਪੰਨਾਤਾ [dhyaata] *Skt* ध्यातृ adj meditator,
contemplator. 2 thinker.

ਧਿਆਨ (dhyān) *Skt n* concentration of mind.

2 thought, idea. See ਧਿਆਨ.

ਧਿਆਨੀਸਿੰਘ [dhyānsīṅgh] a resident of village Majri, who got baptised by Guru Gobind Singh. He was a poet in the court of the tenth Master. 2 Dogra Dhyān Singh, who was elevated to the status of raja by a kind gesture of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was chief of inner council of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. See ਗੁਲਾਬ ਸਿੰਘ 5.

Although there might have been many causes for the fall of the Sikh empire, but the main reason was the selfishness of raja Dhyān Singh. All historians are of the view that just to maintain his pre-eminent position he was the first one to sow seeds of dissension among members of the royal family. The author of *sikkhā de raj di vithya* – 'The Plight of the Sikh Empire', has openly written about his selfish motives. Sardar Ajit Singh Sandhawalia killed raja Dhyān Singh too inside the Lahore palace on September 15, 1843 after assassinating Maharaja Sher Singh and his son. The descendants of Dhyān Singh now rule over Punch under the control of Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

ਧਿਆਨੀ (dhyānī) *Skt* ध्यानिन् adj who meditates, contemplates, ponders. See ਧਿਆਨੀ.

ਧਿਆਪਕ [dhyāpāk] See ਅਧਿਆਪਕ.

ਧਿਆਯ [dhyay] *Skt* adj worth-meditating upon, worth-considering. See ਧਿਆਯ.

ਧੁਕਟੀ [dhrākṭī] adj condemned, censured. See ਧੁਕਟ. "tis nam pārio he dhrākṭī."—dev m 4.

ਧੁਦ [dhrād] ਧਰ + ਦ. See ਧਾਰਧਰ ਧੁਦ.

ਧੁਮ [dhrām] See ਧਰਮ. "jog-ābhīas kārām dhrām kirīa."—*sukhmānī*.

ਧੁਮਸਾਲ [dhrāmsal] See ਧਰਮਸਾਲ. "koṭi brāhmāḍ jāke dhrāmsal."—*bher a m 5*.

ਧੁਮਪੈਥ [dhrāmpāṭh] path of religion, Sikhism. "dhrāmpāṭh dhārio dhārnidhār apī."—*savēye*

m 4 ke.

ਧੁਮਰਾਇ [dhrāmrai] See ਧਰਮਰਾਇ. "jiu mātḥanī madhānīa tiu mātḥe dhrāmrai."—*sava m 5*.

"kār-ro dhrāmraia."—*suhi pārtal m 5*.

ਧੁਮੰਤ [dhrāmāt] adj religious, faithful to religion. "dhrāmāt cākṛ bākṛāṇḍ."—*gyan*.

ਧੁਪ [dhrap] adj satiated, satisfied. 2 happy, pleased. "ram rāsain atām dhrap."—*brīla m 5*.

ਧੁਪਣਾ [dhrapṇa], ਧੁਪਨਾ [dhrapna] v be satiated, be satisfied. "dhrapṇi nahi trīsna bhukh."—*dhāna m 5*. "mān kēu hoi sātōkh bhukha dhrapī."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 be happy, be satisfied, get satiated. "binu sāgṛi sadh nā dhrapia."—*sri m 1*.

ਧੁਪੇ [dhrapē] satiated, satisfied. "jiā jētū sabbhī dhrapē."—*majh m 5*.

ਧੁਪੈ [dhrapē] gets satiated, gets satisfied. "hārīrās dhrapē."—*sava m 3*.

ਧ੍ਰਿ [dhrī] *Skt* धृ vr acquire, keep, support.

ਧ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [dhrīṣ] *Skt* धृष् vr be brave/courageous, frighten, be strong, be angry, contain the mighty, stop the powerful.

ਧ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨ [dhrīṣṭdrāmān] See ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨ.

ਧ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨਜਾ [dhrīṣṭdrāmānja] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨਜਾ younger sister of Dhṛiṣṭadyuman, Dropadi. "dhrīṣṭdrāmānja pritham kāhī pun pātī sabbad bākhan."—*sānama*. husband of Dropadi – Arjun.

ਧ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਬੁਧੀ [dhrīṣṭbudhī] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਸ 4.

ਧ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ [dhrīṣṭ] *Skt* धृष्ट adj clever, intelligent. 2 shameless, immodest. 3 n in poetics a type of hero. "dhāre laj ur me nā kachū kārē dōṣ nīṣṭāk. tārē nā tārō kēs hū kāhyo dhrīṣṭ sākṭāk."—*jagadvīnod*. See ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ.

ਧ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇਨ [dhrīṣṭ-dōn], ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨ [dhrīṣṭ-dyumān] *Skt* धृष्टद्युम्न He was the son of Drupad, king of Panchal and brother of Dropadi. Grieved on the death of his son, he beheaded Dronacharya in the battle of Kurukshetar on the last day of the war; Ashvthama, son of

Dron, entered secretly into the camp of the Pandavs and killed Dhrisht-dyman. "hənyo dhrisṭ-donā."-*gyan*.

पुस्तक [dhrisṭ-buddhi] See चंद्रमा 4.

पुल [dhrīkəṭ] *onom* sound produced by beating on a large drum. "dhīdhīkəṭ dhrīkəṭ mridāg."-*parās*.

पुल [dhrīkəṭ] *n* fruit of dek tree. "guccha hoī dhrīkonīa kiū vāre dakhe."-*BG*.

पुल [dhrīg], पुल [dhrīgu] See पुल. "dhrīg snehā bhrat bādhavāh."-*sāhās m 5*. "dhrīgu dhrīgu khara dhrīgu dhrīgu sora."-*bīla m 3*.

पुल [dhrīgāt] condemnable, highly cursed. "dhrīgāt mat pīta snehā."-*sāhās m 5*.

पुल [dhrīt] *Sk* धृत *adj* acquired, adopted, kept. 2 grasped, gripped. 3 determined.

पुल [dhrītrastṛa] *Sk* धृतराष्ट्र a raja of lunar dynasty, born from the womb of Ambika, widow of Vichitraviray and son of Shantanu by the semen of Vyas.

He was chief of the Kaurvs. He married Gandhari and produced one hundred sons and a daughter from her. Duryodhan was his eldest son. Dhrītrastar was blind, hence could not succeed the throne, but after the death of Pandu, he was made the ruler. "bhāe tōn ke vās me dhrītrastṛa."-*gyan*. 2 chief of Nags. 3 son of Janmejya. 4 an efficient ruler, who effectively exercised control over his state.

पुल [dhrītī] *Sk* धृति *n* act of achieving/acquiring. 2 act of remaining stable; stability. 3 firm determination of mind; patience.

पुल [dhrītīdhār], पुल [dhrītīman], पुल [dhrītīvan] *adj* having patience. "dhanurpaṇi dhrītīman dhāradhār."-*hājare 10*.

पुल [dhrīkəṇ] *v* pull, drag. "puch nā siddhi dhrīkəṇ dhrīkə."-*BG*. 'A dog's tail can't be straightened by dragging or pulling.'

पु [dhrū] *Sk* *vr* be still, travel, go.

पुल [dhrūkī] *adv* immediately, quickly. "pātān kuke patṇi vāṇāhu dhrūkī vīlāṇi."-*maru am 1*. See विलीन.

पुल [dhrupad] See पृथक्.

पुल [dhruvh] *Sk* *v* remain firm, stand, go, travel. 2 *adj* stable, immovable, static. "guru sāmṛāthu gāhī karia dhruv budhi."-*sāveye m 4 ke 3 n*. See धर. 4 the Creator, who is always stationary. 5 sky. 6 mountains, hills. 7 axis of a celestial object; Pole Star. 8 son of king Uttanpad, according to Bhagwat and Vishnu Puran. The tale is like this: Uttanpad had two wives—Suniti and Suruchi. Suniti gave birth to Dhruv while Uttam was born to Suruchi. The king loved Suruchi more. One day Dhruv saw Uttam sitting in the lap of his father Uttanpad, and expressed his desire to sit in his place. Suruchi objected to it and said, "O! child, do not try to do so since you were not born from my womb. Only a child born to me has the right on the affection of the king as well as on the throne." Dhruv, on hearing this, came weeping to his mother, Suniti, and narrated the whole incident. The mother told her dear son that his father's co-wife was right in her assertion. She lamented that Dhruv could not claim his right to the throne as he was born to an unfortunate woman like her. If he longed, at all, for some high status, he should worship and meditate upon the true One. Dhruv left his house and met seven pious souls (sages) on the way. They were kind enough to bestow the child with mystic power.¹ Dhruv meditated rigorously in Madhuvan. Lord Vishnu appeared there to fulfill Dhruv's desire. When Dhruv returned home,

¹The incantation is –

"हिरण्यगर्भ पुरुष प्रधानाय कृपिणी।

ओं नमो वासुदेवाय शुद्धज्ञान स्वभाविते॥"

-*Vīṣṇupurāṇ 55 / 1 & 11 / 5*.

his father respectfully put him on the throne. His brother Uttam was killed by the demi-gods when he was on a hunting mission. Dhruv had two wives—Bhoomi and Ila. Bhoomi gave birth to two sons, Kalap and Vatsar, while one son, Utphal, was born to Ila. Dhruv attained his permanent abode provided by Vishnu to him after ruling for 36 thousand years.

पुत्रक [dhruvək] See **पुत्रपद**.

पुत्रपद [dhruvpəd] *Skt* पुत्रपद. according to Sangeet Ratnakar a kind of song, which is sung in a particular rhythm of four beats.¹ It consists of introductory, second, other, third and concluding stanzas. Stanzas can be four to six in number, while each foot can have 11 to 26 characters.

Sangeet has described sixteen forms of dhruvpəd – jayāt, śekhār, utsah, mādhur, nirmāl, kūtāl, kāmāl, sanād, cādrśekhār, sukhād, kumud, jayī, kādrāp, jaymāgāl, tīlāk and lālīt. jayāt consists of eleven characters in each foot, śekhār consists of twelve and so on. Thus the lālīt consists of twenty-six characters in each foot.

dhruvpəd of six stanzas is considered excellent, having five stanzas is considered average while dhruvpəd of four stanzas is treated as inferior.

dhruvpəd is not accompanied by pakhavaj (a side drum), but by “sath”.

पु [dhr] *Skt* *vr* remain stable. *n* short for पुत्र. See पुत्र 8. “dhru prāhīlad bīdāru dasisutu gurmukhi namī tere.”—*maru* m 8.

पुत्र [dhrua] See पुत्र 8. “narād kahītsunāt dhrua barīk bhājān mahī lāptāno.”—*brīla* m 9. 2 *adv* with determination, firmly. “jīnāhubat nīscāl dhrua jani.”—*sāveye* m 4 ke.

पुत्र [dhārek] *Skt* देका *n* lilac tree. See डेक.

पुत्र [dhāroh] See डेह. “dhroh moh mīṭnai.”—*bavān*. 2 It has also been used to express longing (पुत्र) as – “tā nanki jī nū mān dhroh pīa.”—*JSBB*.

पुत्रि [dhrohānī], **पुत्रिनी** [dhrohni] *Skt* डेहिनी. *adj* envious, wishing evil. 2 *sense* – Maya the illusory. “bīn sadhu sabbhi dhrohni dhrohe.”—*asa* m 4.

पुत्र [dhrohu] See डेह. “nam vihuṇia sūdār mara dhrohu.”—*var* jēt.

पुत्र [dhror] See परोर.

पुत्र [dhrām] See पत्र. “dhrām dhīru gurumātī gābhīru.”—*sāveye* m 5 ke. “dhrāmdhūja phāhrāt sādā.”—*sāveye* m 4 ke.

पुत्र [dhvāj], **पुत्र** [dhvāja] *Skt* ध्वज. *n* flag, standard. In yuktīkālpātru eight types of flags have been mentioned – jaya, vijaya, bhīma (bhīma), cāpla, vejyātrika, dirgha, viśala, lōla [lola]. The flagpole used for jaya is five hands long and for vijaya it is six hands long and so on respectively. In this way, the flag pole for lōla [lola] is twelve hands long.

पुत्री [dhvājī] *Skt* पुत्रिनी. having a flag; with a standard. 2 *n* mountain. 3 fight, battle, struggle. 4 peacock.

पुन [dhvān] *Skt* ध्वन. *vr* make sound, cover.

पुनि [dhvānī] See पुनि and पुनी. satirical use of words in poetry. See पुनी 4.

पुत्र [dhvāt] *Skt* *adj* covered. 2 *n* darkness, dark, pitch dark.

पु [dhve] after washing. “payān dhve cāṇamrīt līno.”—*kṛisān*.

पुत्र [dhvās] *Skt* ध्वस् and ध्वस्. *vr* be broken into pieces, break into small pieces, fall, sink.

पुत्रक [dhvāsak] *adj* destroyer.

पुत्रन [dhvāsān] *n* act of destroying. 2 *sense* of being destroyed, destruction.

¹dhruvpāds are also sung in brāhṃ, rudr and lākṣmī rhythms.



ਨ [nanna] twenty-fifth character of Punjabi script; teeth and nose comprise its articulation point. 2 *Sk* *n* simile, example. 3 gem. 4 bondage. 5 short for ਨਗਣ. 6 *adj* admired, praised. 7 *part* cognitive of prohibition, no, not. In Persian as also in Punjabi it has this very meaning. “nā ātaru bhije nā sabbadu pāchanāhī.”—*maru solhe m* 3. 8 cognitive of plural. “āghān kātāhī sabbh tere.”—*savēye m* 4 *ke*. ‘Destroy your vice totally.’ “dukhañ nas.”—*savēye m* 4 *ke*. 9 *suf* of. “kāb lage māstāk cārñān rāj?”—*BGK*. ‘When will my forehead have the touch of thy feet’s dust.’

ਨਉ [nau] *Sk* ਨਵ *adj* nine. “naukhāḍ prithmī phirē.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *P* *j* new. “ja jobān nau hula.”—*sri m* 1. 3 *part* to, for. “jis nau ape lāe mīlāi.”—*sri m* 3. “gāṇte nau sukh nahī.”—*sri m* 3.

ਨਉਸਰ [nauṣar] *P* نسر *n* the new king; means — bridegroom. “varke panīn nauṣar kāth lagavāt bhi.”—*sāloh*.

ਨਉ ਸਤ ਚਉਦਹ ਤੀਨਿ ਚਾਰਿ ਕਰਿ [nau sat cāudah tīni cārī karī] See ਮਹਲਾਤਿ.

ਨਉ ਸਰ [nau sar] *n* nine ponds; sense — nine openings of the body. “nau sar subhār dāsvē pure.”—*sīdhgosaḥī*.

ਨਉ ਸੈ ਨਦੀ ਨਤਿਨਵੈ [nau se nādī nāṭīnve] Ancient scholars have assumed this to be the total number of streams and tributaries that fall into the Ganges. “nau se nādī nāṭīnve āḥsāth tirāth gāḥg sāmāi.”—*BG*. sense — ‘all rivers and places of pilgrimage.’

ਨਉਹਰ [nauhar] See ਨੋਹਰ.

ਨਉਹੁਲਾ [nauhula] See ਹੁਲਾ and ਨਉ. 2 *A* ناله *n* gift, boon.

ਨਉਕਾ [nauka] *n* sign of nine; number 9. *Sk* boat, canoe. “buḍimue nauka mile.”—*bīla sādhnā*.

ਨਉ ਕੁਲ [nau kul] nine houses; means — nine boxes. “ājāru jārē tā nau kul bādhu.”—*var māla m* 1.

ਨਉ ਖੰਡ [nau khāḍ] nine regions of the earth. “nau khāḍ jīte sabbhī than thānāṭar.”—*asa m* 5. See ਨਵਖੰਡ.

ਨਉ ਘਰ [nau ghar] nine openings; the human body that has nine boxes. “nau ghārī dekhī ju kamānī bhulī.”—*gāu kābir*.

ਨਉ ਟੰਕੀ [nau ṭāki] of nine tāks (a weight equal to four masas). See ਟਾਂਕ and ਟੰਕ.

ਨਉ ਚੰਦ [nau cād] See ਨੈ ਚੰਦ.

ਨਉ ਡਾਡੀ [nau ḍāḍī] See ਡਾਡੀ.

ਨਉਤਨ [nautan], ਨਉਤਨੁ [nautanu], ਨਉਤਨੇ [nautano] *Sk* ਨੂਤਨ *adj* new. “tū sātīguru hau nautanu cela.”—*gāu kābir*. 2 young. “pīru risalu nautano.”—*sri a m* 1.

ਨਉ ਦਰ [nau dar], ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜ [nau dervaj], ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜੇ [nau dervaje] nine openings of the body, nine boxes. “nau dar ṭhake dhavāt rāhae.”—*mājh a m* 3. “nau dervaj nāve dar phike.”—*kālī a m* 4. “nau dervaje kāṛa koṭu hē.”—*var ram l m* 3.

ਨਉ ਦੁਆਰ [nau duar] See ਨਵ ਦੁਆਰ. “nau duare pargāṭu kie, dāsvā gupāṭu rākharā.”—*anāḍu*.

ਨਉਧਾ [naudha] See ਨਵਧਾ. 2 See ਨੋਧਾ 2.

ਨਉਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ [naudha bhagatī] See ਨਵਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ.

ਨਉ ਨਾਇਕ ਕੀ ਭਗਤਿ [nau naik kī bhagatī]—*gāḍ*

kābir. nine types of devotion and worship of the Lord. See ਨਵਾ ਤਗਤਿ. 2 worship of the Creator who remains ever new. 3 worship of the Lord of the nine regions of the universe.

ਨਵੀਨਾ [nāunath] See ਨਵੈ ਨਾਥ.

ਨਵੀ ਨਿਧਿ [nāu nidhi] *n* nine treasures of Kuber mount; treasure consisting of nine fabulous gems. The following treasures in specific particular have been referred to in Sanskrit literature –

pādām, mahapādām, sākh, makar, kacchāp, mukūd, kūd, nil and varc.¹ “prabhū ke simarēni ridhi sidhi nāu nidhi.” –*sukhmāni*. ‘nine treasures means – all type of wealth and property.’

It is mentioned in the 68th chapter of Markandeya Puran that these treasures are protected by the goddess of learning named Padmini and it is evident from this description that these treasures are in the form of specific gems. Different qualities are attributed to these, such as – pādāmridhi is virtuous, and it helps in increasing the number of sons and grandsons and getting all types of valuable metals like gold and silver. mukūdridhi has mainly the quality of passion. It enables one to learn the art of music. Poets and singers always remain present. makarridhi is filled with evil. With its help, one becomes master in fighting skill; he rules over all the people. Such are his treasures.

ਨਵੀਪਰੀ [nāupari] *Skt* नूपुर *n* an ornament worn around the ankles. “nāupari jhunātkar ānag bhau karat phirāt.” –*sar pāṭal m 5*. ‘Jingling sound produced by the ornaments worn around the ankles and their sexual suggestiveness.’

ਨਵੀਬਤ [nāubat], ਨਵੀਬਤਿ [nāubatī] *A* نوبت *n* turn. 2 state. 3 time, occasion. 4 watch. 5 large

¹“पद्मोस्त्रियां महापद्मः शङ्खो मकर कच्छपौ,

मुकुन्द कुन्द नीलम् वर्षाणि निधयो नव.” –*haravii*.

kettledrum. “kābir nāubatī apri dīn dās lehu bājā.” –*sālok*.

ਨਵੀਮੀ [nāumi] *Skt* नवमी *n* the ninth day of the lunar phase. “nāumi nāve chidr āpvit.” –*gāu thiti m 5*.

ਨਵੀ ਮੁਨੀ [nāu muni], ਨਵੀ ਰਿਖੀ [nāu rikhi] nine sages, in section 4 and chapter 2 of Bhagwat. These nine sages are named :

māricī, ātri, āgira, pulstāy, pulāh, krātu, bhṛigu, vāṣiṣṭh and āthraṇā, respectively. The wives of the sages are these –

kālā, ānsuya, śraddhā, hāvīrbhug, gātī, kriyā, khayātī, ārūdhātī and śātī. “nāu muni dhurī le lavego.” –*kan ā m 4*.

ਨਵੀਰੋਜ [nāuroj] See ਨੋ ਰੋਜ.

ਨਵੀ ਰੰਗ [nāu rāg] new colour. 2 See ਨੋਰੰਗ.

ਨਵੀਰੰਗਾ [nāurāga] *adj* newly coloured. 2 *n* emperor Aurangzeb.

ਨਵੀਰੰਗੀ [nāurāgi] *adj* having a new colour; newly coloured. “prem sādā nāurāgi.” –*sar ā m 1*. 2 *n* orange.

ਨਵੀਆ [nāua] *n* barber.

ਨਵਾਲ [nā-āl] See ਨਾਲ.

ਨਵਿਆ [nāia] *adj* new. See *E* new.

ਨਵੀ [nāi] *n* stream. “makhiā nāi vāhāni.” –*s fārid*. 2 *adj* new. 3 politician, statesman.

ਨਵੀਆ [nāia] *Skt* नियन्ता law maker; the Creator who determines the rules and regulations of the world. “nāia te berekāna.” –*dhāna namdev*. ‘No body is beyond the domain of the Creator.’ 2 advisor. 3 inspirer. 4 *H* boat, canoe.

ਨਵੀਬੇਦ [nāibed] *Skt* नैवेद्य *n* a dish that has been offered to the deity; eatables presented as an offering to the deity. “dhupdip nāibedāhi basa.” –*guj ravidas*. ‘The person who offers himself enjoys the sweet smell of the incense, lamp and meals before the deity does!’

ਨਵੀਮਖਾਰ [nāimkhar] See ਨੈਮਿਸ.

ਨਵੀਵਾਸ [nāivas] See ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਨਵੀਵੇਦ [nāived] See ਨਵੀਬੇਦ.

ਨਸ [nəs] *Skt* नश् *vr* be destroyed, be lost, be seen. 2 *n* destruction. See ਨਸਣਾ. 3 *Skt* नस् *n* nose, nostril. 4 *Skt* स्नायु vein, tendon, sinew.
 ਨਸਈ [nəʃəi] *adj* habituated to harmful drugs; drug-addict.
 ਨਸਹ [nəʃəh] *A* نصح *n* advising, advice. 2 wishing well, favour.
 ਨਸਖਨਾ [nəsəkna] *v* go down due to weight, sink. "dhəra dhəskət phəṇiphəṇ nəskət he." -hāsram.
 ਨਸਟ [nəsət] See ਨਸ੍ਟ.
 ਨਸਣਾ [nəsṇa] *v* flee, run. 2 be destroyed. See ਨਸ 1.
 ਨਸਤਰ [nəʃtər] *P* نثر *n* short for ਨਸ਼ੀਤਰ; sharp-edged knife used by surgeons for dissecting; lancet.
 ਨਸਤਰੰਗ [nəʃtərəŋg] *n* musical instrument like flute blown with the movement of the throat-nerve.
 ਨਸਤਾਲੀਕ [nəʃtālīk] *A* نستعلیق a handwriting formed by joining two type of writing: nasəx and tā-əlik; present Persian writing. 2 calligraphy, beautiful handwriting, clear handwriting.
 ਨਸਬ [nəsəb] *A* نسب *n* lineage, dynasty. 2 caste, community. 3 *A* نصب act of establishing. 4 act of appointing.
 ਨਸਬਨਾਮਾ [nəsəbnama] *P* نسب نامہ family tree, genealogical chart.
 ਨਸਰ [nəʃər] *A* نثر *n* prose; nəsar also means spreading. 2 *A* نشر act of expressing or circulating. 3 *P* shadow, shade. 4 cottage raised on the top of a hill.
 ਨਸਰਤ [nəʃərt] See ਨਸਰਤ.
 ਨਸਰਤਖਾਨ [nəʃərtəxan] See ਨਹਰ ਖਾਨ and ਨਸਰਤਖਾਨ.
 ਨਸਲ [nəsəl] *A* نسل *n* family, lineage, progeny.
 ਨਸਵਾਰ [nəʃvar] *n* substance snuffed into the nose by sniffing; snuff.
 ਨਸਾ [nəsa] *A* نسا intoxicant; intoxicating substance; material that puzzles the mind. 2 mental perplexity due to the taking of an

intoxicating substance.

ਨਸਾਦਰ [nəsadər] *P* نثار *Skt* नरसार alkaline substance obtained from the urine and stool of animals; sal-ammoniac.
 ਨਸਾਦਰ ਕੋ ਪਿਤਾ [nəsadər ko pita] *n* stool; filth from which sal-ammoniac is obtained. Bhai Sukha Singh has used this term in Guru Vilas.
 ਨਸਾਨ [nəsan] See ਨਿਸਾਨ.
 ਨਸਾਨਾ [nəsana] *P* نثار a point hit by an arrow or bullet etc, target.
 ਨਸਾਨਾ ਫੁੰਡਣਾ [nəsana phūṇṇa] hit a target. See ਚੀਦਬਾਨ.
 ਨਸਾਨੀ [nəsani] See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ.
 ਨਸਾਫ [nəsaph] *P* نفاق short for ਨ-ਇਨਸਾਫ, injustice. 2 in Punjabi short for ਇਨਸਾਫ.
 ਨਸਾਰ [nəsar] *Skt* नारि *n* channel of water, aqueduct of a Persian wheel through which water is discharged to a channel. 2 *P* ناز shadow. 3 canopy. 4 a place where light of the sun does not reach. 5 See ਨਿਸਾਰ.
 ਨਸਾਰਾ [nəsara], ਨਸਾਰੀ [nəsari] *A* ناصرة Nazareth. Because of his birth in the town (nasīrah) Lord Christ is called nasīri; his follower nəʃrani. plural form of the latter is nəsara.
 ਨਸਿ [nəsɪ] by running; that is, hurriedly, immediately. "nəsɪ vəʃəhu kɪlvɪkhəhu."-asa chāt *m* 5. 2 after having been destroyed.
 ਨਸਿਆ [nəsɪa] ran, fled. "dukh dərəd bhrəm bhəu nəʃɪa."-gəu *m* 5. 2 got destroyed; was ruined; died. "ja nəʃɪa kɪa cakri, ja jəme kɪa kar?"-var sar *m* 1.
 ਨਸਿਆਰਾ [nəsɪara] *adj* intoxicated, inebriated. *A* defaulter, guilty. "mən khoṭe aki nəʃɪara." -BG. 2 *P* ਨਿਸਿਆ opposed to. 3 *P* نثر gilding, counterfeit coin.
 ਨਸੀਹਤ [nəsihət] *A* نصیحة wishing well, good will. 2 advice, precept, teaching.
 ਨਸੀਹਤਨਾਮਾ [nəsihətnama] paper on which religious teaching is written. 2 a composition made by a disciple in the name of Guru Nanak,

which begins with this line. "kice nekname jx deve khudar."... According to the Janamsakhi and Nanak Prakash this writing deals with the tyrannical king of Egypt but it could not be proved by historical research, and the contents of the Nasihatnama do not accord with the Gurbani.

ਨਸੀਨ [nəsin] *P* نَسِيب *adj* who occupies; it is used as a suffix as *təxətənəsin*, *kursinəsin* etc. 2 Please have a seat.

ਨਸੀਬ [nəsiḅ] *A* نَسِيب *n* fortune, luck, destiny. 2 share, portion, part.

ਨਸੀਮ [nəsim] *A* نَسِيم *soft morning air, breeze.*

ਨਸੀਰੁਦੀਨ [nəsiruddin] See ਸੁਬਕਤਗੀਨ.

ਨਸੂਰ [nəsūr] See ਨਸੂਰ. "rəhe vikar nəsūr sādai."—*NP*.

ਨਸ਼ੇਬ [nəʃeb] *P* نَشِيب *n* ramp, slope; low level place.

ਨਸ਼ [nəʃt] *Skt adj* destroyed. 2 invisible, which is not seen. 3 penniless, poor. 4 base.

ਨਸ਼ਵਰ [nəʃvər] *Skt adj* perishable, mortal. "nəʃvər əhē pədarəth sare."—*GPS*.

ਨਹ [nəh] See ਨਹਨ. 2 *Skt* ਨਹਿ *P* نَه *part* gives the meaning of prohibition; no, not. "nəh kichu jənmə nəh kichu mərə."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *adv* why, how. "jivtra nəh mərə?"—*ram m l*. 'How can one die during one's life time?' 4 *n* nail. "cakər nəh da paini ghau."—*var mālā m l*. 'Like beasts, government officials are gobbling up the public.'

ਨਹਸ [nəhəs] *A* نَحْس *adj* unlucky; inauspicious.

ਨਹਸ [nəhəj] *A* نَحْج *way, path. 2 method, custom.*

ਨਹਨ [nəhən] (*Skt* नह *vr* tie, join, wear arms). 2 *n* act of wearing arms, helmet etc. 3 act of yoking. "nəhe pīg baji."—*ramav*. 'Yellowish horses were harnessed to the chariot.' 4 See ਨਹਨ.

¹Scholars interpret it as — 'will not die', meaning 'become immortal', but the answer which is given in the next line is contrary to this interpretation.

ਨਹਰ [nəhər] See ਨਹਿਰ.

ਨਹਰੀ [nəhri] See ਨਹਿਰੀ.

ਨਹਾਰਾ [nəhākra] *Skt* नह्ति *adj* which kills, who commits murder. "bir bākre bāhākre həkarte."—*GPS*.

ਨਹਾਤ [nəhat] takes bath.

ਨਹਾਰ [nəhar] *A* نَهَار *n* time between sunrise and sunset; day. 2 *P* فَاكَا [faka] fasting. See *Skt* ਨਿਰਾਹਾਰ.

ਨਹਿ [nəhi] *Skt part* conveying sense of negation; not, no. "dham hū nəhi jahī."—*japū*.

ਨਹਿਸ [nəhis] See ਨਹਸ.

ਨਹਿਨ [nəhin] *part* no, not. "jatr əru patr nəhin jīh."—*japū*. 2 See ਨਹਨ.

ਨਹਿਰ [nəhīr] *A* نَهْر *n* man-made channel starting from the sea or a river for the purpose of navigation and irrigation.² In India, first of all Firozshah Tuglaq got built a canal from Jamuna in 1350.

There is a legend in the Purans that Balram, brother of Krishan dug Jamuna with his plough. Scholars interpret it to mean that Balram got a canal dug from Jamuna for the irrigation of crops.

ਨਹਿਰੀ [nəhīri] *adj* pertaining to a canal, regarding a canal. 2 *n* land which is irrigated with canal water. 3 a type of bridle (curb) for a horse, which when put in the jaws of the horse, does not let him eat anything. See ਨਹਾਰ. ਨਹੀ [nəhi], ਨਹੀਂ [nəhi] *part* See ਨਹਿ. "nəhi choḍəu re baba, ram nam."—*bəṣət kəbir*.

ਨਹੀਐ [nəhiə] is not. "tisu sər nəhiə."—*dev m* 5. 'is incomparable.' 2 Let us harness, let us yoke. See ਨਹਨ.

ਨਹੀਨ [nəhin] See ਨਹਿਨ. "mohi ese bənəj siu nəhin kaju."—*bəṣət kəbir*.

ਨਹੁ [nəhu] *part* no, not. "sej ikeli nid nəhu

²as for example — Suez canal, Panama canal, and canals of Sutlej and Chenab etc.

³Scholars also interpret it as *sərən-ahie*.

nenah."—*sor m 5*. "tinār nidhān nāhu kāhie."
—*sāveye m 3 ke*. 2 refusal, denial. "jini guru
nā dekhiāu, nāhu kiāu, te ākyāth sāsar
māhi."—*sāveye m 4 ke*. 'Who have not beheld
the Guru and do not have faith in the Guru,
their lives are purposeless in the world.' 3 *adj*
nine *P ५*. "tinār sev nāhu kārāhi."—*sāveye m*
3 ke. 'Nine treasures of Kuber are placed at
their service, nine sages help them.' See नष्टि
मुनी.

नहुष [nāhukh] *Sk* नहुष according to Mahabharat,
Nahush was son of Ambrik, king of Ayodhya
and was father of Yayati. After killing Vritrasur
(who was a brahmin), and fearful of the
consequences of a heinous murder he had
committed, he hid himself in the stem of a
lotus. Then Vrihaspati enthroned Nahukh in
his place. Nahukh called Indar's wife who
replied that if he came in a palanquin carried
by seven sages, only then would she
accompany him. After yoking the sages to
carry the palanquin, Nahukh uttered 'sārāp-
sārāp' (hurry up) to make them move quickly.
On this, sage Agastya cursed him and he
turned a snake. Nahukh became a snake and
fell down from heaven. King Yudhishtir
liberated him from the life of a snake.

नहुर [nāhur] See नैहुर.

नहुरा [nāhura] *Dg n* cattleshed.

नहे [nāhe] yoked, harnessed. See नहन 2.

नहेरना [nāherna] *n* instrument to cut nails with;
nail-cutter.

नहेरनामिथ [nāhernasīgh] *xa* Sikh with a nail
cutter; barber Sikh.

नह [nāk] *n* nose. 2 *Sk* नह night. 3 *Sk* नह
alligator. "jāpāt pānāgā nākā."—*gyan*.

नहटी [nākai] *adj* resident of Nakka. See नह.
2 linked with Nakai misl. See नहैजां दी भिमल.

नहस [nākāṣ] *A* نقش *n* features; form; appearance.
2 mark. 3 ability, calibre. 4 amulet, charm, holy

text in written form.

नहसची [nākāṣci] *P* نقش expert in tracking;
tracker. See नहसची.

नहसा [nākṣa] *A* نقش *n* picture, illustration, model.
2 representation of the earth's surface or a
part of it; map.

नहसीर [nākṣir] *n* nose-vein. 2 bleeding from
the nose-vein. रुफ (ruaf) epistaxis.
Disturbance in bile, prickly heat, eating pepper
or spicy food, drinking and excessive sexual
indulgence and sustaining an injury because
of bleeding from the nose.

Its treatment is in splashing cold water on
the face, sucking cold water through the nose,
sniffing water after rubbing kernel of a mango
and bud of a pomegranate in it, rubbing
camphor in the water of coriander and causing
it to drip into the nose, massaging oil of gourd
and almond on the head, giving syrup of blue
lotus, mixing into it the syrup of pomegranate
and sandal and drinking the extract of bihdaṇa.

नहटा [nāk-kāṭa], नहटीना [nāk-khina], नहटीनी
[nāk-khini], नहट्टे [nākāṭṭe], नहट्टेपथ [nākāṭṭēth],
नहटा [nākṭa] *adj* having cut the nose; whose
nose has been cut; without nose. 2 *n* shameless
person, immodest person. "namhiñ phirāhi
se nākṭe."—*ram m 4*. 3 group of shameless
persons; sect of dishonoured persons; a body
of people who make one immodest like
themselves. 4 noseless goddess; illusory
phenomena; Maya, which is dishonoured
because saints have discarded it and thus have
cut its nose. "nāk-khini sēbh nāth-hare."—*nāṭ*
a m 4. 'Disgraced (Maya) has brought all
under its control.' "bicī nākāṭṭe rani."—*asa*
kābir. 'Vam margis worhsip the noseless
goddess.'

नहटी [nākṭi] lady without a nose, feminine of
नहटा. "hārī ke nam bina sūdārī hē nākṭi."
—*dev m 4*. 'Without meditating upon the Lord,

even a beautiful woman has no grace.' 2 *Sk* ਨਕੁਟੀ nose. 3 means – Maya; illusory phenomena. "səgəḷ mahi nəkṭi ka vasa." – *asa kabir*.

ਨਕੁਟ [nəkəṭu], ਨਕੁਟ [nəkṭu] *Sk* ਨਕੁਟ and ਨਕੁਟੀ nose. "nenu nəkṭu srəvnu." – *maru kabir*. 2 See ਨਕਟਾ.

ਨਕਤ [nəkət] *Sk* ਨਕੁ night. 2 a type of fast which is practised on the date of lunar phase that starts at night. 3 *adj* wet. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh has used nəkət for nəkṭək (towel). "kəṭi kupin r k nəkət kar do dupatē sābyan." – *NP*. 'wearing loin cloth on waist, a towel in hand and two cloth sheets of double breadth.'

ਨਕਤਕ [nəkṭək] *Sk* ਨਕੁਕ *n* duster, handkerchief, towel.

ਨਕਤਾ [nəkəta] *Sk* ਨਕੁ *n* night; according to Nirukt, night has been called nəkta because it renders nose wet with dew. 2 turmeric.

ਨਕਤਾਧ [nəkṭādh] night blindness, nyctalopia. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਨਕਦ [nəkəd] *A* نكده *n* money in the form of coins or notes; cash. 2 *adj* ready, present.

ਨਕਦੀ [nəkdi] *A* نكدي *n* wealth in the form of cash.

ਨਕਬ [nəkəb] *A* نكبة *n* breach; burglary.

ਨਕਰ [nəkər] *A* act of pecking. 2 cutting wood with a saw. 3 blowing the trumpet.

ਨਕਲ [nəkəl] *A* نكل *n* imitation, making a likeness of the other thing. 2 copy. 3 act of carrying from one place to another. 4 a type of play in which a scene is represented in the same form; drama, farce.

ਨਕਲਨਵੀਸ [nəkəlnəvis] scribe who copies a document; copyist.

ਨਕਲੀਆ [nəkliā] *A* نكليا *n* person who is a master in the art of mimicking others so as to make fun of them; mimic.

ਨਕਵਾਨੀ [nəkvāni] ਨਕ-ਪਾਨੀ water upto the nose level; close to drowning. "log bhāe sabb hi nəkvanī." – *cāritr* 40.

ਨਕਸ [nəkəs] See ਨੱਕਸ and ਨਿਕਸ.

ਨਕਾਹ [nəkah] See ਨਿਕਾਹ.

ਨਕਾਹਤ [nəkahət] *A* نكاح *n* act of recovering strength after illness. 2 weakness.

ਨਕਾਬ [nəkab] *A* نكاب *n* a thin cloth with which women cover their faces.

ਨਕਾਰ [nəkār] Punjabi character ਨ. 2 articulation of ਨ. 3 sound; word. 4 refusal, denial. "nəhī nəkār tīn ko kət hovəhī." – *NP*.

ਨਕਾਰਾ [nəkārā] who does not work, jobless, lazy. 2 See ਨਗਾਰਾ.

ਨਕੀਹ [nəkīh] *A* نكيه *adj* weak.

ਨਕੀਜ [nəkij] *A* نكيج *n* state of being opposed; opposition.

ਨਕੀਬ [nəkīb] *A* نكيب *n* person making public announcements; official for narrating dynasty and praising the ruler; type of a bard; panegyrist; a person heralding the king uttering words like. "māharaja səlāmət". "bolət jat nəkīb əgari." – *GPS*. 2 chieftain. 3 leader of a body of people.

ਨਕੀਬੀ [nəkībī] *P* نكيبى *n* work of a herald *A* نكيبى

ਨਕਾਬਤ.

ਨਕੁੰਭ [nəkūbh] See ਨਿਕੁੰਭ.

ਨਕੁੰਭਲਾ [nəkūbhla] See ਨਿਕੁੰਭਲਾ.

ਨਕੁਲ [nəkul] *Sk* *n* mongoose. 2 younger brother of Yudhishtir who was born to Madri from her mating with Ashvini Kumars. 3 Shiv, one of the Hindu triad. 4 *adj* without any family background.

ਨਕੁਲੀ ਵੀਣਾ [nəkulī vīṇā] See ਦੁਤਾਰਾ.

ਨਕੇਲ [nəkəl] *n* nose-nail; top, ring, rope etc fixed into the nose of animals like camel etc to control them; nose-string.

ਨਕੈਣ [nəkən] Datar Kaur, queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja addressed her by this name because she belonged to the Nakka region. See ਦਤਾਰ ਕੌਰ, ਨਕੈਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ and ਨੱਕਾ.

ਨਕੈਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [nəkēyā di misal] one of the twelve Sikh misls led by chieftains of the

Nakka¹ region. Its first commander was Hira Singh son of Hem Raj, a Sandhu Jatt. He was born in 1763 Sammat at village Behaswal in Chuhania subdivision. He got himself baptised in Sammat 1788 and rendered great service to the Sikh faith after joining the Khalsa Dal. He had six or seven thousand horsemen under his command. Datar Kaur, queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was sister of Bhagwan Singh, chief of this misl. She gave birth to the heir apparent prince Kharag Singh. Chieftains of Baharwal and Gugra in district Montgomery belonged to this misl.

ਨਕੈ [nakā] *n* an alligator. See ਨਕ 3.

ਨਕੈਦ [nakād] See ਨਕੈਦ.

ਨੱਕ [nakk] nose. See ਨਕ. 2 *Skt* नक् *vr* murder.

ਨੱਕਾ [nakka] *n* eye of a needle through which thread is passed. 2 opening or source of a field for irrigating it with canal or well water. 3 region between Ravi and Satluj in the south of Lahore. "ik nakke me huto masād."—GPS.

ਨੱਕਾਸ਼ [nakkaṣ] *A* نكاش *n* who paints a picture; painter, draughtsman.

ਨੱਕਾਸ਼ੀ [nakkaṣi] *n* art of painting, picture making, drawing, draughtsmanship.

ਨੱਕਾਲ [nakkaḷ] See ਨਕਲੀਆ.

ਨੱਕੀ ਪੁਰ [nakki pur], ਨੱਕੀ ਮੁਠ [nakki muṭh] These are the stock words used by gamblers. nakki means one and ਪੁਰ [pur] means four. When gamblers play with cowries etc, they risk money on a definite number. If that number comes up then a gambler comes out the winner. See ਕਿਤਾਬ 5.

ਨੱਕੁ [nakr] *Skt* *n* which does not go far off. means – remains at one permanent place, crocodile, alligator, careless person.

ਨੱਕਤੁ [nakṣatr] *Skt* *n* star. 2 planets shining in the sky. 3 constellations that mark the moon's path in space. The moon moves round the earth with these groups of stars in the background.

¹See ਨੱਕ 3.

According to the scholars, these groups of stars are twenty-seven in number:

aṣvini, bhāṇi, kṛttika, rohini, mṛigshira, ardra, punarvasu, puṣy, śāleśa, māgha, purvaphalguni, uttra phalguni, hāst, citra, svati, viśakha, anuradha, jyeṣṭha, mul, purvaśadha, uttra śadha, śrāvaṇ, dhaniṣṭha, śatābhikha, purvabhādrapada, uttrabhādrapada and revāti.

Lunar months derive their names from these constellations as – viśakha from the full moon with viśakha constellation, jyeṣṭha for the full moon with jyeṣṭha constellation etc.

ਨੱਕਤੁਨਾਥ [nakṣṭrānath], ਨੱਕਤੁਪਤਿ [nakṣṭrāpatī] *n* lord of stars, moon.

ਨੱਕਤੁਰੀ [nakṣṭrī] See ਨੱਕਤੁਰੀ.


ਨੱਕਤੁਰੀ ਮਾਸ [nakṣṭrī mas] See ਨੱਕਤੁਰੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ.

ਨੱਕਤੁਰੇਸ਼ [nakṣṭreṣ] See ਨੱਕਤੁਨਾਥ.

ਨਖ [nakh] *Skt* *n* nail, finger nails. "harnakhasu chedio nakhābīdar."—*basāt kabir*. 2 part, portion. 3 *P* ੳ string for making a kite fly; string made of silk.

ਨਖਸਿਖ [nakhṣikh] *Skt* ਨਖਸਿਖ *n* all body parts from the nail of the foot to the top of the head; the whole body. "jāb nakhṣikh iḥu mān cina."—*ram kabir*. 2 description of all parts of the body; poetic composition in which all bodily parts are described. Poets have written countless such poems but Gwal, royal poet of Maharaja Bharpur Singh has composed a very beautiful poem depicting the whole body. Its first stanza goes like this.

panāp pāram māju mukta śarām khāhī
dubē sīdhu āgam ādam gam kor ke,
tar tejvare te nakare nīstare parē
dīvās dārare rahē dur mukh morke,
gval kavī phab phab chabī jo chapakār ki
dāb dāb dubrē kumud jīmī bhor ke,
yāte jāg pakh nakh makh mē nā pāc sakh
pād lakh cakh nakh nāvalkīśor ke.

ਨਮਚੀਰ [nəxcir] *P*  game, chase, hunting.

ਨਮਚੀਰਗਾਹ [nəxcirgah] *n* hunting ground, game-preserve.

ਨਖਚਤ [nəkhchət] *n* nail wound; mark of the nail wound.

ਨਖੌਟੂ [nəkhəttu] *n* idle person; one who does not earn anything, unemployed.

ਨਖਤ [nəkhət] See ਨਕਤ.

ਨਖਤੇਸ [nəkhates] *n* lord of stars, moon.

ਨਖਤ੍ਰ [nəkhtrə] See ਨਕਤ੍ਰ.

ਨਖਤ੍ਰੇਸ [nəkhtrēs] See ਨਕਤ੍ਰੇਸ.

ਨਖਪ੍ਰਸੇਵ [nəkhprāsev] See ਪ੍ਰਸੇਵ.

ਨਖਬਿਦਾਰ [nəkhəbīdar] he who tears with nails; Narsinh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu.

ਨਖਰ [nəkhər] See ਖਜਰ.

ਨਖਰਾ [nəxra] *P*,  *n* flirtatious airs; affectation.

ਨਖਾਸ [nəkhas] See ਨੇਖਾਸ.


ਨਖਾਯੁਧ [nəkhayudh] *Skt n* lion, whose weapons are his nails. 2 tom cat. 3 cock. 4 wolf, falcon etc. 5 Narsingh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu.

ਨਖਾਲਸ [nəkhaləs] See ਨਿਖਾਲਸ.


ਨਖਿਅਤ੍ਰ [nəkhīatr], ਨਖਿਅਤ [nəkhīat], ਨਖਿਅਤਿ [nəkhīatī] See ਨਕਤ੍ਰ. "nəkhīatr sāsīar sur dhiavəhi."—*asa chēt m 5*. "ənīk sur sāsīar nəkhīatī."—*sar ə m 5*.

ਨਖੀ [nəkhī] *Skt* ਨਖਿਨ੍ *adj* having nails. 2 *n* lion. 3 Narsingh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu. 4 he who has lengthened his nails.

ਨਖੁ [nəkhū] See ਨਖ 1.

ਨਖੁਸਤੀਨ [nəkhustīn] *P*  *adj* first, primary, foremost.


ਨਖੁਟਨਾ [nəkhutna] *v* See ਨਿਖੁਟਣਾ.

ਨਖੁਦ [nəxud] *P*,  *n* black gram; gram; single grain of gram. See ਚਣਾ.

ਨਖੰਡ [nəkhāḍ] *adj* ਨ-ਖੰਡ, full, entire, whole. "əddhi rat nəkhāḍ vīhāṇi."—*BG*. 'Exactly half the night had elapsed.'

ਨਖਯਤ੍ਰ [nəkhīatr], ਨਖਿਯਤ੍ਰ [nəkhīyatr] See ਨਕਤ੍ਰ. "sāsīar sur nəkhīatr mēhi eku."—*sukhmāni*. "ghəḷḷət rəvī sāsīar nəkhīyatr gəgnā."

—*sahas m 5*.

ਨਗ [nəg] *n* which does not move; mountain. "pəcc pəsu nəg nəg nəradhīp."—*akal 2* house. 3 tree. 4 *P*  palate, velum. 5 precious stone; gem. "nam nəg hir mənī."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 6 indicative of the number of units as "car nəg thal, das nəg glas."

ਨਗਉਰ [nəgaur], ਨਗਉਰੀ [nəgaurī] See ਨਗੌਰ and ਨਗੌਰੀ.

ਨਗਈ [nəgai] *adj* of a mountain. 2 thing relating to a mountain; person belonging to a mountainous region.

ਨਗਸਰੂਪਿਣੀ [nəgsərūpīṇī], ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ [nəgsərūpī], ਨਗਸਰੂਪਿਣੀ [nəgsərūpīṇī] a poetic metre also named prāmāṇika, It is characterized by four feet, each foot comprising jəgəṇ, rəgəṇ ləghu, guru: 13, 15, 1, 5.

Example:

ənək sāt tarṇā,
ədev dev karṇā,
sures bhar rūpīṇā,
səmriddh siddhī kupṇā.


—*ramav*.


ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ ਅਰਧ [nəgsərūpī aradh] a poetic metre also named as sudhi, characterised by four feet; each foot comprising jəgəṇ and guru:

Example:

nə lajiyē. nə bhajiyē.
rəgheṣ ko. bəneṣ ko.

—*ramav*.

ਨਗਜ [nəgaj] *adj* born in the mountains. 2 jewel. 3 elephant. 4 *P*  ਨਗਜ *adj* good, superior. "nəgaj tere bāde."—*bher m 5*. 5 happy, glad.

ਨਗਜਕ [nəgzək] *P*  mango.

ਨਗਜਾ [nəgja] *Skt n* (female) born in the mountain, daughter of the Himalayas, Parvati. 2 stream, brook.

ਨਗਣ [nəgəṇ] a varṇik foot with three characters each of which is short; 111.

ਨਗਦ [nəgəd] *adj* free from disease, healthy.

2 See ਨਕਦ.

ਨਗਰ [nagdhar] bearer of a mountain.
2 ocean.—*sānāma*.

ਨਗਰ ਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ [nagdhar sut dhar dhar] *n* sea that holds a mountain; his son, moon; bearer of the moon, sky; and arrow, that flies in the sky.—*sānāma*.

ਨਗਨ [nāgan] *Skt* ਨਗੁ *adj* naked, uncovered. 2 *n* monk who lives naked. 3 a flaw in poetry; a poem without wonderful quality; a poem that has not been studded with metaphors. “ēdh ju bādhar pīgu nāgan mrītak chād.”—*NP*. 4 See ਨਗਣ.

ਨਗਨਿਕਾ [nāgnika] *Skt* ਨਗ੍ਨਿਕਾ *n* a girl who has not experienced menstruation.

ਨਗਨੀ [nāgni] *adj* belonging to a mountainous area; woman residing in a mountain. 2 *n* goddess Parvati, daughter of the Himalyas. “nāri nāgni nāgni in me kəvən tum.”—*cāritr* 259.

ਨਗਨੋਲੀ [nāgnoli] village in tehsil Una district Hoshiarpur. A shrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh has been built at this place.

ਨਗਪਤਿ [nāgpātī] *Skt* *n* lord of the mountains, Himalyas. 2 Sumer mountain. 3 Shiv. 4 a king of a hilly area.

ਨਗਰ [nāgar] area teeming with mountain-like houses; city. “nāgar māhī api bahārī phunī apən.”—*bīla* m 5. 2 body. “kamī kərodhī nāgar bəhu bhāria.”—*sohīla*. 3 a hamlet in Kulu region that remained the capital for some time in the past. 4 This word has been also used in place of nāgar (clever). “nāgrən ke nāgrən kahī mohē.”—*cāritr* 244. ‘They attract clever persons of the town.’

ਨਗਰਕੀਰਤਨ [nāgarakīrtan] *n* procession of people, going through the town (city), reciting hymns.

ਨਗਰਕੋਟ [nāgarakoṭ] See ਕੋਟ ਕਾਂਗੜਾ.

ਨਗਰਗੰਧਰਬ [nāgaragāndharab], ਨਗਰਗੰਧਰਬ

[nāgaragāndharab] abode of celestial musicians. See ਹਰਚੰਦਰੀ. “mrīgtrisna pekhrī bholne vuṭhe nāgaragāndharab.”—*sāva* m 5.

ਨਗਰੋਤਕ [nāgrachhāk] *n* Krishan, who saved the milkmen by lifting mountain Govardhan on his finger.

ਨਗਰਿ [nāgarī], ਨਗਰੀ [nāgrī] in the town. 2 city, town village. 3 body. “raja balāk nāgrī kaci.”—*bāsāt* m 1. Here king stands for the mind of a man. 4 *Skt* ਨਗਰਿਨ *adj* citydweller, town man.

ਨਗਲੁ [nāglu] See ਨਗਲੁ.

ਨਗਸ਼ੂਨ [nāgaṣṭan] *P* نَگَشُون v write.

ਨਗਾਹਾ [nāgaha] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਨਗਾਧਿਪ [nāgadhip] *Skt* *n* lord of the mountains; Himalyas. 2 Sumer, an imaginary mountain supposed to be the residence of gods. 3 king of a hilly region. See ਨਗਪਤਿ.

ਨਗਾਰਚੀ [nāgarci] *P* نَگَارِچِ *n* one appointed to beat the drum.

ਨਗਾਰਬੰਦ [nāgarbād] *n* who has in front of him a kettledrum on horseback beaten for him; that is one who has an army and gives command. “nāhī nāgarbād ko rahe.”—*GPS*.

ਨਗਾਰਾ [nāgara] *P* نَگَارِ *n* kettledrum, mythical drum.

ਨਗਾਰੰਦ [nāgarād] *P* نَگَارِند write, may write, will write.

ਨਗਾਲੀ [nāgali] See ਪੁਣਡ.

ਨਗੀਂਦ [nāgīdr] lord of the mountains; Himalyas. “sīdhubīdh nāgīdr.”—*akal*.

ਨਗੀ [nāgi] *adj* which is related to a mountain. 2 a man residing in a hill area; lady belonging to a mountainous region. 3 goddess Parvati, daughter of the mountains. “nāri nāgni nāgi bicari kən mān.”—*cāritr* 265.

ਨਗੀਂ [nāgī] *P* نَگِی precious stone, gem.

ਨਗੀਸ [nāgis] *n* king of a mountainous region. 2 See ਨਗਪਤਿ.

ਨਗੀਚ [nāgic] *P* نَگِیچ adv near, close by, close to.

ਨਗੀਨਾ [nəgīna] *P* **نَجِينَة** *n* carved piece of a shining and precious stone embedded in a ring. 2 gem.

ਨਗੀਨਾਘਾਟ [nəgīnaghaṭ] See ਅਭਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਨਗੁਲ [nəgūl] *P* **رَجُلٌ** *adv* well, wholly. "rakhas jīn nāgūl jūṭe sāmār bāhu etu."—sāloh. 'Many āyut¹ demons and ghosts were fully involved.' 2 in Arabic gul means djinn; therefore nāgūl is a deity.

ਨਗੋਸ਼ੁਰ [nəgəṣvər], ਨਗੋਦ੍ਰ [nəgēdr] *Skt* *n* king of the mountains, Himalyas. 2 Sumer an imaginary mountain. 3 king of a mountainous region.

ਨਗੋਡਾ [nəgoḍa], ਨਗੋਡੀ [nəgoḍi] See ਨਿਗੋਡਾ ਨਿਗੋਡੀ.

ਨਗੋਰ [nəgor], ਨਗੋਰ [nəgor] a town in Jodhpur state in Rajasthan, famous for its sturdy and tall bullocks which are known for drawing carts and chariots.

ਨਗੋਰੀ [nəgori] *adj* belonging to Nagaur. See ਨਗੋਰ. 2 a devotee of Guru Amar dev.

ਨਘ [nəgh] *n* sin, weakness, wickedness. "nāḍ lal bina nāgh."—krisān. 2 *n* ਨ-ਅਘ sans-wickedness.

ਨਚ [nəc] *Skt* **नच** and not. 2 no, not. "nāc rajsukh mīṣṭā nāc bhogrās mīṣṭā."—var jet.

ਨਚਕੇਤਾ [nācketa] See ਨਚਿਕੇਤਾ.

ਨਚਣਾ [nācna], ਨਚਣੁ [nācṇu] *Skt* **नचन** dancing, dance. "nācṇu kudṇu mān ka cau."—var asa.

ਨਚਨਿ [nācni] dance. See ਵਾਇਨਿ.

ਨਚਵਾਰ [nācvar] *adj* engaged in dance; expert in the art of dancing.

ਨਚਾ [nāca] See ਨਚਣਾ and ਨਚਾਉਣਾ. 2 See ਨਚ. "tāraku nāca."—dhāna nāmdev.

ਨਚਾਉਣਾ [nācauṇa] *v* make one dance. "jiu nanāk api nācaida tīv hi ko nāca."—var maru 1 m 3.

ਨਚਾਤੁਰ [nācatūr] ਨਚ-ਇਤਰ, no one else. "āmritu khāḍu dudhī mādhū sēcāsī, tub nācatūr re."—maru m 1. 'Although you drench colocynth with nectar, sugar and milk, yet there will be

¹ten thousand equals an āyut.

no change, and it will still be the same bitter colocynth.'

ਨਚਾਰ [nācar] *adj* engaged in dance; expert in the art of dance. 2 See ਨਚਾਰ.

ਨਚਿ [nāci] *adv* by performing a dance. "nāci nāci hāsāhī."—var asa.

ਨਚਿਕੇਤਾ [nācīketa] *Skt* **नचिकेतस्** *n* fire. 2 a sage; according to Taitirīya Brahman and Kath Upanishad. Vajshravas (or Aruni), father of Nachiketa performed many fire-rituals and gave countless articles in charity to obtain entry into heaven. Nachiketa asked him, "O Father! you have not yet given everything, as I still remain with you, To whom will you hand me over?" When Nachiketa repeatedly asked this question a number of times, his father angrily replied that he would offer him to the lord of death. On this Nachiketa went to Yam and remained there for three nights. Then Yam allowed him to ask for a boon. Nachiketa begged that he might go back to his father and they live peacefully with each other. Yam again allowed him to ask for another boon. On this Nachiketa asked for spiritual knowledge from the god of death; and Yam enlightened him and made him a firm believer in self-enlightenment.

ਨਚਿਤ [nācit], ਨਚਿਦ [nācid], ਨਚੀਤ [nācit] *Skt* **निश्चित** *adj* free from worry, carefree.

ਨਛਤ੍ਰ [nāchātr] See ਨਛਤ੍ਰ.

ਨਛਤ੍ਰੀ [nāchātri] *adj* born under a lucky planet; fortunate; lucky. "surbir bālvān nāchātri."—cārītr 383.

ਨਛਤ੍ਰੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ [nāchātri māhina] month calculated on the basis of a constellation in the moon's path; the lunar month; time taken by the moon to complete a circle around the earth on the path of twenty-seven constellations. Its first day occurs when the moon arrives on Ashwini;

sidereal month.

ਨੱਛ [nəchh] *Skt* नक्ष् *vr* go near, reach. 2 *n* act of getting close. "kou kəhe ih khed gəhē hām, kou kəhe ih nahən nəcche."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਨਜ਼ਦ [nazəd] *P* نزد *adv* near, close to, close by.

ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ [nazdik] *P* نزدیک *adj* near, close.

ਨਜ਼ਮ [nəjam] *A* نظم *n* arrangement, management. 2 poetry, verse, metrical writing. 3 *A* نجم *star*. 4 creeper, vine.

ਨਜ਼ਰ [nəjar] or ਨਜ਼ਰਿ [nəjarī] *A* نظر *n* eyesight, vision, look, glance. "nəjarī bhāi ghəru ghər te janīa."—*gəu m 1*. 2 attention, care. 3 *A* زور *offering, present, largess*. 4 vow; pledge.

ਨਜ਼ਰਬੰਦ [nəjarbād], ਨਜ਼ਰਬੰਧ [nəjarbādh] See ਦਿਸ਼ਿਬੰਧ. "kāhē kī nəjarbād sa kina."—*NP*. 2 a person locked up and kept under the watch of a constable; detainee.

ਨਜ਼ਰਾਨਾ [nəjrana] *P* زرارہ *n* money paid as a tribute. 2 offering, present.

ਨਜ਼ਲਾ [nazla] *P* نزول *act* of falling down, downfall. 2 According to the Greek system of medicine disorder bodily in which foul secretion from the head enters into other parts of the body, and puts the organ on which it falls out of order. It is believed that if this mucous discharge remains confined to the head, hair turns grey; if it falls on the eyes, eyesight becomes dim; if it affects the ears, one becomes hard of hearing; if it comes into the nose, one suffers from catarrh. 3 a specific disease, *Skt* पुत्रिज्जाद Catarrh, coryza; its symptoms are flow of foul mucous discharge from the nose, the eyes, feeling of irritation and itching in the nose, sneezing, headache, nervousness, distaste for food, mild fever and the voice becoming hoarse etc.

Causes of catarrh are keeping the stomach and intestines unclean, ignoring the call of nature, exposing oneself to smoke, dust, or cold wind, getting angry, and change of weather

all of a sudden.

Taking cow's hot milk, enema, drinking hot soup of black gram, eating snacks or bread prepared from gramflour, massaging of opium on the nose and the temples, taking slightly warm drink prepared by crushing poppy seed, almond, cardamom and black pepper and eating pudding prepared from eggs etc are very curative for this ailment.

Decoction prepared from the flowers of viola odorata, licorice, reşaxətmī taken after dissolving sugar in it, also cures catarrh.

Decoction prepared from fragaria vesca, kuṭh, kakkərsīgi, dried ginger, pepper, piper longum, camel-thorn (althagi maurorum), parsley is also beneficial.

When catarrh becomes chronic, it is called coryza. See पीनस.

ਨਜ਼ਾਕਤ [nazakat] *P* نزاکت *n* tenderness, delicacy.

ਨਜ਼ਾਤ [nəjat] *A* نجات *n* salvation liberation. See ਮੁਕਤਿ.

ਨਜ਼ਾਤਿ [nəjatī] *n* low caste. "jat nəjatī dekhi mat bhəraməhu."—*kan ə m 4*.

ਨਜ਼ਾਬਤ [nəjabat] See ਨਿਜਾਬਤ.

ਨਜ਼ਾਬਤਖਾਨ [nəjabatxan] نجات خان Resident of Kunjpura, this ungrateful Pathan was a commander of one hundred horsemen who betrayed Guru Gobind Singh and joined the hilly rulers in the battle of Bhangani. He was killed by Sangoshah. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ — "mar nəjabtkhan ko sāgo jujhe jujhar."

ਨਜ਼ਾਮ [nəjam] See ਨਿਜਾਮ.

ਨਜ਼ਾਮਾਬਾਦ [nəjamabad] See ਨਿਜਾਮਾਬਾਦ.

ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ [nəjara] *A* نظارہ *n* scene, what is seen. 2 eyesight, vision.

ਨਜ਼ੀਕਾਨਾ [nəjikana] *v* come close.

ਨਜੀਕ [nəjik], ਨਜੀਕਿ [nəjikī] *adv* near, closeby. See ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ. "gur ke sabādī nəjikī pachanəhu."—*maru solhe m 3*. "honī nəjikī khudaī de."—*s fərid*.

ਨਜੀਬ [najib] *P* نجيب *adj* gentle, noble, courteous.
2 brave. 3 liberal.

ਨਜੀਰ [najir] *A* نظير *n* sense of likeness; example, instance.

ਨਜੁਮ [najum] *A* نجم *n* plural of ਨਜਮ; stars.
2 astronomy, astrology.

ਨਜੁਮੀ [najumi] *n* one who has knowledge of stars, astronomer. See ਨਜਮ 3 and ਨਜੁਮ 2; person having knowledge of astrology; astrologer.
“pāḍī tātē najumī sēbh śah sādāe.”—*ṛṣṇama*.

ਨਜੁਲ [najul] *A* نزل *act* of descending. 2 catarrh.
3 a thing on which someone has lost his right.
4 property fallen in the possession of government due to the absence of any claimant for it.

ਨਟ [nəṭ] *Skt* नट *vr* dance, fall down, show emotion, tremble, move a little. 2 *n* a person who acts in a play, stage actor. “nəṭ nāṭik akhare gara.”—*gaur* 5. 3 complete *śarāv* musical mode of Bilawal. In this musical mode the fourth note is primary and *rīṣabh* is secondary. *gādhār* and *dhevāt* are flat.² The time for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ascending — śa, rā, gā, mā, pā, dhā, nā, śa.

descending — śa, nā, dhā, pā, mā, rā, śa.

It comes at number 19 in Guru Granth Sahib. 4 See ਨਟਨਾ 1. “nəṭ kār kārīn lagyo mukh kur.”—*GPS*. ‘he resiled and began telling lies.’

ਨਟਾਸਨ [nəṭ-asən] according to sexology, a posture adopted during coitus.

ਨਟਸਾਲ [nəṭsāl] *n* shaft of an arrow. 2 tip of an arrow that remains in the body after breaking into pieces. See ਢਿਗਰੀ. “lagət hīye dusarkār tēu rāhīt nāṭsāl.” 3 shooting pain, twinge, pang. 4 rolling. “lagət hī nāṭsāl bhāyo, tēn me bāl bhātr māha dukh payo.”—*kṛīṣṇ*.

¹having seven notes in the ascending, and six in the descending, order.

²‘flat’ means not falling tone; *gādhār* and *dhevāt* don’t seem much clear; they are used in low tone.

ਨਟਸਾਲਾ [nəṭsālā] *n* theatre, building in which an actor performs his role in a play. “ātārī krodhu pāṭhī nāṭsālā.”—*bīlāṭ m l*. ‘Spiritual leaders who are like actors of a play cannot attain peace. Only those persons enjoy tranquility of mind who seek guidance from the true master and practise spirituality in their lives.’

ਨਟਸੇਵਕ [nəṭsevək] *n* disciple of an actor, juggler’s assistant, apprentice in dramatic art. “nəṭsevək jyō pīkh, nā bhārmāi.”—*NP*.

ਨਟਣੀ [nəṭṇī] See ਨਟਨੀ.

ਨਟਨਾ [nəṭnā] *v* deny, go back upon one’s word, change one’s stand. “nəṭət bhāyo nāhī sac bākhānā.”—*NP*. 2 perform a play, enact a role.

ਨਟਨਾਇਕ [nəṭnāik] *n* leader of actors. 2 Lord Shiv. 3 See ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਣ.

ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਣ [nəṭnārāiṇ], ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਨ [nəṭnārāin], ਨਟਨਾਰਾਯਣ [nəṭnārāyṇ] *Skt* ਨਟਨਾਰਾਯਣ *n* According to the system of Someshvar musicology, it comprises six main musical modes. It is formed by mixing *bīlāval* and *kālyāṇ* musical modes. It is a musical mode of the complete type. All the pure notes are employed in it. In the opinion of several musicians, it consists of only six notes and they forbid the use of the seventh note (*nīṣad*) in it. In Dasam Granth, it is mentioned under the name of *nəṭnāik* as well— “nəṭnāik suddhmālar bīlāval.”—*kṛīṣṇ*. In Guru Granth Sahib, it has been entered under the *nəṭ* musical mode and per the Sikh musicology, it belongs to the *kāmac* musical mode and it is a musical measure of *ṛāv* and *śarāv*. In the ascending order, the third note (*gādhār*) and the seventh note (*nīṣad*) are forbidden and in the descending order only the third note (*gādhār*) is forbidden. The second note (*rīṣabh*) is the main note. It has a tinge of the *sarāg* musical mode. *nīṣad* is flat, other remaining notes are

pure, time fixed for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ascending – *ṣa, rā, mā, pā, dhā, ṣa.*

descending – *ṣa, na, dhā, pā, mā, rā, ṣa.*

ਨਟਨੀ [nəṭni] *n* actor's wife. 2 actress.

ਨਟਵਟ [nəṭvət] *n* disciple of an actor, apprentice in dramatic art, juggler's assistant. 2 like an actor. "nəṭvət khele sarigpani."—*gāu kabir.*

ਨਟਵਟਿ [nəṭvəṭi] pellet a of juggler with which several tricks are performed.

ਨਟੀ [nəṭi] *Skt n* actor's wife. 2 actress. 3 the illusory world, Maya.

ਨਟੁਆ [nəṭua] See ਨਟ 2. "nəṭua bhekh dikhavē bahū bīdhi."—*asa m 5.*

ਨਟੇਸ [nəṭes], ਨਟੇਸ਼ੁਰ [nəṭeṣvar] *n* lord of dancing, Shiv. 2 the Creator, who makes Maya, the actress, dance and who enacts all the roles.

ਨਠਣਾ [nəṭhṇa], ਨਠਨਾ [nəṭhna] *v* be destroyed. "nəṭhe tap dukh rog."—*var guj 2 m 5.* 2 not resist bravely; run away, flee.

ਨਠਯੋ [nəṭhyo], ਨਠਯੋ [nəṭhyo] destroyed, ran away. See ਗਰਲ. "nəṭhyo dukh tap."—*var jet.*

ਨਠੁੰਗੜਾ [nəṭhūgra] See ਨਠੁੰਗੜਾ.

ਨਠੜਾ [nəṭhṛa], ਨਠਾ [nəṭha], ਨਠੀ [nəṭhi] ਨ-ਉਢਿ who is not married, unmarried. See ਨਠੜਾ. 2 *Skt* ਨਵੇਵਾ a newly married woman.

ਨਣਚ [nəṇad], ਨਣਨ [nəṇan] *Skt* ननन्द and ननान्द *n* She who is not pleased even when attended and served – husband's sister.

ਨਤ [nət] *Skt* adj submissive, yielding, bending. 2 curved, bent. 3 *Skt* ਨਤੁ part or, else. "sura apvitr natavər jāl re, sursuri mīlāt nāhī hor anē."—*māla rāvīdas.* 'unholy wine or other drink.'

ਨਤਰ [natər], ਨਤਰੁ [natəru] part or, otherwise. "natər kudhka dīvāi he."—*bīla kabir.* See ਨਤਰੁ. *n* warp's stretched threads.

ਨਤਾਣਾ [natāṇa], ਨਤਾਨਾ [natāna] See ਨਿਤਾਣਾ.

ਨਤਿ [natī] *Skt n* reverential greeting; act of bowing. 2 humility, sense of bowing.

ਨਤੀਜਾ [natija] *A* नतीजा *n* sense of being born; effect of some activity. 2 result, outcome.

ਨਤੁ [natu] *Skt* part otherwise, or. "natu advet vikhe liv lave."—*GPS.*

ਨੱਤਾ [natta] *Skt* नपतु *n* one due to whom ancestors do not have a downfall; offspring of son and daughter. 2 great-grandson's son. "put pota pəṭota natta."—*BG.* See ਨੱਤਾਨੰਦ. 3 son of daughter's son.

ਨੱਤਾਨੰਦ [nattanād] great-grandson's grandson.

"guru kahyo murakh cəvgatta,
duṣṭ kupatta matta mēd,
durməti ratta hve bīn satta
hatta turkən tej bālād,
hokar tatta əru unmatta
bāne əvatta ghatta dūd,
guru vər ditta babər litta
ih khovē tis nattanād."

—*GPS.*

'Babar's son Hamayun; his son Akbar; his son Jehangir; his son Shahjahan; his son Aurangzeb.'

ਨੱਤੀ [natti] See ਨੱਤਾ. 2 See ਅਨੱਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 an ornament for the ears; small ear-ring worn by men.

ਨੱਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ [natti mata] See ਅਨੱਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਨਥ [nəth] *Skt* नस न nose-ring; string passing through the nose of an animal. "nəkr nəth khəsəm həth."—*var sor m 2.* 2 ornament for nose, worn by women.

ਨਥਹਾਰ [nəth-har], ਨਥਹਾਰਾ [nəth-hara] adj taking away by holding the nose-string, having the nose-string in hand. 2 engaged in prompting; having control over; having the power to make one perform according to his will.

¹Hinduism believes that ancestors receive water and food from grandsons and grand daughters and thus do not fall from their status.

²Shah Jahan is natta (great great grandson) and his son Aurangzeb is nattanād (great great great grandson).

ਨਥਾਣਾ [nəthəṇa], ਨਥਨਾ [nəthna] *Skt* ਨਸ੍ਰਾ ਕਰਣ v pierce the nose; put a nose-string. 2 curb, restrain, check. "apɪ nathu səbh nəthəṇu."—*var sar m 4*.

ਨਥਾਣਾ [nəthəṇa] village Jand Maghauri in Patiala state, tehsil Ghanaur under police station of the same name. To the north west of this village at a distance of one mile, a shrine is erected in memory of Guru Tegbahadur which is like a long room; some residential houses have been built in the vicinity of the shrine. Patiala state has donated one hundred vigas of land to it. A Sikh priest takes care of the shrine. A fair is held on Lohri festival. It is situated at a distance of three miles from Shambhu railway station in the south-west direction on the unmetalled road to Ghanaur.

2 See ਨਿਥਾਣਾ.

ਨਥੀ [nəthi] *n* papers tagged together. 2 lordship, sovereignty, sway. "apɪ nathu nəthi səbh jəki."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 attached.

ਨਥੀਆ [nəthia], ਨਥੀਯਾ [nətheya] *adj* having control over; with power to control. "kalinəthia pritham kəhi."—*sənama*.

ਨਥਾਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [nəthasɪŋg šəhid] This warrior of faith belonged to Shaheedan misl. In sammat 1819, he fought against the Persian invaders for the protection of Amritsar. He got a beautiful shrine named Babe di Ber erected in Sialkot and donated his fief to the shrine which still exists.

ਨਥਾ ਭਾਈ [nəthha bhai] He was a large hearted holy man, young disciple of Almas, an Udasi saint. With the blessings of Guru Har Rai, he engaged himself in preaching Sikhism in Dhaka and he used to send finely woven muslin of Dhaka for his mentor. When Guru Tegbahadur visited Dhaka, he remained in attendance. "bhai nəthha bhakh-hī nam. dhake bikhhe bəsaṇi subh dham."—*GPS*.

Bhai Nattha is also known as Nattha Ram. The panegyric composed by Nattha Ram is recited with great devotion among the Udasi saints. The original text of panegyric goes like this:

"oṣ guru ji jəgh jəgoṭa kəmar jəjir. khəph ki khəphni surət ke tir. esa jogi kəbhi nə aɪa. uce cəphke nad bəjara. kəmar kəchoṭi kəskər dhara. bɪdua bhav nə supne dāra. sājəm kər əɪɪ jəp təp kina. sɪdhh bhəe pəmatəm cina. jəta mukəɪ səm thɪgli dhari. gur ki agya ləgi pɪari. ... sətɪgur ji jəb agya dina. dhaka des rəvana kina. nɪs dɪn rəhō nam lɪv lai. nəvəm gur ke dərəsən pai." 2 a ballad singer who joined Bhai Abdulla in singing ballads about warriors to the Sikh congregation in the presence of Guru Hargobind Sahib.

ਨਥਾਹਾਮ [nəthharam] See ਨਥਾ ਭਾਈ.

ਨਦ [nəd] *Skt* ਨਦ *v* sound, make noise, shine. *n* river, which makes a noise; river that bears the masculine name of Brahmaputar etc.

ਨਦਉਨ [nəduɪ] See ਨਦੋਨ.

ਨਦੇਸ ਏਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [nədes es səstrə] *n* lord of rivers, ocean; his lord, the god of water; and his weapon, the noose.—*sənama*.

ਨਦਜ [nədaj] *n* which grows due to wetness of land caused by a river's flow — grass.

ਨਦਜਚਰ ਅਰਿ [nədajcər əri]—*sənama*. grass, growing in the wet land on the side of a river and the deer which grazes it; his enemy, the tiger.

ਨਦਨੀ [nədni] *n* the earth on which rivers flow.

ਨਦਨੀ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਰਿ [nədni ja cər sətrə əri]—*sənama*. grass growing on the earth; the deer that grazes it; his enemy, the tiger; his enemy, the gun.

ਨਦਮ [nədəm] See ਨਦਾਮਤ.

ਨਦਰ [nədər] See ਨਦਰਿ. 2 *n* low land along a river. 3 *adj* not fearing any one; fearless.

ਨਦਰ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕਰਨਾ [nədər həvalə kərənə] *v* give

into the custody of a guard; lock-up. "badshah kahia, ena nū nādarhəvəle kəro."—*bhāgtavli*.
ਨਦਰਿ [nədərɪ] *A* نظر *n* look, glance. "nədərɪ upthi je kəre sultana ghahu kəraida."—*varasa*.
2 grace of the the Divine. "nədərɪ kəre səcu paie."—*sri ə m 1*. **3** See **ਨਦਰੀ**.

ਨਦਰੀ [nədri] *adj* who sees, who observes. **2** *n* the Creator. "nanək nədri nədərɪ nīhalu."—*jəpu*. "nanək nədri nədərɪ kəre."—*var bīla m 3*. "nanək nədri mənɪ vəse."—*var guj 1 m 3*. **3** sight; vision. "nədri bahərɪ nə koi."—*sri ə m 3*. **4** under observation within sight. "səbh nədri kərəm kəravde."—*sri ə m 3*. **5** by the grace of the Divine, with divine grace. "nədri ihu mən vəsɪ ave, nədri mənɪ nirməlu hoɪ."—*vəq m 3*.

ਨਦਾਨ [nədan] See **ਨਦਾਨ**.

ਨਦਾਮਤ [nədamət] *A* عار *n* sense of feeling disgraced; shame.

ਨਦਿ [nədi] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See **ਨਦੀ**.

ਨਦਿਨੀ [nədiɪni] *n* earth, on which rivers flow. —*sənāma*.

ਨਦੀ [nədi] *Skt n* flow of water that makes noise; stream of water formed from spring water and thawing of snow. According to Katyayan, flow of water less than eight thousand bows¹, in magnitude, is not regarded as a stream. "nədiā vicɪ ɪbe dekhale."—*var majh m 1*.

ਨਦੀਅ [nədiə] See **ਨਦੀ**.

ਨਦੀਅਜ [nədiəj] *Skt* ਨਦੀਜ *n* son of river (Ganga), Bhisham.—*sənāma*. **2** grass.—*sənāma*.

ਨਦੀਆ [nədiə] *Skt* नदीया *n* a famous town in Bengal, which is an ancient centre of education. It was founded by Raja Lakshman Sen in the twelfth century. Chaitanya, the reformer of the Vaishnav sect, was born at this place towards the end of fifteenth century.

ਨਦੀਆਪਤਿ [nədiapəti] *n* ocean.—*sənāma*. **2** Raja Lakshman Sen. See **ਨਦੀਆ**.

¹a bow is four haith (hands) in length.

ਨਦੀਸ [nədis], **ਨਦੀਚੇਨਾਥ** [nədichenath] *n* lord of rivers — ocean. "sikhərɪ su nāgar nədice nathə."—*dhəna trilocan*. **2** Varun, god of rivers.

ਨਦੀਦਾ [nədida] *P* دید *adj* unseen. **2** *n* wonderful object.

ਨਦੀਨ [nədin] *n* unwanted wild plants removed from the crops; weed. "ihu nədīnko bādhəhu bhara."—*NP*. **2** *Skt* ocean. **3** Varun, god of rivers.

ਨਦੀਨਾਰਕਯ ਭਗਨਿ [nədīnarkəj bhəganɪ] *n* lord of rivers — the sea; moon born of the sea; his sister river Chandarbhaga.—*sənāma*.

ਨਦੀ ਨਵ ਸੰਯੋਗ [nədi nav sājog] union for a while, as many persons meet by chance in a boat, while crossing a river. "nədi nav sājog jiu bahurɪ nə mīlɪhe aɪ."—*s kəbir*.

ਨਦੀਪਤਿ [nədiəpəti] *n* ocean. **2** Varun, god of water.

ਨਦੀਰਾਟ ਸੁਤ [nədirat sut] *n* sea, king of rivers; his son, the moon.—*sənāma*.

ਨਦੇੜ [nədeɪ] See **ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ**.

ਨਦੋਣ [nədoɪ], **ਨਦੋਨ** [nədoɪ] See **ਨਦੋਨ**.

ਨੱਦ [nədd] See **ਨਦ**. "nədd bherə kəre."—*ramav*.

ਨੱਧ [nədh] *Skt* नद्ध *adj* tied up, bound. **2** *n* knot, joint, tie.

ਨਨ [nən] *Skt* ननु *part* no, never. "səhəs təv nən, nən nən həhɪ tohɪ kəu."—*sohɪla*. See **E none**. **2** word for expressing doubt.

ਨਨਸਾਰ [nənəsar] *n* house of maternal grandfather and grandmother. "nəhɪ nənəsar pɪt pɪtama."—*BGK*.

ਨਨਰੇਝਾ [nənherə] village in district and tehsil Ambala under police station Ambala. A shrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh has been erected at this place. The Guru visited this place during a pleasure trip. Banarsi Das, a rich merchant, got built the shrine which is of small dimensions. A Sikh takes care of the holy place. It is about half a mile away from the

railway station Ambala Cantonment towards the south.

ਨਨਹੇੜੀ [nənheri] a village in Patiala state tehsil Ghanaur and district Patiala. A shrine in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands to the south-east side of this village. Keeping in view the devotion of Fateh Chand, a preacher-cum-collector of tithes and offerings, the Guru stayed here for many days. Ten vigas of land belongs to the gurdwara; and the priest is a Sikh. It is three miles away from Shambhu railway station to the south. In Nanheri, on the request of Ghoga who was a masand, Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place while coming to Anandpur from Patna. Some persons have spelled it as – ਨਨੇੜੀ. See ਨਨੇੜੀ.

ਨਨਕਾਣਾ [nənkāṇa], **ਨਨਕਾਨਾ** [nənkāna] See ਨਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

ਨਨਕਾਰ [nənkār] *n* refusal. “jīh sīmārənī nahi nēkar.”—*ram kabir*.

ਨਨਦ [nənād] See ਨਣਦ. “sākhi säheli nənād gäheli.”—*asa kabir*. ‘Here nənād (husband’s sister) is used in a derogatory sense.’

ਨਨਾ [nəna] See ਨਨ. “səhəs murəti nēna ek tohi.”—*sohila*. 2 See ਨੰਨਾ. 3 *Skt* mother. 4 girl, virgin.

ਨਨਾਕਾਰ [nənakar] See ਨਨਕਾਰ and ਨੰਨਾਕਾਰ.

ਨਨਾਦ [nənād] *Skt* ਨਿਨਾਦ *n* sound, word, voice, tone. “kāhū nad ko nənād.”—*akal*.

ਨਨਿਹਾਲ [nənīhal] *n* family of maternal grandfather. 2 house of maternal grandfather.

ਨਨੁ [nənu] See ਨਨ.

ਨਨੁਨਾਦ [nənunād] *Skt n* refusal; non-acceptance and excuse; doubt, misgiving.

ਨਨੇਦੁ [nənēdu] *adj* blameless; blamefree; praiseworthy; admirable. “īk kal nārēdu sēt nənēdu kārī rəsōi sar.”—*NP*.

ਨਨੇੜੀ [nənēri] See ਨਨਹੇੜੀ. “gram nənēri nīkāt ahe jāhī. ghogha nam māsēd bāsēt tāhī.”—*GPS*.

ਨਨੋਤਾ [nənōta] a town in district Saharanpur of U.P. which was residential centre of wealthy Sayyids during the reign of Aurangzeb. Banda Bahadur along with the Khalsa army captured this town in Sammat 1767.

ਨਨਾ [nənha] *adj* less, deficient, inadequate. 2 small, young.

ਨਪਣਾ [nəpṇa] See ਨੱਪਣਾ.

ਨਪਾਕ [nəpak] *P* ناپاک *adj* contaminated, defiled, impure. “sākēt mur nēpak.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਨਪਾਲ [nəpal] See ਨੇਪਾਲ.

ਨਪੁੰਸਕ [nəpūsak] *Skt n* a male lacking in sexual power; who does not have the capability of reproduction; impotent person. 2 eunuch. 3 cowardly, chicken-hearted. 4 neuter gender as of the words akaṣ (sky), brāhṁ (ultimate reality).

ਨਪੁੰਸਕਤਾ [nəpūsakṭa] not having male potency, نپنسکتا impotency according to Ayurvedic system of medicine, is thought to be of two types: one is by birth and the second occurs due to one’s own wrong doings. Those, who are impotent by birth, can gain virility by getting medical treatment but one, who does not possess the genital organs like a eunuch, cannot be cured.

There are so many males who have become impotent due to their own wrong doings. Causes of impotency are:

Suffering from syphilis, gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, loss of semen due to masturbation, misuse of penis or male genitalia, excessive intercourse, nocturnal emission, discharge of semen through urine, being under extreme anxiety and fear, fatness, excessive use of opium, of hemp (cārās), cāḍu, tobacco (tāmakhū), poppy, and alcohol etc.

Sometimes extreme celibacy also causes impotence. Many a impotent persons’ penis remains inactive; some are disappointed while

the revelation of the divine book.

ਨਬੀਖਾਨ [nəbixan] See ਗਨੀਖਾਂ.

ਨਬੀਖਸ਼ [nəbixəʃ] son of army commander Abdul Khan who came to fight against Guru Hargobind in the battle of Hargobindpur and was killed by Bhai Saktu. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਨਬੀਰਾ [nəbira] P نیرا n grandson, granddaughter. 2 daughter's son, daughter's daughter.

ਨਬੁਰਦ [nəburəd] P نبر does not bite.

ਨਬੇ [nəbe] See ਨਵੇ.

ਨਬੇਰਾ [nəbera] See ਨਿਵੇਰਾ.

ਨਭ [nəbh] Skt नभस् n sky, heaven. 2 cipher, zero. 3 month of Savan. 4 month of Bhadon. 5 proximity; nearness. 6 support, base. 7 Shiv. 8 water. 9 cloud. 10 rain.

ਨਭ ਕੀ ਗਤਿ [nəbh ki gətɪ] movement in the sky; act of moving through the air. 2 power to go into the sky. "nəbh ki gətɪ tahrɪ hətɪ sər sō." -ramav. See ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ.

ਨਭਗ [nəbhəg] See ਨਭਚਰ. 2 See ਨਭਾਗ.

ਨਭਚਰ [nəbhchar] Skt नभचर adj flying in the sky. 2 n bird. 3 arrow. 4 cloud. 5 god. 6 wind, air. 7 aeroplane, aircraft.

ਨਭਚਰਿ [nəbhcharɪ], ਨਭਚਰੀ [nəbhchari] n army that fights with arrows; army of archers. -sənama. 2 kite, vulture etc.

ਨਭਚਾਰੀ [nəbhchari] नभचारिन. See ਨਭਚਰ.

ਨਭਨੀਰਪ [nəbhniɾəp] a bird belonging to the cuckoo species which drinks only falling rain drops. In poems, it is written that this bird only drinks mythical rain drop fallen under the fifteenth lunar constellation svatɪ.

ਨਭਬਾਨੀ [nəbhbanɪ] See ਆਕਾਸ਼ਬਾਨੀ.

ਨਭਾਗ [nəbhag] Skt नभग adj unfortunate, unlucky. 2 See ਨਭਾਗ.

ਨਮ [nəm] Skt नम vr salute, bow. 2 n नमस salutation, greeting. "nəm sətguru deva." -BG. 3 P नम adj wet, drenched. 4 n wetness, moisture.

ਨਮਸ [nəməs] Skt नमस part bowing. 2 produce

a sound.

ਨਮਸਕਾਰ [nəməskəra] Skt नमस्कार worthy to be greeted. "gurdev nanək hārɪ nəməskəra." -bavən.

ਨਮਸਕਾਰ [nəməskar] Skt n salutation, greeting, supplication. "nəməskar dēdaut bēdna." -bɪla m 5.

ਨਮਸਕਾਰਨੀ [nəməskarni] n gun. -sənama. "nəməskarni te chuʃ gulka." -GPS.

ਨਮਸਤਸਤੁ [nəməstastu] short for ਨਮਸਤੁਤਸਤੁ i.e. may you be greeted. "nəməstastu rāme." -japu. 'greetings to the pleasant.'

ਨਮਸਤੇ [nəməste], ਨਮਸਤੋ [nəməstō], ਨਮਸਤ੍ਵੇ [nəməstvā], ਨਮਸ੍ਥੇ [nəməste], ਨਮਸ੍ਤ੍ਵੇ [nəməstvā] नमस्ते, नमस्त्याम् greeting to you. "nəməstō ərupe. ... nəməstō əkale." -japu. 2 short for ਨਮਸਤਸਤ੍ਵੇ 'you are worthy of supplication.'

ਨਮਕ [nəmək] P نमك n salt.

ਨਮਕਹਾਰਾਮ [nəməkharam] P نमك حرام n not worth one's salt, ungrateful.

ਨਮਕਹਾਲ [nəməkhəla] P نमك حلال n true to one's salt, loyal to the master.

ਨਮਕੀਨ [nəmkɪn] P نमकिन adj salty; saline; salty vegetable dish.

ਨਮਗੀਰਾ [nəmgira] P نهمير n cloth that absorbs the dew; canopy; cloth stretched for protection from the dew.

ਨਮਤ [nəmət] Skt नमत n lord, master. 2 actor. 3 adj humble. "nəmət subhav nə kəb-hu tyage." -GPS. 4 A نهم n practice, manner.

ਨਮਤਾ [nəmta] n humility, modesty. "mano sudha nəmta tum piti." -NP. 2 virtuous qualities. "taməsta məmta nəmta." -cēdi 1.

ਨਮਦਾ [nəmda] P نمد n wool, pressed flat into a blanket, felt for bedding etc.

ਨਮਨ [nəmən] n bowing, bending. 2 greeting, salutation.

ਨਮਾ [nəma] adj new. 2 See ਨੁਮਾ.

ਨਮਾਇਮ [nəmaim] P نهمي I show, I will show. 2 I do, I will do.

ਨਮਾਈ [nəmai] P **نُظَر** you show, you will show.
2 you do, you will do.

ਨਮਾਜ਼ [nəmaz] P **صلاة** A **نَازِر** Prayer is the second doctrine of Islam, although five times are not fixed in Koran but according to the instruction on circumcision and from the anecdotes of prophet Mohammad, it is obligatory for a Muslim to offer prayers described as :

1 *ṣalatul-fajr* - **صلاة الفجر** prayer during the period from dawn to sunrise.

2 *ṣalatuz-zuhar* - **صلاة الظهر** prayer at the time when the sun just passes the middle point.

3 *ṣalatul-ʿaṣr* - **صلاة العصر** prayer in the afternoon.

4 *ṣalatul maḡrib* - **صلاة المغرب** evening prayer, from sunset upto the end of dusk.

5 *ṣalatul-iṣā* - **صلاة العشاء** prayer offered at the time of going to bed.

These five prayers are obligatory, apart from these, the following three prayers are optional. Their performance is highly meritorious.

1 *ṣalatul iṣṣrak* - **صلاة الاشراق** prayer at the time when the sun rises high in the sky.

2 *ṣalatul-azūha* - **صلاة الظهيرة** prayer at about eleven o'clock.

3 *ṣalatut-tahajjud* - **صلاة التهجد** prayer shortly after midnight. In addition to these, two prayers are meant for two muslim festivals, i.e. at the time of *idul-fitr* and *idul-zaḥa*.

According to 'ṣaḥiḥe muslim', when prophet Mohammad returned from the seventh heaven after appearing before God, he met on his way back, prophet Moses at the sixth heaven. Moses asked what had been ordained for him by God. Mohammad replied that offering fifty prayers was ordained. Moses objected that his community would never carry out this order, He was tired of preaching to his disciples but they could not

practise his teachings. He told him to go to God for asking again. When Mohammad expressed his helplessness to God, He repeatedly went on decreasing the number of prayers to five. When he explained the whole situation to Moses, he remarked that people would not offer prayer even five times a day. He advised him to go again to God and request for exemption. Prophet Mohammad replied that he was wary of requesting again and again, and would not ask for any exemption.

According to the Koranic verses, offering of prayers is mandatory; one cannot do so by reading a translation of the Arabic text in another language. Before offering the prayer, one should clean one's body and clothes; the place chosen for prayer should not be dirty either.

If the prayer is to be offered in a mosque by many persons then it is essential to give a call for prayer from the minaret, so that all may gather there after hearing the call, at the time of prayer. One should remove one's shoes; and offering of prayer bare-headed is also forbidden.

Over and above all these above mentioned prayers, there is also the convention in Islam to pray for some achievement and for the well-being of a deceased person.

The convention to pray seven times a day is prevalent among the Jews. See ਜੱਬੂਰ ch 119, verse 164.¹

ਨਮਾਜ਼ੀ [nəmazi] P **نَازِي** one who regularly offers prayer per Muslim belief. See ਨਿਵਾਜੀ 1.

ਨਮਾਣਾ [nəmaṇa] See ਨਿਮਾਣਾ.

ਨਮਾਣੀ [nəmaṇi] See ਨਿਮਾਣੀ.

ਨਮਾਦਹ [nəmaḍah] P **نَما** did not remain.

ਨਮਾਨਰੋਆ [nəmanəroa] adj healthy and fresh; hale and hearty. See ਨਵਾਨਿਰੋਆ.

¹Seven times a day do I praise Thee.

ਨਮਾਨਾ [nəmana], ਨਮਾਨੀ [nəmani] See ਨਿਮਾਣਾ and ਨਿਮਾਣੀ.

ਨਮਾਮਿ [nəmamɪ] I salute you.

ਨਮੀ [nəmi] *adj* new, fresh, recent. 2 *P* ۾ *n* wetness, dampness.

ਨਮੁਚਿ [nəmuɪ], ਨਮੁਚੀ [nəmuɪ] *Skt* ਨਮੁਚਿ according to Mahabharat a demon who was son of Viprachitti. Indar first blessed him with the boon of fearlessness but afterwards killed him deceitfully. For this Indar had to undergo atonement with permission from Brahma. Namuchi is also mentioned in Rig Ved. "dvesir sēbār nāmuci jou."—*NP*. 2 third brother of Shumbh, the demon king. He was younger than Nishumbh. According to Vaman Puran, he was born to Danu who conceived him from the semen of Kashyap. When Indar killed Namuchi both his brothers Shumbh and Nishumbh attacked Indar to avenge their brother. After vanquishing all the gods, they began to rule over heaven. Shumbh sent a messenger Sudhir to goddess Katyayani on Vindhya mountain with a proposal that she marry one of the brothers she liked. The goddess replied that she could not marry without fighting a battle. A fierce battle ensued and all the chiefs of the demons like Dhumarलोचन, Rakatbīj, Chand and Mund were killed in this fighting. At last, Durga killed Shumbh and Nishumbh also and handed over the kingdom of heaven back to Indar. 3 god of love, Kamdev.

ਨਮੁ [nəmu] *A* ۾ increase, growth.

ਨਮੁਜ [nəmuɪ] *n* rise, progress, increase. 2 honour, respect, renown, fame. 3 *A* ۾ sample, specimen.

ਨਮੁਦ [nəmuɪ] *P* ۾ *adj* showed. 2 did. 3 *n* show, display. 4 mark, sign. See ਨਮੁਦਨ.

ਨਮੁਦਸ [nəmuɪdʌʃ] *P* ۾ showed him. 2 did him.

ਨਮੁਦਹ [nəmuɪdʌh] *P* ۾ did. 2 has been done. 3 showed. 4 has been shown.

ਨਮੁਦਨ [nəmuɪdʌn] *P* ۾ *v* show. 2 do.

ਨਮੁਦਰ [nəmuɪdʌr] *P* ۾ *adj* what has come into view; visible.

ਨਮੁਨਾ [nəmunə] *P* ۾ *n* sample, specimen. 2 equality, similarity. 3 example, instance. "beṣub-ha jo bina nāmune."—*NP*.

ਨਮੇ [nəme] *P* 2 *part* no, not; prohibition.

ਨਮੇ [nəmo] salutation. "hərisētən kəri nāmo nāmo."—*gauram* 5.

ਨਮੋਸੀ [nəmosi] *n* condemnation, ill reputation. See ਨਮੁਸ 3.

ਨਮ੍ਹ [nəmr] *Skt adj* bent, bowing. 2 humble, modest, without ego.

ਨਮ੍ਹਰਾ [nəmrə] *Skt n* sense of bowing, bending of the head. 2 humility.

ਨਯ [nəy] *Skt* ॥ *vr* take away, reach, protect. 2 *n* policy. 3 justice, equity. "sāmās mānīd prakaṣ nāy, tām anāy nāsae."—*GPS*. 'Light of justice is similar to the sun which dispels darkness of injustice.' 4 Vishnu. 5 river. See ਨੈ.

ਨਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ [nəygrōdh] See ਨਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਨਯਣ [nəyən] *Skt* ਨਯਣ *n* eye. "guru ərjun pikhəhu nāyən."—*səveye m* 3. 2 act of taking away.

ਨਯਣਿ [nəyənɪ] with eyes. "nāyənɪ guru amər pikhijē."—*səveye m* 3 *ke*.

ਨਯਨ [nəyən] See ਨਯਣ.

ਨਯਨਛਦ [nəyənchəd] covering of the eye; eyelid.

ਨਯਨਜਲ [nəyənɔl] tear, tears.

ਨਯਨੀ [nəyni] earth on which streams flow. —*sənāma*. because of eyes. See ਨਯਣਿ, ਨੈਣੀ and ਨੈਨੀ.

ਨਯਪਾਲ [nəypal] *adj* appointed to carry out the policy; executive head. 2 See ਨੈਪਾਲ.

ਨਯਰਜਦ [nəyarzad] See ਨਿਯਰਜਦ.

ਨਯਾ [nəyā] *adj* new.

ਨਯਾਇ [nəyāɪ] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਨਯਾਸ [nāyas] See ਨਯਾਸ.

ਨਯਾਜ [nāyaj], ਨਯਾਜੀ [nāyaji] See ਨਿਆਜ and ਨਿਆਜੀ.

ਨਯਾਮ [nāyam] *P* ੧੯ *n* cover, box, sheath; Punjabi word ਨਿਆਮ is its variant.

ਨਯਾਯ [nāyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਨਯਾਰਾ [nāyara] See ਨਿਆਰਾ. 2 humble, bent. "drumā tal nāyare."—*ramav*. 'Palm trees were bending.'

ਨਯੋਤਾ [nyōta] *Sk* नियन्तृ *n* one who makes law. 2 motivator, administrator. "ek nāyōta sēda mayā."—*NP*.

ਨਰ [nār] *Sk* नर *n* man, male, human. "nār te sur hoṛjat nīmakh me."—*gūḍ* *namdev*. 2 a distinct class of gods. "surī nār gāṇ gōdhārbe jāpīo."—*maru* *m* 4. 3 son of Yam born to Ahinsa, daughter of Daksh Prajapati. In Purans he is partly considered incarnation of Vishnu. He was elder brother of Narayan. See ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ. 4 Arjun has been described as incarnation of Nar. "nār āvta bhāyo ājuna."—*nār narayāṇ*. 5 Vishnu. 6 Shiv. 7 Brahma. 8 the Creator, the transcendent One. "nār nīhkeval nīrbhāu nau."—*gāṇ* *m* 1. 9 warrior. 10 husband, lord. 11 best type of comphor. 12 *adj* enterprising, energetic. "nār mānukhā nū eku nīdhana."—*brīla* *m* 3. 13 See ਦੇਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12. 14 *P* ; masculine gender. 15 *adj* daring, courageous.

ਨਰਸਿੰਹ [nārsīh], ਨਰਸਿੰਘ [nārsīgh] *Sk* नृसिंह as per scriptures like Harivansh etc the fourth incarnation of Vishnu, one half of whose body was similar to man and the other half was like a lion. It is said that Hiranakashipu had undergone penance in the era of truth and obtained a boon from Brahma that he might never get killed by any god, demon, celestial musician, snake or humanbeing, neither with arms nor missile weapons, nor die at any time in day and night etc. Blessed with this boon, he became fearless, expelled gods from heaven and caused them great distress and trouble.

There is an anecdote in Bhagvat that he severely tortured his son Prahlad who was a worshipper of Vishnu. To save gods and Prahlad, Vishnu assumed the form of Narsingh and tore Hiranakashipu with his nails and killed him at dusk when it was neither day nor night.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Narsingh is the Creator's incarnation so as to kill Harnakhas (Hiranakash) and Prahlad is the son of Harnakhas. "hārānakhas dūṣaṭ hārī marīa prāhlad tārāia."—*asa chāt* *m* 4. "bhāgātī het nārsīgh bhev."—*bāsāt kabir*. "gārje nārsīgh nārātārē. drīg rātī kiye mukh sōṇ bhārē."—*nārsīgh*. A famous temple where Narsingh is worshipped exists in Multan. 2 great person, honourable man. 3 brave person. 4 the Creator, the Divine.

ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾ [nārsīgha] *Sk* नलशङ्ख horn-shaped musical pipe made of copper or brass, which is blown like a trumpet, and is also called gomukh.

ਨਰਸੀ [nārsī] This holy person was born in a Nagar Brahman family in Sammat 1507 at Junagarh (near Bombay). He was the person whose draft was honoured by Saval Shah in Davarika. Narsi passed away in Sammat 1572. See ਸਵਾਲਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਨਰਹ [nārāh] *Sk* निरीह *adj* without desire. "nārāh nīhkeval rāvrāhīa tīhu loi."—*suhi chāt* *m* 1. 2 *n* short for ਨਰ-ਹਯ. kinnar gods who are horse-headed.

ਨਰਨਰਿੰਦ [nārānrīd] *n* Kuber (god of riches) who is the lord of Kinnar demigods. "āspātī

Several scholars try to prove Harnakhas to be Hiranyakashipu by distorting and misinterpreting grammar, but they do not keep in view that the anecdotes found in Purans are not uniform or consistent. They are contrary to one another. See ਨਰਨਰਾ for differences. The saint poets prior to Guru Granth Sahib have doubtless mentioned the killing of Harnakhas by Narsingh.

gajpatī nārāṇrīd, name ke svami.”—*tilāg namdev*. ‘Lord of Namdev is the master of Sun, Indar, Kinnar gods and Kuber.’

ਨਰਹਰ [nārāṇrū] carefree person. 2 the Creator, the Divine. “nārak nivarāṇ nārāṇrū.”—*oṣkar*. 3 powerful and supreme among men.

ਨਰਹਰ [nārhar] *n* one who robs people of money; cheat, pick-pocket. “nārhar aru bāpar.”—*kalki*. 2 Narsingh, the fourth incarnation. 3 the Creator. “nārhar namu nārhar nīhkamu.”—*gāu m 1*. “sābh kəhəhu mukhəhu nār nārhar.”—*var kan m 4*.

ਨਰਹਰਿ [nārharī], ਨਰਹਰੀ [nārharī] See ਨਰਸਿੰਘ. 2 supreme among men. 3 the Creator, the Divine. 4 See ਨਵਨਾਮਕ.

ਨਰਹਰੀਐ [nārharīe] to the Creator. “me dāse harī nārharīe jiu.”—*majh m 4*.

ਨਰਹਿ [nārhi] See ਅਸਪਤਿ and ਨਰਹ.

ਨਰਕ [nārak] *Skt n* per Purans, a place where sinners go to undergo punishment for their evil deeds – hell. Due to the lack of uniformity in scriptures, the number of these hells varies. For Manu, they are twenty-one – tamīsr, ādhtamīsr, rārāv, māharārāv, nārak, mahanārak, kalsutr, sājivān, māhaviṇī, tāpān, sāpratapān, sāhat, sākakol, kuḍmāl, prātimurtik, lohśāku, rījīṣ, śālmālī, vētārṇī, āsipatrāvān and lohādarak. See ਮਨੂ ੨ ੪ ੮੮, ੮੯, ੯੦. In Brahmavarat, ੮੬ hells have been mentioned. See ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਖੰਡ ੨ ੨੭. “kāvan nārak kīa surag bīcara sātān dou rade.”—*ram kābir*. 2 pain, distress. 3 evil act, vice. It is stated in the first part of Vishnupuran, chapter 6 that virtue is heaven and vice is hell. 4 a demon. See ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਨਰਕਗਾਮੀ [nārakgāmī], ਨਰਕਪਾਤੀ [nārakpatī] *adj* deserving to be put in hell; fallen in hell, sinful. “so nārakpatī hovāt suān.”—*sukhmānī*.

ਨਰਕਾਸੁਰ [nārakasur] See ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਨਰਕਾਤਕ [nārakātak] Krishan who killed demon Narak. 2 word of the Divine, the repetition of which makes hell vanish away.

ਨਰਕਿ [nārki] in the hell, to the hell. “je oe disāhi nāraki jāde.”—*var mālā m 1*.

ਨਰਕੁ [nāraku] See ਨਰਕ.

ਨਰਕੁਟ [nārakuṭ] *Dg* nose.

ਨਰਕੇਸਰੀ [nārkesrī] *n* (nār) man and (keśrī) lion Nrisingh. See ਨਰਸਿੰਘ. 2 lion (brave) among men.

ਨਰਗਸ [nārgas], ਨਰਗਿਸ [nārgis] *P* نرگس *n* sweet-smelling white coloured flower having eyelid-shaped yellow colour in the centre. Poets compare eyes to this flower. *L* narcissus odoratimus. “khārēg badh jānu dhare puhāp nārgas tāt kohe?”—*carrītr 142*. Bhai Nand Lal has written, “bīmar nārgasem kī nārgas gulam ost.”—*divan goya*.

ਨਰਜਾ [nārja] *Pkt n* weighing scale, balance. “le nārja mān tole dev.”—*bīla kābir*. 2 *Skt* female child.—*sānāma*.

ਨਰਣੀ [nārṇī] *n* that which has multitude of persons; gathering, army, military.—*sānāma*.

ਨਰਤ [nārāt] *Skt* नर्त *n* dance, dancing.

ਨਰਤਕ [nārtak] *Skt* नर्तक *adj* skilled in dancing. 2 making one dance. 3 *n* dancer.

ਨਰਦ [nārād] *P* ,; *n* counter, used in a game played with dice. 2 *Skt* नर्द *vr* thunder, low, move, go. 3 *n* thunder, sense of thundering. 4 noise. 5 praise, admiration. 6 proclamation.

ਨਰਦਕ [nārdak] *Skt n* Bangar region. See ਬਾਂਗਰ. “nārdak des bīkhe gāmnāte.”—*GPS*.

ਨਰਦੇਵ [nārdev] *Skt n* holy person, saint, ascetic. “sur pavitr nārdev pavitra khīnu boləhu gurmukhī bānī.”—*ram m 5*. 2 raja. 3 Brahman. “kāha bhāio nārdeva dhokhe.”—*gāu kābir*. ‘What could be gained by bowing to the Brahmins?’ See ਧੋਕਨਾ.

ਨਰ ਨਰਹ [nār nārāh] See ਨਰ and ਨਰਹਰ. 2 to the Creator. “nār nārāh nāmāskarā.”—*ram pāṭal m 5*.

ਨਰਨਾਥ [nərnəh], **ਨਰਨਾਥਿ** [nərnəhi], **ਨਰਨਾਥ** [nərnəth] *n* king, lord of men. 2 the Creator. **ਨਰਨਾਰਾਇਣ** [nərnārāṇ], **ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ** [nərnārāyṇ] Ahinsa, daughter of Daksh gave birth to two sons of Yam who became famous sages. Vaman Puran contains a tale about them, and it is found in Vikarmorvashya as well, that the gods were astonished to see penances undergone by Nar Narayan. So Indar sent nymphs to interrupt his meditation. Narayan took a flower and kept it on his thigh's upper part. From the flower arose a nymph who was more beautiful than the heavenly nymphs. She was named Urvasi for arising from the thigh. All the heavenly nymphs felt abashed on seeing her and returned to their abode. Narain sent the nymph he had created with them too.

It is written in Kalika Puran that Mahadev assumed the body of a lion [sərabh] and tore Nar Singh, incarnation of Vishnu, into two parts. Two sages came into being, Nar from the human part and Narayan from the part of the lion. Both of them are regarded as the incarnation of Vishnu.

According to Devi Bhagvat, Krishan was incarnation of Narayan and Arjun was an incarnation of Nar. 2 the Creator, the Divine. "nərnārāṇ 3təjāmī."—gəu m 1.

ਨਰਪਤਿ [nərpəti] *Skt adj* having authority over the people. "nərpəti raje rāg rās māṇhi."—suhi m 4. 2 *n* king, emperor. "nərpəti eku sīghasāni soia."—sor rəvrdas. 3 the Creator, the Divine. 4 the god of riches, Kubera. See ਨਰਵਾਹਨ.

ਨਰਪਾਲ [nərpāl] *n* king, who protects the people. 2 the Creator.

ਨਰਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ [nərpṛāṇi] enterprising person, energetic man. See ਨਰ 12. "nərpṛāṇi priti māia dhən khate."—gəu m 4.

ਨਰਬਦ [nərbəd] humanly indescribable; which

cannot be described by man. "ərbəd nərbəd dhūdhukara."—maru solhe m 1. 'in the beginning was pitch darkness beyond description.' i.e. before the creation was a state of nothingness.

ਨਰਬਦਾ [nərbəda] See ਨਰਮਦਾ.

ਨਰਮ [nəram] *P* १ *adj* soft, delicate. 2 *Skt* नर्म *n* play. 3 laughter. 4 joy.

ਨਰਮਦਾ [nərmada] *Skt* नर्मदा a pleasure-giving stream, that has been regarded as the daughter of sage Mekal. Due to this, it is also called Mekal or Mekalkanya. Narmada is also taken as the sister of the snakes. It was she who brought Purukutas to help the snakes against Gandharavs, the celestial musicians. So pleased were the snakes that they named it Narmada. It is written in Vishnu Puran that Purukutas was son of Narmada. In Matsyapurāṇa, name of her husband is mentioned as Dusah. According to Harivansh, she was wife of Purukutas and her names were Reva and Puravganga. Due to being a daughter of the Moon, she is also shown by the names of Induja and Somodbhava.

Narmada rises in the Amarkantak region and falls in the Bay of Khanbhat near Bharoch. Its total length is 801 miles; and shivlings are found in large numbers in this river. See ਨਰਮਦੇਸ਼ੁਰ. 2 wife of Kaushik. See ਕੌਸ਼ਿਕ and ਮਾਂਡਵ.

ਨਰਮਦੇਸ [nəramdes], **ਨਰਮਦੇਸ਼ੁਰ** [nərmadesvər] *Skt* नर्मदेश Shivling installed by Narmada in Kashi. See ਕਾਸ਼ੀ ਖੰਡ 92. 2 Shivling shaped stone got from Narmada. As shaligrams emerge from Gandki in the same manner Shivlings are found in Narmada.

ਨਰਮਨੁਖ [nərmənukh] enterprising person. See ਨਰ 12.

ਨਰਮਾ [nərma] a type of cotton; yarn spun from it is very soft and fine. 2 soft and shining cloth woven from this fine cotton.

ਨਰਮੀ [nərmi] *P* ੴ *n* softness, tenderness. 2 gentleness. “maaniye nərmi garibi amdəh.” —*zidəgi*.

ਨਰਮੇਧ [nərmedh] *n* man's sacrifice; a type of fire-ritual in olden times in which a human being was used as a sacrifice for oblations; human offering; 1 Narmedh Yajna commenced on the 10th day of the bright half of Chet and ended in 40 days. In the Vedic era human sacrifice was performed without any reservation. See ਸੁਨਹੇਸ਼ਵਰ.

ਨਰਯਾਨ [nəryan] a type of conveyance which is carried or pulled by men like a palanquin or a rickshaw etc. 2 Kuber, the god of riches. See ਨਰਵਾਹਨ.

ਨਰਲੋਕ [nərlək] *n* world of human beings, mortal world.

ਨਰਵਰ [nərvər] *adj* supreme among human beings. 2 *n* a region called Nishadh. 3 a town 40 miles away from Gwalior to the south-west, which was at one time the capital of king Nal. “nərvər ko raja bəḍo.” —*cəritr* 161.

ਨਰਵਾਹਨ [nərvahan] *Skt n* Kuber, lord of riches, whose conveyance is man; god of human being. 2 conveyance which is carried or pulled by man; palanquin, sedan chair etc. See ਨਰਯਾਨ.

ਨਰਵਿਰਤਿ [nərvirəti] *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* indifference towards the material world, lack of interest in worldly pleasures. “gurmukhi pərvirəti nərvirəti pəchanē.” —*siddhgosāṭi*. 2 *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ tranquility, calmness. 3 *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ completeness. 4 immorality. 5 absence of livelihood.

ਨਰਵੇ [nərvē] *adj* great; best among human beings. “kəhīt kəbir sunəhu nərvē.” —*prəbha kəbir*.

ਨਰਯਾਨਾ [nəryana] *v* compress, fasten, tie tightly.

ਨਰੜਾ [nərra] *n* tough kernel of esculent roots like carrot, which is covered with soft pulp.

¹See ਸੁਕਲ ਯਜੁਰਵੇਦ ੩ 30 and 31.

ਨਰਾਇਣ [nəraɪn], ਨਰਾਇਨ [nəraɪn] See ਨਰਾਇਣ.

ਨਰਾਇਨਦਾਸ [nəraɪndas] See ਨਰਾਯਣ ਦਾਸ.

ਨਰਾਇਨਾ [nəraɪna] See ਨਰਾਯਣਾ.

ਨਰਾਗਸ [nəragas] See ਨਰਾਗਸ. “nəragas ne dekhke nak ēṭha.” —*ramav*.

ਨਰਾਚ [nərac] See ਨਰਾਚ. 2 a poetic metre known as ਨਾਗਰਾਜ [nagraj], pāc camār and vicitra as well. It is marked by four feet, each foot consists of sixteen characters in lāghu guru order having pauses after eight characters each; in other words each foot is thus characterised: jə, rə, jə, rə, gə. ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ.

Example:

əgəj adɪ dev hē, əbhəj bhəj janɪē,
əbhut bhut hē səda, əgəj gəj manɪē,
ədev dev dev hē, səda əbhev nath hē,
səmasiddhi briddhi da, sədɪv sərb sath hē.

—*əkal*.

ਨਰਾਚਨ [nəracən] man-eating; act of eating men; eating of human beings; cannibalism. 2 using humans as food.

ਨਰਾਚਨੀ [nəracəni] man-eating ogress; female ascetic, female fiend, witch.

ਨਰਾਜ [nəraj] See ਨਰਾਜ. 2 See ਨਰਾਚਕ.

ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ [nəraj arədh] This poetic metre is a form of nāgsvārūṇi or prāmaṇika and is half part of nāraj metre i.e. each foot consists of eight characters in lāghu guru sequence as jə, rə, jə, gə. ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ.

Example:

su dhum dhum dhum hi,
kəṛāt sen bhum hi,
bɪāt dhəyan dhəyavhi,
dūrāt ṭhər pavhi.

—*suraj*.

ਨਰਾਜ ਬਿੰਦੂ [nəraj biddhi] opposed to lāghu nāraj, is biddhi in fact; it is a complete form of poetic metre nāraj. See ਨਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਲੱਛਣ.

Example:

cəli sukāt sigr si kɪɪpaṇ paṇɪ dharkə,

and nawabs of India which was established in 1921. Its session is held every year at Delhi. The viceroy of India delivered the inaugural speech during this meeting. Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner was the first chancellor of this body. Now Maharaja Bhupendar Singh is its chancellor.

The main objective of the Chamber of Princes is that the relationship established through treaties may be implemented and the rights of states be protected so as to bring reforms in the over-all administration of the states.

ਨਰੇਰ [nərer], **ਨਰੇਲ** [nərel] *Sk* ਨਰਿਕੇਲ *n* coconut, fruit of coco. "kud kud kər pəri nərər nəcaykē."—*cəritr* 195. 'praying with a coconut in hand, they jumped into the funeral pyre to burn themselves with their husband's body.' The self-immolating widows mount the funeral pyre holding material like vermilion, coconut etc.

ਨਰੈਣਾ [nəreṇa] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਨਰੋਆ [nəroa] *adj* healthy, free from disease.

ਨਰੋਸੁ [nərosu] *n* man's wealth, property. "kəbir nīrguṇ nam nərosu."—*gəu kəbir*. 'realisation of the Divine which is above the material world is the real wealth of the holy persons.'

ਨਰੋਤਮ [nərotəm] *adj* greatest among men. 2 the Creator.

ਨਰੋਮਣਿ [nəroməṇi] gem among men; distinguished person. 2 *n* having practical experience; experienced and erudite person. 3 emperor, king.

ਨਰੰਕਾਰ [nəṛākar], **ਨਰੰਕਾਰੀ** [nəṛākari] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ and ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ.

ਨਲ [nəl] *Sk* नल *vr* smell, bind. 2 *n* hand pump. See ਨਾਲ. 3 sinews connecting testes to upper organs. 4 testicle, testis. 5 *Sk* lotus. 6 a monkey in the army of Ram, shown as son of Vishavkarma. He rendered great help in building a bridge over the sea. 7 son of king Bir Sen of lunar dynasty, ruler of Nishadh

region, who was married to Damyanti, daughter of Bhim, king of Vidarabh. After winning in gambling, his younger brother Pushkar expelled Nal from his house. In these testing times love between Nal and Damayanti stayed as exemplary as that of Sita and Ram. At last Nal again got back his kingdom by winning in the gambling. "nəl rājā dākḥan īk rāhī. aṭi sūdar tāko jag kārī."—*cəritr* 157.

ਨਲਕੀ [nəlki] *Sk* नलक hollow bone. 2 metallic pipe or segment of a reed-like hollow bone.

ਨਲਕੁਬਰ [nəlkubər] son of Kuber, lord of riches, who accompanied by his brother Maingreev was drinking heavily and indulging shamelessly in merry-making with women. At this Narad cursed both the brothers to grow as a pair of Arjun trees [yāmlarjun] (terminalia alata glabra) on the land of Vrij. Lord Krishan pulled out these trees and secured their release from the curse. "nəlkubər ghayəl kiye aṭi jīy kop bəḥar."—*krisən*. See ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ.

ਨਲਣੀ [nəlṇi] See ਨਲਿਨੀ.

ਨਲਣੀਧਰ [nəlṇidhər] *n* stalk of lotus; lotus, which is attached with a stalk. "həṇipāṭi se nəlṇidhər se."—*kālki*. 'eyes like those of a deer and resembling a lotus.'

ਨਲਨਿ [nələni], **ਨਲਨੀ** [nəlṇi], **ਨਲਿਨ** [nəlīn], **ਨਲਿਨੀ** [nəlīni] *n* pipe, tube. 2 contraption to catch a parrot; it is made of a hollow pipe of bamboo. The hollow pipe strung with an iron rod is floated in the pond of water. When a parrot sits upon it, the pipe revolves and the parrot hangs over water in a headlong position. Due to the fear of drowning, the parrot does not leave the pipe and is thus caught and then caged. "bādhio jīu nəlīni bhrāmī sua."—*bavən*. 3 *Sk* number of lotus flowers, blue lotus, water-lily. 4 stream. 5 short for ਨਲਿਨੀਧਰਨ (garden of lotus flowers). "hari dhānesur ki nəlīni chāṭi, yō nəlīni vīksē sukhkari."—*GPS*.

'The splendour of the garden of Kuber has been excelled by the blossoming of a number of blissful lotus flowers.' 6 lotus garden.

ਨਲਿਨੀਨੰਦਨ [nəlinināḍan] *Skt* *n* garden of Kuber. See ਨਲਿਨੀ 5. 2 cetrarāthy is also a garden of Kuber.

ਨਲੀ [nəli] *n* pipe, tube. 2 pipe-shaped thin bone. 3 calf's bone. 4 barrel of a gun. 5 tube used by weavers. "chochi nəli tātu nəhi nīkse." -*gəu kabir*. Here it means a windpipe. 6 mucous sliding down from the nostril; drivel. 7 See ਨਲਕੀ.

ਨਲੀਏਰ [nəlier] *Skt* ਨਲਿਕੇਲ and ਨਲਿਕੇਰ *n* coconut tree; *cocos nucifera*.

ਨਲੂਆ [nəlua] *n* umbilical cord. 2 rivulet, brook.

ਨਲੂਛੀ [nəluči] a village in Jammu state of district, tehsil, and police station Muzaffarabad, which is about two miles away from the city across the bridge. Tonga and bus service is available from Rawalpindi upto Muzaffarabad. A shrine in memory of Guru Hargobind stands in the village. The Guru stayed at this place on his way to Kashmir and caused a spring of water to rise with a thrust of his spear in the earth. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated a fief of three thousand rupees to the shrine, which the priest misappropriated by getting the amount transferred to his name. Now there is Sikh priest. A fair is held on Vaisakhi day and congregation is organised on every Sunday.

ਨਲੇਰ [nəler] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਲੈਨ [nəlen] *A* نلین outer covering for the feet; shoes, boots. "perī nəlena dəstī dəstane." -*PPP*.

ਨਲੜ [nəly] a poet who composed verses in praise of the Guru. "nəly kəvi parəspərəs kəc kācna hui." -*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਨਵ [nəv] *Skt* *n* eulogy. 2 new. 3 *Skt* nine. See ਪੰਚ ਤੀਨ ਨਵ ਚਾਰ.

ਨਵਸਾਤ [nəvsat] nine plus seven equals sixteen.

See ਪੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਵਹਾਇਣ [nəvhaɪɪ], ਨਵਹਾਣਿ [nəvhaɪɪ] *adj* young in years; young. "nəvhaɪɪ nəv dhən səbədi jagi." -*bīla chāt m 1*.

ਨਵਕਾ [nəvka] See ਨੋਕਾ. "nəvka se rəthi." -*cādi 2*.

ਨਵਕੁਮਾਰੀ [nəvkumari] nine goddesses, worshipped by the Hindus from the 1st to the 9th days of the bright half phase in the month of Chet. Their names are: kumarika, trimurātri, kālyāni, rohiṇi, kali, cāḍika, śābhvi, durga and subhādra. 2 See ਨਵ ਦੁਰਗਾ.

ਨਵਖੰਡ [nəvakhāḍ] nine regions of the earth - bhārāt, ilāvṛit, kīpuruṣ, bhādr, ketumal, hāri, hīrny, rāmy and kuṣ. "nəva khāḍa vici jāniē." -*jəpu*. "nəv khāḍan ko raj kəmaṇē." -*toḍi m 5*. 2 nine joints of the human body. "sāth sut nəvkhāḍ." -*gəu kabir*. See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਨਵਗ੍ਰਹ [nəvgrəh], ਨਵਗ੍ਰਿਹ [nəvgrɪh] nine planets according to astrology¹, Sun [suray], Moon [cāḍma], Mars [māgāl], Mercury [budh], Jupiter [vrīhāspatī], Venus [śukr], Saturn [śāneṣcar], Seizer [rahu], Dragons' Tail [ketu]. "nəvgrəh koḥi thādhe dərbar." -*bherā kabir*.

ਨਵਘਰ [nəvəghər] nine doors of the body; body having nine openings. "nəvghər thapī māhəl ghər ucəu." -*tukha barāhmaha*. 'residing in a lofty palace ensconced in the tenth abode).

ਨਵ ਛਿਅ ਖਟ [nəv chɪə khəṭ] nine grammars, six schools of Indian Philosophy, six parts of Veds. "nəv chɪə khəṭ bolāhi mukhagər." -*dhana m 4*. "nəv chɪə khəṭ ka kərə bicar." -*var sar m 1*.

ਨਵਟਾਂਕ [nəvṭāk], ਨਵਟੰਕ [nəvṭək] nine tāks (a weight equal to four masas). See ਟਾਂਕ and ਟੰਕ.

ਨਵਤਨ [nəvtən], ਨਵਤਨੁ [nəvtənu] *Skt* ਨੂਤਨ *adj* new. "kai koḥi nəvtən nam dhīrāvāhi." -*sukhmāni*. According to a Puranic tale, Sheshnag (the mythical snake) praises the

¹The West accepts only seven planets. According to them, Seizer and Dragon's Tail are not planets.

Creator daily with new epithets. 2 young, free from aging, ageless. "gun nīdhan nēvānu sēda."—sri m 5.

ਨਵਤੇਸ [nēvtes] *n* head of the kettledrummers; chief kettledrummer. "suṇ bhai bātiā nēvtesa."—GV 10.

ਨਵਤੀ [nēvatti] *Skt* ਨਵਤੁ *n* newness, modernity. "rēg bīrēg tārēg nēvatti."—BG.

ਨਵਦੁਰਗਾ [nēvduraga] nine goddesses. See ਨਵਦੁਰਗੀ. 2 another count as described in the Purans — śeḷputri, brāhmacarīṇi, cādraghāṣa, kuṣmāḍa, skādmata, katyayāni, kalratri, māha gori and siddhida.

ਨਵਦੁਵਾਰ [nēvdvar] nine doors of the body: two ears, two eyes, two nostrils, mouth, anus, penis or vagina.

ਨਵਦੁਵਿਪ [nēvdvip] See ਨਵੀਆ.

ਨਵਧਾ [nēvdha] *Skt* adj having nine types, of nine ways, in nine manners.

ਨਵਧਾਭਗਤਿ [nēvdhabhagati] *Skt* ਨਵਧਾ ਭਗਿ *n* nine ways of worshipping the Almighty. "nēvdha bhagati rīde aṭi jagi."—NP. "bhagati nēve prākara."—sri a m 5. In the scriptures nine types of worship is thus described:—

(1) śrāvāṇ — hearing the praise of one's own deity.

"koṭi kārāṇ dijhāi prābhū prītām,
hāri gun suniāhi ābīnāsi ram.
suṇi suṇi ihu mānu nirmāl hove
kāṭic kal ki phasi ram."

—suhī chāt m 5.

(2) kīrtan — devotional singing in praise of the deity.

"lakhu jīhva dehu mere pīare,
mukh hāri aradhe mera ram."

—suhī chāt m 5.

"anēd sukh māgāl bāne pekhat gun gau.
kātha kīrtan rag nad dhunī ih bānīo suau."

—bīla m 5.

(3) śimrāṇ — meditating upon the Divine;

contemplating:

"hāri hāri kabhū nā mānāhu bisare.
ihā uhā sārābsukh data sēgāl ghāṭā prāṭipare."
—gau m 5. "nanak soi dīnāsu suhāvā jītu
prābhū ave citi."—var gau 2 m 5.

(4) padsevāṇ — foot worship, devoted service.

"hāricārāṇ kāvāl mākrād lobhī māno
āndīno mohī ahi pīasa."—sohīla.
"pe pāi mānāi soi jīu."—sri m 5.

(5) ārcan — worship with material like sandal-wood, flowers etc.

"tera nam kārī cāṇṇāṭha
je mānu ursa hoī,
kāṇi kūgu je rāl ghāṭ āṭāi puja hoī."

—gujm 1.

"mānu sēpāṭu jītu sāt sārī nāvānu
bhavān pati trīpāṭi kārē,
puja prāṇ sevāku je seve
in bīdhi sāhibu rāvātu rāhe."

—suhī m 1.

(6) vādān — salutation, bowing, obeisance.

"prābhū jī, tū mere prān ādhare.
nāmāskar dāḍāṭi bādnā.
ānīk bar jāubare."—bīla m 5.

(7) sākhy — feeling of cordiality with the deity.

"tū mera sākha tū hi mera mit.
tū mera prītām tū sēgi hit."—gau m 5.
"sējāṇ sēca patīsahu sīrī sahā de sahu."

—sava m 5.

(8) dasy — subordination, servitude.

"tū saca sāhibu dasu tera gola."—majh m 5.
"bekhārid hāu dasro tera.
tū bhārō ṭhākārū guṇi gāhera."—suhī m 5.

(9) atām nīvedān — entreaty, dedication of oneself.

"tūdh āgē ārdāsī hāmārī
jīu pīḍu sēbh tera."—asa m 5.
"mānu tānu āṛāpī rākhaū hāri āgē
sārābh jīa ka he prāṭipal."—bīla m 5.

ਨਵਨ [nēvān] *n* bowing, salutation, obeisance.

2 mongoose. 3 slope. "nəvən gəvən jəl."—BGK.

ਨਵਨਾਇਕਾ [nəvnaika] See footnote to ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਵਨਾਥ [nəvnath] nine chief yogis are:

adnath, mächēdrnath, udāynath, sātōkhath, kāthānath, sātynath, acābhath, corāginath and gorākhath. "gūṇ gāvāḥi nāv nath."—səveye m / ke. According to an other branch of yogis – adīnath, śelnath, sātōkhath, acābhath, gājikāṭhnath, prājanath, mächēdrānath, gorākhath and gyānsvarūpinath.

ਨਵਨਾਮਕ [nəvnamək] This poetic metre is also known as 'nərhəri'. Its characteristics are four feet; each foot has two nəgəṇs and two ləghu matras III, III, I, I.

Example:

tərbhər pər sər. nīrkhat sur nər.

hərpur pur kər. nīrkhat bər nər.

—ramav.

ਨਵਨਾਯਿਕਾ [nəvnayika] See footnote to ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਵ ਨਿਧਿ [nəv nidhi] See ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ. "nəv nidhi nam nidhan."—kan m 5.

ਨਵਨੀ [nəvni], ਨਵਨੀਤ [nəvnit] Skt n fresh butter, just made by churning milk or cream.

ਨਵਨੂਤ [nəvnut] adj absolutely new, brand new. 2 n butter. See ਨਵਨੀਤ. "təb sūdər nəvnut nīkale."—NP.

ਨਵਪਦ [nəvpəd] new rank, new post.

ਨਵਪਦੀ [nəvpədi] It is a form of cōpāi and əṛill. Its characteristics are four feet, sixteen matras in each foot, bhəgən, SII, in the end.

Example:

jəhī təhī kərən ləgə səbh papən,

dharəm kərən təjkər həri japən,

pahən kau su kərət səbhī bādən,

qarət dhup dip sir cādən.

—kalki.

ਨਵਮ [nəvəm] adj ninth.

ਨਵਮੀ [nəvmi] n the ninth day of both halves of a lunar month.

ਨਵਮੁਨਿ [nəvmuni] See ਨਉਮੁਨੀ.

ਨਵਰਸ [nəvrəs] nine sentiments of poetry. "pritham śṛīgar su hasy rās kārūṇa rōdr suvir. bhāy bibhṭas bākhanīye adbhut sāt su dhir."—rasīkprīya. See ਰਸ. 2 a hilly mound near Nadaun. "tīn kəṭhgarh nəvrəs pər bādho."—VN.

ਨਵਰਤਨ [nəvrātən] nine precious gems – pearl, emerald, ruby, topaz, diamond, coral, lahsunia, pukhraj (a topaz), sapphire. 2 nine legendary scholars in the court of king Vikramaditya who were very illustrious – Dhanvantri, Kshapnak, Amar Singh, Shanku, Vetal Bhatt, Ghatkarpar, Kalidas Vrahmihi and Varahruchi.¹

ਨਵਰਤਨਾ [nəvrātna] n armlet having nine precious gems embedded in it. See ਨਵਰਤਨ. "nəvrātne dāmkaṭ dutī khan."—GPS.

ਨਵ ਰਦ [nəv rəd] new tooth, new teeth.

ਨਵਰਾਤ੍ਰ [nəvratr] Skt n nine nights from the 1st day upto the 9th day of the bright half in the month of Assu and nine nights from the 1st day upto the ninth day of the bright half in the month of Chet. During these days, devotees of Durga worship the nine forms of the goddess. See ਨਵਰਾਮਾਈ and ਨਵ ਦੁਰਗਾ. At the completion of the worship, food, money and clothes are offered to nine unmarried girls in the name of nine goddesses.

ਨਵਰੋਜ [nəvroj] See ਨੌ ਰੋਜ. "təhī nəvroj kəro mīl sūdər."—GPS.

ਨਵਰੰਗ [nəvrəṅ] adj new colour. 2 youthful, youngman. "nəvrəṅ lalū sej ravəṇ aīa."—suhi m 5. 3 new theatre. 4 n emperor Aurangzeb for whom Hindi poets have employed this name quite often.

ਨਵਰੰਗਰਾਇ [nəvrāgrai] n emperor Aurangzeb. 2 spring season. "mādən kī nəvrəṅ rai?"—cāritr 30.

ਨਵਰੰਗਤਾ [nəvrāgrā], ਨਵਰੰਗੀਆ [nəvrāgia], ਨਵਰੰਗੀ [nəvrāgi] having new colour; fond of playing

¹These scholars were not contemporary.

new games. "həri həri nəvrəgrā."—*vad m 4 ghorā*.

ਨਵਲ [nəvəl] *Skt adj* new. 2 clear, clean. 3 young. 4 beautiful. "nəvəl nəvtən nahu bala."—*brīa chāt m 5*.

ਨਵਲਾ [nəvla] *n* stick decked with new flowers; thin stick, around which flowers are plaited. "nəvla si liye kərvar kəṭari."—*krisən*. "nəvla hath gəhi cəplavē."—*GPS*.

ਨਵਲਾਇਆ [nəvlaia] assisted in taking bath, gave a bath. "guri śmrītṣəri nəvlaia."—*suhi m 4*.

ਨਵਲੂ [nəvlu] a devoted Sikh of Guru Hargobind, who was a great scholar. Sikhs from afar used to come to listen to his religious discourses. He was also a unique warrior.

ਨਵਾ [nəva], ਨਵਾਂ [nəvā] *adj* new.

ਨਵਾਸਾ [nəvasa] *P* نواسه *n* daughter's son.

ਨਵਾਸੀਰ [nəvasir] plural of ਨਾਸੂਰ. See ਨਾਸੂਰ and ਭਗੰਦਰ.

ਨਵਾਹ [nəvah] *A* نواح plural of ਨਾਹੀਆ (bank); land by the riverside.

ਨਵਾਖਤਨ [nəvaxtən] *P* نواختن *v* praise, honour.

ਨਵਾਂ ਚੰਦ [nəvā cād] crescent moon of the first day of a lunar month; moon on the second day of bright fortnight. 2 See ਨਵੇਂ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ.

ਨਵਾਜ਼ [nəvaz] *P* نواز used as a suffix in compound words, as cəribnəvaz etc. 2 See ਨਮਾਜ਼.

ਨਵਾਜ਼ਿਸ਼ [nəvazīṣ] *P* نوازش *n* act of admiring or exalting. 2 kindness, benevolence.

ਨਵਾਦ [nəvad] *P* نواذ *n* spoken language, dialect, written language.

ਨਵਾਦੀ [nəvadi] *adj* lacking in skill of discussion; uneducated. "nic nəvadi jan."—*GV 6*. 2 scurrilous, foul-mouthed, ribald, evil-tongued.

ਨਵਾਨਿਰੋਆ [nəvanīroa] *adj* young and healthy; energetic and healthy. "həri gōbīd nəvanīroa."—*sor m 5*.

ਨਵਾਬ [nəvab] See ਨਬਾਬ.

ਨਵਾਬੀ [nəvabi] *n* nawab's rank. 2 nawab's job.

ਨਵਾਬੁਦ [nəvābud] ਨਵ-ਅੰਬੁਦ, new cloud, fresh

rain.

ਨਵਾਰ [nəvar] *P* نوار *n* lining, hem. 2 ribbon. 3 *adj* innocent, guiltless.

ਨਵਾਲਾ [nəvala] *P* نواله *n* morsel, bite.

ਨਵਾਲੇ ਪਯਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਯਾਰ [nəvale pəyale da yar] accomplice in dining and wining. 2 friend who keeps company in dining and wining. "əho nəvale pəyale yar."—*GPS*.

ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤ [nəviṣṭ] *P* نصبت *n* writing, dictation. 2 *adj* written.

ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤਹ [nəviṣṭəh] *P* نصبت *adj* written. 2 *n* writing, written work. 3 fate, fortune, luck, destiny.

ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤਨ [nəviṣṭən] *P* نصبت *v* write.

ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤਾ [nəviṣṭa] See ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤਹ.

ਨਵਿਤ [nəvit], ਨਵਿੱਤ [nəvitt] *Skt* निमित्त *n* cause, motive. "vit nəvit bhrāmio bəhu bhati."—*maru m 5*. "kaheke nəvitt ko sāmāgrī tē bənai he?"—*krisən*.

ਨਵੀਸ [nəvis] *P* نویس *n* writer; This word is used as a suffix in compound words like ərjinəvis (petition-writer), nəkəlnəvis (draughts-man). 2 imperative form of nəviṣṭən: write down.

ਨਵੀਸਿਦ [nəvisid], ਨਵੀਸਿਦਹ [nəvisidəh] *P* نویسنده *n* writer, scribe, clerk. "mīl nəvisid sō bese."—*NP*.

ਨਵੀਨ [nəvin] *Skt adj* new, modern. 2 unprecedented, unique. 3 pen-name used by Gopal Singh, a poet. See ਸੁਧਾਸਰ.

ਨਵੇ [nəve] *adj* all the nine. "nəve chidr əpvit."—*gəu thiti m 5*. 2 new, modern. "əge jiu nəve."—*var asa*. 3 See ਨਵੈ.

ਨਵੇਸੋਤ [nəvesot] ਨਵ-ਸ੍ਰੋਤ, nine springs, nine openings of the body. "nəve sot səbhī dhīla."—*var gəu m 4*.

ਨਵੇਕਲਾ [nəvekla] *adj* extraordinary, different, distinct.

ਨਵੇਂ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ [nəvē cād di ram ram] It is a custom among the Hindus that they greet each other and to feel cheered on seeing the

moon on the second day of a month's bright half. This festival is also approved in the Bible. "Blow a trumpet on the new moon and the full moon, which are our festivals. It is the law and command of God for the Israelite people." See ਜੱਬੂਰ ਸਾਮ (Psalm) 81, verse 3 and 4.

ਨਵੇ ਛਿਦ੍ਰ [nəve chidr] nine doors, nine abodes. "naumi nəve chidr əpvit."—*gəu thiti m 5*.

ਨਵੇਦ [nəved] See ਨਿਵੇਦਨ and ਨੈਵੇਦ. 2 *P ੫ j n* good news, auspicious news.

ਨਵੇਲ [nəvel], ਨਵੇਲੜਾ [nəvelra], ਨਵੇਲੜੀ [nəvelri], ਨਵੇਲਾ [nəvela], ਨਵੇਲੀ [nəveli] *adj* new, modern, young (man or woman), mature. "nanək mūdḥ nəvel sūdərī."—*bīla chāt m 1*. "mūdḥ nəvelra gorī ai."—*bīla chāt m 1*. "ohu nehu nəvela əpne pritəm siu lagirhe."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਵੇ [nəve] See ਨਵ 3. 2 *Skt* ਨਵਕ, group of nine. 3 *Skt* ਨਵਤਿ ninety, 90. "nəve ka siḥjasəṇi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਨਵੇ ਖੰਡ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [nəve khāḍ ki prithmi] See ਬਟੁਆ.

ਨਵੇ ਘਰ [nəve ghar] nine houses, body's nine openings. "kāḥit kəbir nəve ghar muse."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਨਵੇ ਦਰ [nəve dar] See ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼.

ਨਵੇ ਨਾਥ [nəve nath] See ਨਵਨਾਥ. "nəvenath surəj əru cāda."—*bher kəbir*.

ਨਵੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰਾ [nəve prākara] See ਨਵਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ.

ਨਵੇਢਾ [nəvoḍha] *Skt n* a newly married maiden, bride. 2 In poetry, the young heroine who hesitates to get close to the hero due to shyness and fear.

ਨਵੰਤ [nəvāt] group of nine. "nəvāt dvarə bhit rəḥitə."—*səḥəs m 5*. 'The nine doors of the body are without door-flaps or shutters.'

ਨਵੰਨਿਧਿ [nəvānīdhī] See ਨਉਨਿਧਿ. "həri həri nam nəvānīdhī pai."—*vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਨੜ [nər], ਨੜਾ [nəra] *Skt* ਨੜ *n* hollow reed; hollow bamboo, *L* arundinacea falcata.

ਨੜਾਲੀ [nərali] a village in district Rawalpindi,

tehsil Gujjarkhan under police station Jatli which is at a distance of six miles towards south-west from Daultala railway station. A shrine in memory of Guru Hargobind stands in this village. Bhai Harbans ji Tapa, a disciple of the Guru, lived here. Finding him ardently devoted, the Guru stayed at this place when he was on his way from Kashmir to Punjab. At first this shrine was known by the name of Tapa Harbans. Now it is known by the name of the Guru. The hall in which Guru Granth Sahib is on display has been beautifully built.

ਨੜਿੰਨਮੇ [nəṛinme], ਨੜਿੰਨਵੇ [nəṛinve] *adj* ninety-nine – 99.

ਨੜੀ [nəṛi] *n* hollow bamboo. See ਨੜਾ. 2 a bird belonging to the crane species, having long neck and beak. It feeds on amphibious creatures. 3 pipe of a hookah.

ਨੜੀਮਾਰ [nəṛimar] *adj* smoker.

ਨਾ [na] *P ੮* part word expressing the meaning of negation. *Skt* ਨਹੀਂ. "na or jənəməḥi na mərəḥi."—*suhi ə m 3*. 2 *n* short for ਨਾਮ. "tate seviale ram na."—*asa kəbir*. 'meditate on the name (existence) of Ram (the Divine).' 3 in Pothohari dialect, the word ਨਾ [na] is used for ਕਾ [ka] of as in "us na", means his (us da).

ਨਾਉ [nau] *Skt* ਨੌਕਾ, boat, canoe. "bhəvjəl bikhəm dərau, guru tare həri nau."—*sri ə m 1*. 2 name of the Almighty. "nau suṇi mənū rəḥsī."—*var asa*. 3 bath. See ਨਾਉਣਾ. "əṭarīgəṭi tirəḥi mālī nau."—*jəpu*. 4 justice, fairness. "nau karta kadər kərə."—*var ram 3*.

ਨਾਉਧਰੀਕ [naudhərik] who acquires the name from the Guru; who repeats the initiating formula. "naudhərik sikh hoe, guru guru ləge jəpən."—*JSBB*. 2 See ਨਾਮਧਰੀਕ.

ਨਾਉ [nau] *n* barber. 2 name. 3 disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who is known as Nao Sekhar for belonging to Sekhar subcaste.

ਨਾਉ ਸੇਖਰ [nau sekhər] See ਨਾਉ 3.

ਨਾਇ [nau] *n* name. "jini dīṭṭa nao."—*tilāg m* 4. 2 boat.

ਨਾਇ [nai] in the name, in meditation. "nai rāte se jiniṭṭae."—*varasa*. 2 having bathed. "vīṇu bhāṇe ki nai kārī."—*jāpu*. 3 after taking bath. "nai nīvajā nātē puja."—*var majh m* 1. 4 *P* ੨੮ flute. "nai nāphiri jat nā gāni."—*cādi* 2. 5 *A* ੮੮ thirst, i.e. desire, greed, fire of lust. "bujhē bālāti nai."—*s kabir*. 6 *n* ਨਾਮ policy. "sābh sen jure muhi nai bādhehe."—*krisan*. 'Killing in the presence of all is a matter of policy.'

ਨਾਇ [nāi] name.

ਨਾਇ [nai] name. "sunāt tuharo nai."—*sar m* 5. 2 of name. 3 subdued, made to feel humble, bent.

ਨਾਇ [naie] *adv* after taking bath, having taken bath. "kāsmāl jāhi naie ramdas sār."—*phunhe m* 5. 3 through name.

ਨਾਇਕ [naik] *Skt* नायक *n* a person (male) who gives lead to others, leader, chief, hero. 2 lord, master. 3 leader of the Vanjara caste (a trading community). See ਨਾਇਕ and ਨਾਇਕ 2. 4 in poetry a full-grown youth projected as the protagonist of eroticism in poetry:

"sūdār guṇmāḍīṛ yuva yuvātī vilokē jāhi. kāvita rag rāsāgy jo nayak kahiye tāhi."—*jagadvinod*. "ābhīmani tyagi taruṇ kokalan prabhin. bhāby kṣāmi sūdār dhāni sucī rucī sādā kulin."—*rāsikpriya*.¹ 5 protagonist of a poetic work or a play; hero, as Lord Ram

¹In books of poetic theory three types of hero are described :

1. husband who has duly married a woman.
 2. vice husband (interested in a woman that belongs to an other man)
 3. indulger in whoring (lover of a prostitute).
- Further, five types of husband are listed (friendly, dexterous, brazen, wicked, indifferent). Paramours are of two types (sweet tongued and sexually expert).

in Ramayan.

ਨਾਇਕਾ [naika], ਨਾਇਕਿ [naiki] *Skt* नायिका *n* woman whom other women follow. 2 mistress, woman head of a household. "ghar ki naiki ghar vasu nā deve."—*asa m* 5. "gharu mera ih naiki hāmari."—*asa m* 5. 3 In poetry, the heroine— "upjāt jāhi vilokkē cīt bīc rāsbhav. tāhi bākhanāt nayika je prābin kāvīrav."—*rāsraj*.² 4 woman portrayed as seminal to a poetic work; heroine, as Janki is the heroine in Svayamvar Katha, and Durga in Chandi Chitar. 5 goddess Durga; eight goddesses in Sanskrit scriptures are : ugr-cāḍa, prācāḍa, cāḍogṛa, cāḍnayika, ātīcāḍa, camūḍa, cāḍa and cāḍvātī. See ਬ੍ਰਹਮਵੈਵਰਤ, ਪ੍ਰਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਖੰਡ ੨ 61.

In poetic works eight types of heroines are:

²On this basis of classification, four types of heroines are pādmīni, cītrīni, śākhīni and hāstīni. In terms of nature, heroines are : good, average and vile.

Just as three types of hero are described, in the same manner, three types of heroine are acknowledged by the poets:

1. svākiya — who has been duly married to her husband.
2. parkiya — woman married to one man, but who loves another man; her hero is vice husband.
3. samanya or gāṇika — (who indulges in licentiousness for earning money; her hero is vācīk. mugdha (foolish), mādhya (middle) and prāḍha (mature) etc are the kinds of svākiya; udha, ānudha, gupta, vidgadhā, lākṣīta, kulṭa, ānuṣyana and mudita etc are the kinds of parkiya.

1352 types of heroines have been counted by poet Raslin in his work entitled Ras Prabodh, 3240 by Hirjivi in Lakshminod, 9222 by Sardar poet in his annotation of Rasik Priya and 4788 by Babu Jagannath Prasad (Bhanu poet).

In fact all these kinds are the fantasy of the poets. If considered seriously, there are only nine types of heroines — pādmīni, cītrīni, śākhīni, hāstīni, uttma, mādhya, ādhama, svākiya, parkiya and samanya.

svadhīpātika, utkāla, vaskasajja, abhīśādhita, kālāhārita, khādita, proṣṭipreyasi and viprābādha. 6 vocative, O lord! "sagā bhavān kenāika."—*gaurāvidas*.
ਨਾਇਕੁ [naiku] See ਨਾਇਕ 1. "tu naiku sagā bhāu."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 2 See ਨਾਇਕ 3. "naiku ek bānjare pāc."—*bāsāt kabir*. 'mind is headman; five evils are its traders.'
ਨਾਇਕ [naik], **ਨਾਇਕੁ** [naiku] v take bath, bathe. "gīan sārī naik."—*bher m* 4. 2 See ਨਾਇਕ 2.
ਨਾਇਨ [nain] See ਨਾਇਕੁ. 2 wife of a barber.
ਨਾਇਰਸੀਅਰਾ [nairāsīara] who enjoys the ecstasy of meditation. See ਰਸੀਅਰਾ.
ਨਾਈ [nai] n one who pares nails and cleans utensils; barber. "nai udhriā sen sev."—*bāsāt a m* 5. 2 adj renowned, famous. "vahu vahu sācepatisah, tu sāci nai."—*var ram* 1 m 3. 3 by reciting His Name, through meditation. "tirāth āṭhsāṭhī mājanu nai."—*māla m* 4. 4 in the names. "juṭhī nā āni juṭhī nā nai."—*var sar m* 1. Impurity of names has been accepted in the religious scriptures of the Hindus. See ਮਨੁ 3 9. 5 by bowing. "turāk mue siru nai."—*sor kabir*. 6 A ਯੁਤ messenger of death.
ਨਾਈਐ [naie] should bathe, should take bath. 2 name is. "ṭek tero iku naie."—*brīla m* 5.
ਨਾਏ [nae] took bath, bathed. "sātsāgēṭī pēg nae dhurī."—*sar m* 4. 'bathed in the dust of the feet of the saints.' 2 via the name, by reciting the name. "sābh sukḥ hārī kē nae."—*gaur m* 5. 3 figure 9. "nā nae ekasīh."—*BG*. 4 subdued, made to bow.
ਨਾਸ [nas] *Skt* नास् v snore, make a jarring sound while breathing. 2 n nostril, nose. 3 *Skt* नास destruction, devastation. 4 when used as a suffix, it gives the meaning of removal or destruction as — "bhē bhājan āgh dukhnas."—*bavān*. "he parbrāhām ābināsi āghnas."—*bavān*. 5 A ਯੁਤ human being, man. 6 angel. 7 *P* नास destruction, wailing, lamentation.

ਨਾਸਕ [nasak] *Skt* adj destructive, ruinous. 2 See ਨਾਸਿਕ.
ਨਾਸਕਾ [naska] See ਨਾਸਿਕਾ.
ਨਾਸਤਾ [naṣṭa] *P* ناست or ناست n empty stomach. 2 breakfast; light food taken in the morning.
ਨਾਸਤਿ [nasati] *Skt* नास्ति does not exist. "dutiā nasati, iku rāhīā sāmāi."—*bher m* 5. 2 not existing, not living. "asati nasati eko nau."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 3 short for ਨਾਸਤਿਕ.
ਨਾਸਤਿਕ [nasatik] See ਨਾਸਿਕ.
ਨਾਸਨ [nasan] *Skt* नाशन n act of destroying. "nasan bhājan thake."—*dhāna m* 5. 2 See ਨਾਸਤਾ.
ਨਾਸਨੀ [nasni] n which has destructive effect; poison, venom.
ਨਾਸਪਾਤੀ [naṣpati] *T* ناست n a pear *L* pyrus communis. "naṣpati khatī tebnaspati khatī hē."—*bhuṣan*.
ਨਾਸਪਾਲ [naspal] *P* ناست n peel of pomegranate, its latent effect is dry and cold¹. It causes constipation. It strengthens gums and removes swelling, Washing pile-warts with its water gives relief from pain.
ਨਾਸਵਾਨ [nasvan], **ਨਾਸਵੰਤ** [nasvāt] adj mortal, perishable.
ਨਾਸਾ [nasa] *Skt* n nostril, nose. 2 hole of the nose.
ਨਾਸਾਗੁ [nasagr] n tip of the nose.
ਨਾਸਾਬੁਰੁ [nasaburu] *P* ناست adj not stable, not content, dissatisfied. "nasaburu hove phirī māge."—*bāsāt a m* 1.
ਨਾਸਿਹ [nasih] *A* عي adj who gives advice.
ਨਾਸਿਕ [nasik] *Skt* नासिक adj related to the nose, produced from the nose. 2 n gods Ashvini kumar who took birth from the nose of a mare. 3 a region in south India. 4 a town near Bombay in the region of Nasik; it is district headquarters, 107 miles away from Bombay. River Godavri rises near this town. In this town
¹According to the Greeks, the peel of a sweet pomegranate is cold and moist and that of a sour one is cold and dry.

stands the famous temple dedicated to Shiv. Kumbh fair is celebrated at this place with great enthusiasm. Panchvati, where Lachhman chopped the nose of Sarupnakha, is situated on the left side of Godavri.

ਨਾਸਿਕਾ [nasika] *Skt* *n* nose.

ਨਾਸਿਕਾ [nasika] See ਨਾਸਿਕ.

ਨਾਸਿਕ [nasik] *adj* destructive, ruinous. "sərab nasik he."—*japu*. 2 See ਨਾਸਕ.

ਨਾਸਿਰ [nasir] *A* ناسير *n* helper.

ਨਾਸਿਰ ਅਲੀ [nasir ali] He was a tyrannical military commander of Jalandhar who burnt Thumh Sahib in Kartarpur and set the city on fire.¹

ਨਾਸਿਰੁੱਦੀਨ [nasiruddin] ناسير الدين *adj* advocate of religion. 2 *n* Nasirudin Mehmood the emperor of Delhi belonged to Gulam (Slave) dynasty; who ruled over the country from 1246 to 1266. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੰ: 8. 3 Emperor of Delhi related to Tughlaq dynasty. He was enthroned in 1390 and ruled till 1394. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੰ: 19. 4 at several places, Nasir Ali is shown as Nasirudin. See ਨਾਸਿਰ ਅਲੀ.

ਨਾਸੀ [nasi] *Skt* नाशिन *adj* destructible, perishable. 2 ran away, fled. See ਨਸਣਾ.

ਨਾਸੁਰ [nasur] *A* ناسور or ناسور *n* a festering wound, carbuncle.

ਨਾਸਿ [nastir] *Skt* न-असि it is not. "dīa suci nastir."—*səveye sri mukhvak m* 5.

ਨਾਸਿਕ [nastik] *Skt* *n* a person who does not believe in God; one who does not accept the existence of the Divine and the other world; atheist.

ਨਾਸਿਕਤਾ [nastikta] *n* atheism.

¹Many references are found on the pages which are attached in the beginning and at the end of the copy of Guru Granth Sahib which is kept at Kartarpur. One of them is this note: "Kartarpur was set on fire in Sammat 1814."

ਨਾਸਕ [nasya] *Skt* *adj* which is related to the nose. 2 produced from the nose. 3 *n* string put through the nose, nose-string, nose-bar. 4 *Skt* नासक *adj* perishable, destructible.

ਨਾਹ [nah] *n* lord, master, husband. (See ਨਾਹਨ).

"jini nah nirāṭari bhagatī nā kini."—*suhi ravidas*. 2 *part* no, not. "tin ko jəm dār nah."—*GPS*. 3 *n* refusal, denial, disavowal. "karo nah, ke āgikaro."—*səloh*.

ਨਾਹ [nāh] See ਨਾਹ 3.

ਨਾਹਕ [nahak] *adv* aimlessly, meaninglessly, purposelessly. "nahak tū bharmi mən me."—*krisan*.

ਨਾਹਣ [nahən], ਨਾਹਨ [nahən] *part* word indicating prohibition, negation. "nahən gun nahənī kachu bidra."—*ram m* 9. 2 *n* a hill state adjoining Ambala, also known as Sirmaur. Guru Gobind Singh came from Paonta and stayed here several days swayed by the devotion shown by raja Medni Prakash. The gurdwara is situated near the Parade. Fifteen rupees per annum are paid by the state for burning incense. The priest is a Sikh. Nahan is at a distance of thirty-seven miles to the north of railway station Barara. Nahan town was founded by raja Karam Prakash in 1621 AD. It is at a height of 3207 feet from the sea level. See ਮੋਹਿਨੀਪੁਕਸ਼.

ਨਾਹਨਿ [nahənī] See ਨਾਹਨ 1.

ਨਾਹਰ [nahar] *n* (ਨ੍ਹ - ਹ੍ਹ) lion, tiger. 2 hyena, tiger. 3 a branch of Lodi Pathans, settled especially in Dera Gazi Khan. 4 short for Nahar Khan. See ਨਾਹਰ ਖਾਨ.

ਨਾਹਰਸਿੰਘ [naharsingh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was assigned the custody of Lohgarh fort, during the battle of Anandpur.

ਨਾਹਰਖਾਨ [naharxan] a Pathan of Maler and brother of Nusrat Khan and Vali Mohammad Khan, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh in the battles of Anandpur and Chamkaur on

the orders of Wazir Khan, governor of Sirhind.
“cu didəm kī nahar byaməd bājēg.”—*jāfar*.

ਨਾਹਰਨਾ [nahərnəkhə] *n* weapon of the shape of a lion's nail. It is kept in the waistband, and used during a scuffle with the enemy. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਨਾਹਿ [nahi], ਨਾਹਿ [nāhi] *part* no, not. 2 *n* master, husband. “tako nahi nahi kachu pavē.”—*cārītr* 34. 3 *adv* after bathing, after having taken a bath. “əhīnisi kəsməl dhovəhi nahi.”—*gəu kəbir* var 7.

ਨਾਹਿਤ [nahit] *adv* otherwise; else. “nahit pahi pahi.”—*var majh* m 1.

ਨਾਹਿਨ [nahin] See ਨਾਹਨ 1. “nahin gunu nahin kachu jəpu təpu.”—*jet* m 9.

ਨਾਹੀ [nāhi] *part* no, not. “nāhi bin hārināu sərəbsidhi.”—*prəbha* m 5. 2 taking bath, bathing. “bahāri kahe nāhi?”—*ram* m 1. 3 *A* ਜਿ which prohibits; who creates an obstacle; obstructionist. “nāhi dekhi nā bhajie, pəram sianəp eh.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. ‘not to go back on seeing the antagonists.’ 4 *Dg* *n* navel, umbilicus.

ਨਾਹੁ [nahu] *n* lord, master. “həri jiu nahu milā.”—*ram ruti* m 5.

ਨਾਕ [nak] *Skt* *n* ਨ-ਅਕ where there is no ਅਕ (suffering) — heaven. 2 sky. 3 *Skt* nose. “nakəhi bina, nā sohe bətisəlēkhna.”—*bher namdev*. 4 *Skt* ਨਕੁ alligator. “nakəhi te prəbhu rakhlayo he.”—*krisən*. ‘The elephant was saved from the alligator.’ 5 *P* ਜਿ *suf* filled; full; it is used as suffix like — xəfnak, gəmnak.

ਨਾਕਸ [nakəs] *P* ਜਿ *adj* fallen from the status of ਕਸ (man). 2 cowardly, timid. 3 worthless, mean. 4 having head bent downward with feeling of shame or regret. 5 See ਨਾਕਿਸ.

ਨਾਕਸਰ [naksər] *be* fed up. “avət jat naksər hoi.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਨਾਕਹ [nakəh] *A* ਜਿ *n* female camel; she-camel.

ਨਾਕਚਰ [nakčər] *god* who moves in the ਨਾਕ (sky). 2 sun. 3 bird.

ਨਾਕਦਮੁਦਾ [nakədxuda] *P* ناکدودا not married; bachelor; maid.

ਨਾਕਨਈ [naknəi] *n* dancer from ਨਾਕ (heaven); nymph.

ਨਾਕਨਈ [naknədi] *milky* way.

ਨਾਕਨਾਥ [naknath] *Indar*. See ਨਾਕ ਪਤਿ.

ਨਾਕਨਾਰੀ [naknari] *nymph*, fairy.

ਨਾਕਪਤਿ [nakpəti] *n* lord of heaven, *Indar*.

ਨਾਕਾ [nak] *n* narrow passage through a mountain; narrow passway in a valley.

ਨਾਕਾਲਾ [nakaləy], ਨਾਕਾਲੇ [nakalə], ਨਾਕਾਲੇ [nakalə] *n* one who belongs to heaven — Ganges. —*sənama*. 2 *milky* way. 3 *god*.

ਨਾਕਿਸ [nakis] *A* ناکس *adj* worthless, useless. 2 unintelligent, inefficient. 3 incomplete, defective. 4 See ਨਾਕਸ.

ਨਾਕੀ [naki] *n* farmer who irrigates the field by changing water course from one subdivision of the field to another. 2 alligator. “nagərdəg naki tagərdəg talə.”—*ramav*. ‘like an alligator in a pond.’ 3 *Skt* नाकिन *adj* which is related to heaven. 4 *n* god.

ਨਾਕੁ [naku] See ਨਾਕ. 2 *Skt* mound raised by white ants.

ਨਾਕੇਸ਼ [nakes], ਨਾਕੇਸ਼ੁਰ [nakesvər] *Indar*. See ਨਾਕਪਤਿ.

ਨਾਕੰਦ [nakəd] *P* ناکد *n* male foal, young horse.

ਨਾਕਤੁਮਾਸ [nakətr mas] See ਨਕਤੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ.

ਨਾਖ [nakh] *Skt* refutation. “nəhi vak nakha.”—*GPS*. 2 breach. “nakh cālə jəmna.”—*krisən*. 3 *P* ج *n* navel, umbilicus. 4 pears grown in Kashmir and Kabul.

ਨਾਖਚ [naxəç] *metathesis* of ਨਾਚਖ. See ਨਾਚਖ.

ਨਾਖਤ [nakhət] *trespassing*, crossing. “nakhət des nədi pur sūdər.”—*GV* 10.

ਨਾਖਨਾ [nakhna] *v* refute, violate. “bəqō ki sikh nakhte nā seva bikhē gakte.”—*GPS*. “ni jni dhəram nərən səbh nakha.”—*NP*. 2 cross over.

ਨਾਖਾ [nakha], ਨਾਖੀ [nakhi] See ਨਾਖਨਾ.

ਨਾਖੁਨ [naxun], ਨਾਖੁਨ [naxun] *P* ناخن *n* nail.

ਨਾਗ [nag] *Skt n* elephant. "arur te æsv ræth nagah."—*sahas m 5*. "guru vāc ākus, nag mæn."—*NP*. 2 snake, cobra. "pēcchī pēsu nag nag nēradhīp."—*akal*. 3 a type of air in the body that is supposed to cause belching. "nag or kurām krikēl devdatt lākho."—*NP*. See ਦਸਪੁਤ. 4 descendants of Kashyap born to Kadru who initiated Nag family; kings of this dynasty were annihilated by Janmeja. According to the historians, Nag dynasty is affiliate of Shak dynasty. At the time of Alexander's invasion on India, the raja of Nag dynasty was ruling over Takshila who kept huge snakes and those were daily worshipped. 5 vermilion. 6 river. See ਨਾਗਪੁਰ.

ਨਾਗ [nāg] *adj* naked, bare. "nāg sīdharāhu."—*savēye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਨਾਗਉਰੀ [nagaurī] See ਨਗੋਰੀ.

ਨਾਗਹਾਂ [nag-hā] *P* ناگہا *adv* unexpectedly, suddenly.

ਨਾਗਕੁਲ [nagkul], ਨਾਗਕੁਲੀ [nagkuli] Nag dynasty. Many books have referred to eight Nag dynasties and several others to nine. Per reference in Varah Puran the snakes in existence before Kashyap, got the name of Nag dynasty. "jūryō æst kul nag əpara."—*səloh*. Forefathers of eight dynasties mentioned in Purans are—*anāt, vasukī, kēbāl, krakot, padām, mahapadām, śākh, and kulīk*. Many have added *takṣak* to raise the number of dynasties from eight to nine.

ਨਾਗਕੁਤ [nagkur] *n* Lord Shiv who keeps snakes on his head. He has snakes rolling round the knot of his hair.

ਨਾਗਯਾਤ [nagjhar] *Dg* opium.

ਨਾਗਣੀ [nagñi], ਨਾਗਨੀ [nagnī] female of cobra or snake. "nagñī hovā dhār vāsā."—*gəum 1*. 2 pike. 3 See ਨਾਗਨੀ 2.

ਨਾਗਨੀ [nagnī] female serpent. See ਨਾਗਨੀ. "marā hoi nagnī." 2 army of elephants.—*sənama*.

ਨਾਗਦਮਨੀ [nagdāmnī], ਨਾਗਦੋਨ [nagdōn] a herb which is regarded antivenom. *L artemisia vulgaris*. See ਭਰਨੀ.

ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [nagnath], ਨਾਗਪਤਿ [nagpatī] mythical snake. 2 an elephant named Airavat. 3 king having elephants.

ਨਾਗਪਾਸ [nagpas] *n* noose-rope which resembles a snake. 2 weapon of Varun with which he used to tie his enemies. 3 a magical text, according to Purans, which was chanted to tie the enemy in a noose of snakes. To escape it, a magical text known as *gaurāmātār* had to be recited.

ਨਾਗਪਿਤਣੀ ਇਸਟੀ [nagpitni īstī]—*sənama*. army, military. See ਸਰਪਤਾਤਣੀ ਇਸਟੀ.

ਨਾਗਪੁਰ [nagpur] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ. 2 main town of central India which is Governor's residence. It is at a distance of 520 miles from Bombay and 701 miles from Calcutta by rail. Situated as it is on the bank of river Nag, it was named as Nagpur. This town was founded in the eighteenth century by Raja Bakhatbaland. It is popular for its sweet oranges.

Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for some time while he was on his way to Nanded.

ਨਾਗਪੰਚਮੀ [nagpācāmī] fifth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Sawan. The Hindus worship snakes on this day. In Varah Puran, it is held that Brahma blessed the snakes with a boon.

ਨਾਗਫਾਸ [nagphas] See ਨਾਗਪਾਸ.

ਨਾਗਫੇਨ [nagphen] opium. See ਅਹਿਫੇਨ and ਪਾਰਬਤੀਬੋਲਭਾ.

ਨਾਗਬਾਨੀ [nagbani] *n* language of the people belonging to Nag lineage. See ਤਕਕ. "kāhū nag bani."—*akal*. See ਨਾਗਭਾਸਾ.

ਨਾਗਬੇਲੀ [nagbelī] *Skt* ਨਾਗਵੱਲੀ *n* betel creeper. 2 Bhai Santokh has termed the betel-leaf also as nagbel. "nagbel nrīp kin āgare."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਗਬੰਸ [nagbāns] See ਨਾਗਕੁਲ.

ਨਾਗਬੰਸੀ [nagbōsi] born in Nag lineage. 2 a community living in the region of Chhota Nagpur,¹ whose members claim to be descendants of Pundrik, a snake.

ਨਾਗਭਾਸ਼ਾ [nagbhasa], ਨਾਗਭਾਖਾ [nagbhakha] See ਨਾਗਭਾਸ਼ੀ. Tibetans call their language Nag Bhasha.

ਨਾਗਮਤਾ [nagmāta] *n* a magical text to be recited to remove the poison of snakebite. 2 See ਨਾਗਮਾਤਾ.

ਨਾਗਮਣਿ [nagmāṇi] gem supposed to develop in the head of a snake. See ਫਨਿਮਨਿ.

ਨਾਗਮਾਤਾ [nagmata] mother of snakes, Kadru. 2 Sursa. 3 goddess Mansa.

ਨਾਗਮੇਧ [nagmedh] *n* a fire-ritual in which an elephant is offered in sacrifice. "nagmedh khəṭ yəgy kərae."—*ramav*. 2 fire-ritual performed by Janmejya in which snakes were burnt in the sacred fire.

ਨਾਗਰ [nagar] *Skt adj* citizen. "nagar jəna! meri jatī bikhraṭ cāmarā."—*māla rāvīdas*. 2 intelligent, civilized, expert. "udharu hārī nagar!"—*suhī am 5*. 3 *n* Dhanvantri, who was very intelligent. "kalpataru sikhārī su nagar nādice nathā."—*dhāna trīlocan*. 4 dried ginger. 5 caste of Brahmans in Gujarat. 6 ਨ-ਅਗ੍ਰ *adj* not better than. "nen nagri ke hve nagar."—*GPS*. 'eyes of a beautiful woman cannot be more beautiful — means they are inferior.' 7 nagar has also been used to express the meaning of superior, excellent. "tuṭī nagar ləju."—*s kabir*. 'excellent rope of life has been broken.'

ਨਾਗਰਕੋਟੀ [nagarkoti] See ਨਾਗਕੋਟੀ.

ਨਾਗਰਬੇਲਿ [nagarbeli] See ਨਾਗਬੇਲਿ.

ਨਾਗਰਮੋਥਾ [nagarmotha] *Skt* ਨਾਗਰਮੁਸ਼ਾ *n* a kind of grass having fragrant knot in the root. It

¹A region in Bengal, its main town is Ranchi. 13 towns and 23876 villages fall in this region; its population is 4628792.

flourishes in the summer *L cyperus pertenuis*. ਨਾਗਰਾ [nagra] *Skt* ਨਾਗਰੀ smart lady. "nagra ke nen hē."—*ramav*. 2 a village in Patiala state district Sunam, tehsil Bhawanigarh under police station Bhawanigarh. A shrine in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands at this place. The Guru came here from Gaggiwala. At some time this shrine was of concrete but now only a small boundary wall remains; rest of the building has collapsed. It is ten miles away to the north-east from railway station Sunam.

ਨਾਗਰਾਜ [nagraj] *n* king of snakes. 2 King of elephants—Airawat. 3 See ਨਰਾਜ.

ਨਾਗਰਿ [nagari] *n* lion, enemy of elephants. 2 See ਨਾਗਰੀ.

ਨਾਗਰਿਪੁ [nagaripu] *n* enemy of snakes; a bird called garur (blue jay). "nag nagripu dev sabbh."—*VN*. 2 Janmejya. 3 lion, enemy of elephants.

ਨਾਗਰੀ [nagari] *Skt adj* of the town. 2 a smart lady. "cācāl māno nagri nen."—*GPS*. 3 language and script of the town-dwellers. See ਦੇਵਨਾਗਰੀ.

ਨਾਗਲੁ [naglu], ਨਾਗਲੂ [nāglu] Rajput descendants of Chuhamia, sons of Sangharchand, raja of Kahalur, who are also called Naglu. "cāle naglu pāglu vedrolā."—*VN*.

ਨਾਗਲੋਕ [naglok] *Skt n* netherworld, the dwelling place of snakes.

ਨਾਗਵੰਸ਼ [nagvāś] lineage of snake-worshipping Khatri. See ਤਕਕ. 3 See ਨਾਗਕੁਲ.

ਨਾਗਤਬੁਦੀ [nagarbudi] ਨ-ਅਗ੍ਰ-ਬੁੱਧਿ group of foolish persons who lack in intelligence to foresee the ultimate consequences. 2 sense — a body of mean persons. "or nagarbudi di kya gall."—*PPP*.

ਨਾਗੜਾ [nāgrā], ਨਾਗਾ [naga], ਨਾਂਗਾ [nāga] *adj* without clothes; naked. "baba nāgrā aia jəg māhī."—*vād m 1 əlahni*. "bahurī jasi naga."

—sri m / pahre. 3 *T* 𑂔𑂱 n obstacle, obstruction.
4 absence, state of not being present. “ahī
nisi ek agian su naga.”—sri beṇi. 5 fast.

ਨਾਗ [nagā] snakes. “nagā mīrgā māchiā.”
—var mālā m /.

ਨਾਗਾਹ [nagah] *P* 𑂔𑂱 adv suddenly,
unexpectedly.

ਨਾਗਾਤਕ [nagātāk] *Skt* n garuṣ (blue jay) the
killer of snakes. 2 peacock. 3 Janmejya. 4 lion
that kills elephants.

ਨਾਗਾਦਿ [nagadi] Sheshnag etc. “nagadi
bhuyāgām.”—savye m / ke.

ਨਾਗਾਪਤਨ [nagapattan], ਨਾਗਾਬੱਦਰ [nagabādar] a
famous port in district Tanjore in Madras
region, which has been referred to as
Nagpattan in Haqiqat Rah Mukam Shibhnabhi
Raje ki and Guru Nanak Prakash, is a big
centre of trade with Sri Lanka and Burma.
Britishers got it from the Dutch government
in 1781 AD.

ਨਾਗਾਰਿ [nagari] See ਨਾਗਰਿਧੁ.

ਨਾਗਿਨ [nagin], ਨਾਗਿਨੀ [nagini] female cobra,
female serpent. 2 illusory world, Maya.

ਨਾਗੀ [nagi] adj naked. “prāṇvāt nanāk nagi
dajhe.”—gəu m / . ‘The corpse burns naked.’
2 to the snakes. “mātri hoi āṭhuhīa, nagi ləgē
jai.”—var majh m 2. ‘One should undertake a
work only with full comprehension of one’s
knowledge and ability.’ 3 *Skt* नागिन् adj living
with snakes. 4 n Shiv.

ਨਾਗੁਨ [nagun] *Skt* निगुण without the three
attributes of the material world i.e. virtue,
emotion and vice; the ultimate reality. “nagun
te pun sagun te guru ke mat me vād nam
pachano.”—NP. ‘than one without attributes
and one endowed with attributes.’

ਨਾਗੇ [nagē] naked, without clothes on. “nagē
avənu nage jana.”—bher kabir. 2 plural form
of nāga (naked one), naked persons.

ਨਾਗੇਸ [nages] lord of snakes; Shesh Nag, a

mythical snake. 2 Airavat, the elephant. 3 a
raja who has elephants.

ਨਾਗੇ ਕੀ ਸਰਾਇ [nagē ki sarai] See ਮਤੇ ਦਾ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਨਾਗੇਦਰ [nagēdr] king of serpents; Shesh Nag, a
mythical serpent. 2 king of elephants, Airavat.
3 a rich man owning elephants.

ਨਾਗੋਰ [nagor], ਨਾਗੋਰੀ [nagori] See ਨਗੋਰ and ਨਗੋਰੀ.

ਨਾਗੁਕੋਟੀ [nagrkoṭi] n goddess of Nagarkot
(Kangra), Jwalamukhi. “nāmo nagr-koṭi.”
—cāḍi 2.

ਨਾਘਨ [naghān], ਨਾਘਨਾ [nāghna] v trespass, pass
through, cross. “pāth vīkhām ko naghāt ae.”
—GPS.

ਨਾਚ [nac] n dance, dancing. *Pkt* ਟਾਂਚ. “nac re
mān, guru ke agc.”—gūjā m 3.

ਨਾਚਖ [nacax] *P* 𑂔𑂱 n a spear with two points.
“nacakh bānēti jāg darun.”—sāloh. 2 small
spear. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਨਾਚਨ [nacān], ਨਾਚਨਾ [nacna], ਨਾਚਨੁ [nacānu] v
dance, move body parts in accordance with
the rhythm and tune. 2 toy, puppet. “nacāt he
nacān so.”—akal. 3 female dancer; woman
who dances, a dancing woman, that is—Maya,
the illusory world. “hāri hāri nacāti nacna.”
—dhāna namdev. 4 a dancer. “nacānu soi ju
mānu sru nace.”—gāḍ kabir.

ਨਾਚਬ [nacāb] n dancing, dance. “bhupāti ko
nacāb sukh ayo.”—gyan.

ਨਾਚਾਰ [nacar] *P* 𑂔𑂱 adj helpless, without helper.
2 See ਨਚਾਰ.

ਨਾਚੀਸ [naciz] *P* 𑂔𑂱 adj insignificant; trifling; of
low rank. 2 worthless, useless.

ਨਾਚੁਖ [nacukh] See ਨਾਚਖ.

ਨਾਚਿਨਾ [nachina] *S* adj undivided, unbroken.

ਨਾਜ [naj] See ਨਜ਼. 2 *P* 𑂔𑂱 n affection, love.
3 affectation, mannerism, coquetry.

ਨਾਜਦਨ [nazdan] *P* 𑂔𑂱 adj given to love and
affection. 2 knowing mannerisms.

ਨਾਜਨੀ [nazni] *P* 𑂔𑂱 adj dear, darling. 2 lovable,
sweetheart. 3 amiable, favourite.

ਨਾਜਮ [najəm] See ਨਾਜਿਮ.

ਨਾਜਰ [najər], ਨਾਜਰੂ [najəru] *A* نَجَرُ *adj* one who sees and takes notice; observer. "səd həjuri həjəru hē najəru."—*maru m 5*. 2 *n* superintendent, supervisor.

ਨਾਜ਼ [nazā] *P* نَازٍ *adj* loving.

ਨਾਜਿਮ [najim] *A* نَجِمٌ *adj* appointed to control the affairs; manager. 2 *n* person who manages the public affairs of a district or a country; administrator. 3 person who composes a poem; a poet.

ਨਾਜਿਲ [nazil] *A* نَزَلَ *adj* downcast. 2 coming down, descending. 3 inferior, substandard.

ਨਾਜੂ [naju] *n* foodgrain, cereals. "mən dəs naju, təkā car gāthi."—*sar kābir*. "nana bīdhi ko naju."—*s kābir*.

ਨਾਜੁਕ [nazuk] *P* نَازِكٌ *adj* soft, smooth, sensitive. 2 thin, fine. 3 dangerous, as "zəmana vəda nazuk hē."

ਨਾਟ [nat] *Skt n* dance, dancing. 2 mimicry. "sukh nahi pekhe nīrət nāṭe."—*bher m 5*.

ਨਾਟਕ [natək] *Skt n* person who ridicules by imitating; mimic. 2 presentation of an event through facial expressions, dress and dialogue and talk. 3 play in which a story is written in such an excellent style that it can be staged in the theatre artfully by the actors. 4 a mountain near Kamakhya.

ਨਾਟਕਸ਼ਾਲਾ [natəkṣala] *n* a building for the performance of plays; theatre.

ਨਾਟਕਾ [natka] See ਨਾਟਿਕਾ.

ਨਾਟਨੀ [natni] *n* woman who takes part in plays; actress. "natni nrīpāṇi nrīṭāṇi bəkhānīe."—*cārītr 264*.

ਨਾਟਾ [naṭa] performed dance; danced. "binu rəs rate mən bəhu naṭa."—*gəu ə m 1*. 2 who has backed out of his promise; who has repudiated. 3 short-statured.

ਨਾਟਿਕ [natik] See ਨਾਟਕ 3. "nət natik akhare gāra."—*gəu m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਨਾਡਿਕ pulse, vein.

"bedək natik dekhī bhulane, mē hīrde mənī tənī prempir ləgāia."—*bīla ə m 4*. 'physicians misunderstood after feeling the pulse while I felt pangs in my heart.'

ਨਾਟਿਕਾ [natika] pulse, vein. See ਨਾਟਿਕ 2.

ਨਾਟੀ [nati] *adj* short-statured (lady).

ਨਾਟੇ [naṭe] See ਨਾਟ.

ਨਾਟਰ [naty] *Skt n* work of an actor. 2 dance, vocal music, instrumental music, dancing, singing and playing musical instruments. 3 mimicry.

ਨਾਠਾ [naṭha] ran, fled. "chuṭkē nahi naṭha."—*maru m 5*. 2 destroyed, ruined.

ਨਾਠੀ [naṭhi] ran, fled (female). See ਨਾਠਾ. 2 *S n* son-in-law. 3 guest. "əjrailu phāresta, kē ghārī naṭhi əju?"—*s fārid*. 'will be guest of which house today?'

ਨਾਠੀਅਤਾ [naṭhiəṭa], ਨਾਠੀਆ [naṭhia] *adj* destructible, perishable. 2 *n* runner, messenger. 3 guest. See ਨਾਠੀ 2 and 3. "dhənu jobənu əru phulā naṭhiəṭe dīn carī."—*sri m 1*. 'guest for a few days.' "sath ləde tīn naṭhia."—*maru ə m 1*.

ਨਾਠ੍ਹੰਗੜਾ [naṭhūgra] walker; three wheeled frame used to help children walk. "narāṇ ləia naṭhūgra per kīthe rekhe?"—*gəu var 1 m 5*. 'How can a child (ignorant person) take steps when his walker (support) has been snatched by the Creator.'

ਨਾਠਾ [naṭa] a village in Patiala state, tehsil Rajpura under police station Pinjore, which is at a distance of four miles from Chandigarh railway station towards the south-east; a shrine in memory of the tenth Master stands near this village.

ਨਾਠ [nat] See ਨਾਠਾ. "bēcən neh ke nat."—*cārītr 21*. 2 bathing. See ਨਾਠ.

ਨਾਠਰ [natar], ਨਾਠਰੂ [natəru] otherwise. See ਨਾਠਰੂ.

"natəru khārā rīsehe rāi."—*gəu kābir*.

ਨਾਠਵਾਂ [natvā] *P* نَاطٍ *adj* weak, feeble, infirm.

ਨਾਥਾ [nata] *n* relation, kinship. "asən bəṣən dhən dham kahū me nā dekhyo, jeso gursikkh sadhusāgatī ko nata hē."—BGK. 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਤ *adj* having taken a bath, bathed. "sadhudhuri nata."—dev m 5. "nata dhota thāī nā pāī."—majh a m 3.

ਨਾਤਿਕ [natik] *A* ਜ਼ਿ *adj* speaker.

ਨਾਤਿਕ ਹੁਕਮ [natik hukam] order dictated by an officer; decision announced by the holder of the court.

ਨਾਤੀ [nati] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਤ *adj* having taken bath. "nati dhoti sāb-hi."—s farid. 2 *n* relative, related person. "nati sabbh nīj nīkāt bulae."—GPS. 3 *Skt* ਨਧਿ great grandson's son, grandson of daughter's son. "īku lēkh put sava lēkhū nati."—asa kabir.

ਨਾਤਾ [natra] relation, relationship. See ਨਾਤਾ 1. "so hārī bic āhīrēn ke kār bekāhu kōtāk kin su natra."—krisan.

ਨਾਥ [nath] *Skt* ਨਾਥ *vr* be powerful, be the lord, desire help. 2 *n* lord, master. "nath! kachua nā janāu."—jet ravidas. 3 title of the chief of yogis. See ਨਾਥ ਨਾਥ. 4 husband. 5 nose-string. 6 an ornament for ladies to put on the nose, nose-ring. "dehī jībayas pārke nath."—GPS.

ਨਾਥਾਨਾਥਾ [nathanhara] *adj* strong enough to pass a string through someone's nose. 2 having power to curb; capable of having control over. "tū nathā nathanhara."—mala m 1.

ਨਾਥਨਾ [nathna] *v* make a hole in the nose and pass a string through it. 2 have a control over. 3 discipline.

ਨਾਥ ਪਰਾਨਾ [nath pāṇa] See ਪ੍ਰਾਨਾਨਾਥ. "sevāk thakur nathpāṇa."—suhi chāt m 5.

ਨਾਥੀ [nathi] *n* lordship, supremacy. "apī nathu nathi sabbh jākī."—japu. 2 lord's position. 3 *Skt* ਨਾਥਿਨ *adj* who has the support and protection

¹According to many scholars, the origin of the title Nath was from a yogi named Nath.

of some lord. 4 ਨਾਥੀ [nathi] also means controlled and curbed.

ਨਾਦ [nad] (See ਨਾਦ *vr*) *Skt* *n* word, sound. "nad kurākāhī bedhīa."—var jet. Scholars have classified sound into two types: one is tuneful sound like that of a bell, kettledrum etc, the other is sound in the form of letters as the language spoken by human beings. Some scholars have described three types of sound, one that is produced by living beings. The second type of sound which is produced by inanimate things like the tune of Indian lute; the third type of sound is possible as of the flute, trumpet etc. 2 sound like that of yogis' horn etc. "ghāṭī ghāṭī vajāhī nad."—japu. 3 conch-shell. "tīn ghāṭī brahmāṇ purāhī nad."—var asa. 4 art of music, music. "gurmukhī nad bed bicaru."—maru solhe m 3. 5 in Nighantu, it means praiseworthy. 6 according to muscology what is produced from the union of ਨ (breath) and ਦ (fire of the body) is ਨਾਦ (sound). It exists at three places, heart, throat and forehead. In the heart it is called mādr, in the throat its name is mādhyaṇ; and in the forehead it is ਤਾਰ [tar]. 7 See ਅਨਾਦ ਨਾਦ.

ਨਾਦਉਨ [nadaun] See ਨਾਦੋਨ.

ਨਾਦਸਤ [nadsat] See ਸਦ 14 and ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਨਾਦ ਕਵਿਤ [nad kavīt] music and literature, singing and poetry. "tāh hārījāsū gavāhī nad kavīt."—dhana m 5.

ਨਾਦਵਿਦੁ [nadbīdu] *Skt* ਨਾਦਵਿਦੁ According to yog, nadvīdu means echo in the form of waves, produced from the sound; continuous echo produced from many types of sounds in the tenth opening, in the pleasure of which, the yogi remains absorbed.

According to Sikh religion 'nadbīdu' means always to meditate upon the teachings of the Guru. "nadabīdu ki surātī sāmāī."—asa m 1. 2 See ਨਾਦ ਬਿੰਦੀ. 3 According to

musicology, raising the voice to the peak and making it stay without a break is called 'nadvidu'. 4 Per Bhagwat Puran the energy originated from the Almighty, it produced sound, and sound gave rise to echo (symbolic syllable Om). 5 an Upnishad.

ਨਾਦਬੇਦ [nadbed] music and spiritual knowledge.

"gurmukhi nad bed bicar."—oṅkar.

ਨਾਦਮ [nadam] See ਨਾਦਿਮ.

ਨਾਦਰ [nadar] See ਨਾਦਿਰ.

ਨਾਦਰਸ਼ਾਹ [nadarṣah] See ਨਾਦਿਰਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਨਾਦਵਤ [nadvan] See ਨਾਦੋਨ.

ਨਾਦਵਿਦੁ [nadvidu] See ਨਾਦਵਿਦੁ.

ਨਾਦਨ [nadan] *P* نادان *adj* ignorant, knowing little.

ਨਾਦਿਨ [nadin] An ignorant scribe has spelled nadini as nadin in the 809th verse of Shastarnam mala; earth on which rivers flow. 2 *Skt* नादिन् *adj* making a noise.

ਨਾਦਿਮ [nadim] *A* نادم *adj* ashamed; its plural is ਨਿਦਮ.

ਨਾਦਿਰ [nadir] *A* نادر *adj* wonderful, marvellous.

ਨਾਦਿਰਸ਼ਾਹ [nadirṣah] نادرشاه Nadir (Tahmasap) Kuli Khan. a poor shepherd, son of a coolie named Imam, he was born at Khurasan in 1687, and ascended the throne of Persia by abolishing the rule of the Safvi dynasty with his valour and intellectual power in 1736. Afterwards he conquered Kabul and Kandhar and then invaded India in 1739 (Sammat 1796). After winning the battle of Kamal he reached Delhi plundering and killing the people of the region. Mohammad Shah the emperor of Delhi fought against him but was defeated after a brief skirmish, and compromised with Nadir and welcomed him to the fort. A hemp-addict person resident of Delhi spread a rumour that Nadir had been killed in the fort. On this, the people of Delhi killed several soldiers of Nadir. Hearing this, Nadir drew his sword came to the golden mosque and gave order for the

massacre of the people. Several thousand persons were butchered in the carnage that continued for nine hours.¹ With a great effort Nadir could be persuaded to sheathe his sword²; after which the carnage stopped.

Nadir Shah moved to Iran from Delhi taking Peacock throne, Kohinoor diamond and unlimited wealth with him, but the Sikhs caused a lot of trouble for him by making raids on his army and in large scale siezing the booty.

Returning from India, Nadir annexed into Iran parts of Afganistan to the west of river Sindh.

Nadir Shah was killed by a man from his own community on 20th June, 1747 (Sammat 1804) near Kuchan while he was sleeping in his camp. His tomb is situated in Mash-had.

ਨਾਦਿਰਸ਼ਾਹੀ [nadirṣahi] *n* barbarity like that of Nadir Shah; plundering; coercion; atrocity; tyranny as committed by Nadir Shah. See ਨਾਦਿਰਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਨਾਦਿਰ ਸੀਯਰ [nadir siyar] *A* نادر سیر *adj* having queer temperament; having strange habits.

ਨਾਦੀ [nadi] *Skt* नादिन् *adj* producing sound. 2 *n* disciple; whose relation with the mentor as a son develops through the former's teachings. "nadi bedi sabdi moni jam ke patē līkhara." —*soṛ kabir*. 'disciple, teacher, religious debater and the taciturn all are registered with Yam.' 3 one who performs hymn singing; musician. 4 *A* assembly, gathering.

ਨਾਦੀ [nādi] *Skt n* dignity, prosperity. 2 worship of the deity at the beginning of a play, praise sung before commencement of a play, which pleases the gods, that is why it has been named (nādi). Bharatmuni, a musicologist, has

¹Some writers have written that one and a half lac people were killed, but it is an exaggeration.

²From this event the term 'Nadir Shahi katalam' (massacre) has originated.

composed ten stanzas in praise of the deity.
3 pleasure, happiness.

ਨਾਦੀਆ [nadia] *Sk* ਨੰਦਿ *n* bull used by Shiv as conveyance. See ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ.

ਨਾਦੀ ਬਿੰਦੀ [nadi bīdi], ਨਾਦੀ ਬੇਦੀ [nadi bedi] disciple and progeny. See ਨਾਦੀ and ਬਿੰਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਨਾਦੀਮੁਖ [nādimukh] *Sk* *n* according to the Hindu scriptures an act of devotion performed for prosperity, also called Vriddhi Shradh. It is performed at the time of birth, marriage, or inauguration of a new house.¹ 2 a devotional feast given to Brahmans for the happiness of progeny. Bhai Santokh Singh has called this ceremony Nandimukh. – “nādimukhā śraddh kervayo. vedan vidhi jimi vipr batayo.” –NP. 3 a lid for a well.

ਨਾਦੋੜ [nader] See ਅਥਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਨਾਦੋੜ [nadon], ਨਾਦੋਨ [nadon] old capital of Katoch Rajputs in district Kangra, tehsil Hamirpur, under police station Jwalaji. It is 20 miles away from Kangra to the south-east and situated on the bank of river Vipash (Bias). A shrine dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh is situated to the west of this town near Vipash; the priest is a Sikh. Sixty rupees per annum are offered by Nabha State for the maintenance of the shrine. Six peepul trees standing from the time of the Guru are still in the premises of the shrine.

It has been described in the ninth chapter of Vichitar Natak that the tribute was not paid by the hill chiefs. So Aurangzeb sent his military commander Mian Khan towards the their states. Mian Khem himself went towards Jammu and sent his nephew Alaf Khan towards Nadaun; this is why Bhim Chand, raja of Kahlur, asked Guru Gobind Singh for help. The battle of Nadaun was fought towards the

end of Sammat 1747 in which Alaf Khan fled away after suffering a defeat.

ਨਾਧਾ [nadha] See ਨੱਧ.

ਨਾਨ [nan] *Sk* ਨਾਨ *n* bath. “tirath nan dāya dām dan.” –*akal*. 2 less, inferior, low, mean. “kīa hām kīrām nan nīk kīre.” –*dhana m* 4. 3 See ਨਨ੍ਹਾ. 4 *P* ਨਾਨ or nan.

ਨਾਨਕ [nanak] the name of the Lord Guru Nanak, interpreted by the scholars as one who is without diversity (non dual). Bhai Santokh has explained in Guru Nanak Prakash—

prak jo nēkar na puman abhīdhan jan
tahū te ākar le ānak pun tin he,
dusre nēkar te nīkarkē ākar ik
bhāyo “ān āk” car vārān su kin he,
āk nam dukkh ko vidit he jagat mādhy
jahī nār nāhī dukkh sādā sukh lin he,
eso ih nanak ke nam ko ārath cin
sāccid ānād nīr bhāgāt ādhin he.²

See ਨਾਨਕਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 2 nine manifestations of Guru Nanak Dev – from the second to the tenth Master – who are also known as Nanak. 3 *adj* pertaining to maternal grandfather; of maternal grandfather. 4 *n* family of maternal grandfather. “nanak dadak nau nā koi.” –BG.

ਨਾਨਕਸਰ [nanaksar] a pond which was got dug by Rai Bular at Nanakiana and was dedicated to Guru Nanak. The sixth Master did stay here when he visited Nanakiana. 2 a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev to the north-west of the houses of Digga village in district Gujarat tehsil Kharian. A pond exists in the vicinity of the shrine. The building of the shrine is small in size; seven kanals of land is owned by the holy place. The priest is a Sikh belonging to the Udasi sect. It is situated at a distance of three/ fourth of a mile from Digga railway station.

ॐ (सुखं) तद्विरुद्धम् अकं (दुःखं). न अकं विद्यते यस्य सोऽनकः
नाऽपरः पुनोऽन्वासी अनक इति नानकः

“कन्या पुत्र विवाहेषु प्रवेशे नव वेश्मनः...

नान्दीमुखं पितृगणं पूजयेत् प्रयतो गृही.” –*śraddhatv*.

3 A holy place relating to Guru Nanak at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the south of Harappa village in district Montgomery, under police station Harappa. An elegant shrine has been built at this place. A number of residential houses also exist near the shrine. Ten ghumaons of land is owned by the gurdwara. A congregation alongwith fair is held on the first three days of Chetar. Priests are Sikhs. The place is three and a half miles away to the west from Harappa railway station.

4 There is a village named Sahowal, in district and tehsil Sialkot under police station Sambharial, three miles away to the south-west from railway station Ugoki. A shrine relating to Guru Nanak Dev is situated at a distance of two furlongs to the south of this village. The true Master came here from Sialkot and stayed at this place for seven days. At that time a pond spreading over twenty-five ghumaons existed here. This shrine has also been built in the pond; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. No fief or land has been offered to the shrine.

5 There is a village and railway station Verka in district and tehsil Amritsar. A shrine relating to Guru Nanak Dev is situated near this village in the western direction. The Guru stayed at this place while going from Nankiana to Batala. A small pond has been built on the eastern side of the shrine. The building of this holy place is very elegant. It has been got built by Bhai Waryam Singh with the help of Sikh devotees. People of the village show great reverence for the sacred place. Hymn-singing is performed daily. Only five vighas of land is owned by the gurdwara.

6 There is a village named Ha'impur in district Jalandhar tehsil Nawan Shahar

under police station Banga. This village is five miles away from railway station Behram to the south. A shrine relating to Guru Har Rai stands to the north of this village at a distance of about two furlongs. The Guru camped at this place for a few days during his journey from Kartarpur to Kiratpur. The bo trees and margosa trees with which horses of the true Master were tethered, still exist there. An elegant building has been constructed, which was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The priest is a Sikh. A congregation alongwith fair is held on Vaisakhi day. A beautiful pond is situated to the east near the shrine. No land as fief has been offered for the maintenance of this shrine. It has only a compound in four ghumaons. It is believed that Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place.

7 There is a village named Takhtupura in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga, under police station Nihal Singh Wala. The village is 17 miles away to the south from railway station Moga. To the east of this village is a holy place known as Nanaksar. Three shrines stand at this place: -

(a) When Guru Nanak Dev visited this place, yogis, Gopichand and Bharthari, came and met the Guru. An inn dedicated to them is situated near the shrine, where ascetics reside. A pond is to the south of the shrine, was only an unlined tank at the time of the Guru.

(b) A place relating to Guru Hargobind to the west of the shrine dedicated to the first Master is there on which only a raised platform is built.

(c) Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on his way to Kangar. Along with his horse the Guru took bath in the holy pond of Nanaksar. A lofty shrine has been built. Residential houses are

also there, near this place. The priest is a Sikh. congregations are held on the festivals of Lohri and Vaisakhi. Eighty ghumaons of land has been donated to the shrine since the time of the Sikh empire.

ਨਾਨਕਸ਼ਾਹੀ [nanəkṣahi] a disciple of Guru Nanak. 2 in 1765 AD chief of the Sikhs, Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and others issued a coin of one rupee stamped with the name of Guru Nanak which was struck by the chief. This coin was continued by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in somewhat changed form.¹ See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [nanək cādrodāy] See ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

ਨਾਨਕਚੰਪਾ [nanəkchāpa] an evergreen tree having height upto seventy feet, which produces fragrant flowers, *L. pterospermum acerifolium*.

ਨਾਨਕਛੱਕ [nanəkchakk] See ਛੱਕ.

ਨਾਨਕਥੇਰਾ [nanəkjhera] See ਥਿਰਾ.

ਨਾਨਕਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [nanəkdev satiguru] Mentor of Sikh religion, destroyer of darkness and ignorance, source of light like the sun, master of the world, Guru Nanak was born to mother Tripta in the house of Bedi Kalu Chand at Rai Bhoi di Talwandi (now famous as Nanakiana Sahib)² on the third day of bright half of Vaisakh (20 Vaisakh) Sammat 1526 (April

¹Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued Nanak Shahi coin on his behalf in 1800 AD for the first time.

²In the biography written by Bhai Bala, and in Guru Nanak Prakash, the date of birth has been recorded as fifteenth day of bright half of Kattak; in all other old manuscripts it is third day of bright half of Vaisakh. Bhai Mani Singh also agrees with third day of bright half of Vaisakh. An old biography has been preserved in the house of Lala Thakur Das in village Balakot district Hazara, which was written on Jeth 3rd, Sammat 1600. According to this the true master was borne on the fifth day of bright half of Vaisakh in Sammat 1526.

15th, 1469).

He was sent to Gopal Pandit for learning Hindi in Sammat 1532, to Brij Lal Pandit for Sanskrit in Sammat 1535 and to Maulvi Kutbudin for Persian in 1539, but he, with his spiritual power, made all the three teachers his disciples and explained to them that without knowing the essence of education, a learned man is no less than a fool. That very year, according to a practice among Khatris, Kalu arranged for him to wear the brahmical thread from Pandit Hardyal, a family priest. When the priest, initiating him, tried to put the sacred thread around his neck, the Guru refused to wear it. Considering it to be the bond of caste system, he uttered the hymns "dāia kapah sātikh sut" etc contained in Var Asa.

The Guru always remained absorbed in meditating upon the Creator and took no interest in worldly affairs. But Baba Kalu was keen to get him engaged in the family business. Once he gave Nanak some money and sent him to strike a bargain. On the way, some scholarly ascetics met him. They were hungry for many days, and he gave all his money to provide them food items. When he returned, his father chided him severely. Rai Bular chieftain of Talwandi who had firm belief that Nanak Dev was a fully enlightened saint, was perturbed to notice this situation. He advised that Guru Nanak Dev be sent to his sister Bibi Nanki at Sultanpur so that his calmness might not be disturbed. Jai Ram, husband of Bibi Nanki came and took Guru Nanak along with him to Sultanpur in Sammat 1542, where he was prevailed upon to take up the charge of Daulat Khan Lodi's provision-store.

Guru Nanak was married to Sulakhni, daughter of Mul Chand on Jeth 24th, Sammat

1544, who gave birth to Baba Sri Chand and Lakhami Das.

The holy Master was convinced that the world could not be fully benefitted by his sitting at home preaching religion to the people. So leaving the store of provisions in Sammat 1554, he set out on a long journey to shower the nectar of the divine Name on the humanity burning in the fire of disunity, jealousy and enmity. By staying at Emnabad in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter, and by taking food from him he challenged the superstition of untouchability. At Haridwar he proved that offering of water to the ancestors was a humbug. Preaching religion at cities like Delhi, Kashi etc he reached Gaya, where the Guru rejected the practice of oblation to the deceased ancestors. At Jagannath, he preached meditation on the Divine.

He went on his second travel to the South in Sammat 1567. He preached the same gospel at many places like Arbudgiri (Kohabu) Setuband, Rameshvar, Sinhaldeep etc.

He left for his third journey in Sammat 1571 and preached how unique it was to keep he Creator always in mind at Sarmaur, Garhwal, Hemkunt, Gorakhpur, Sikkim, Bhutan etc.

The fourth journey he made in Sammat 1575 was in the western direction. He reached Mecca via Balochistan. He refuted the practice of adoring the Creator by turning one's face in a specific direction. Visiting Rome, Bagdad and Iran, preaching the true Name in Kandhar and Kabul, he humbled the pride of Vali Kandhari at Hasan Abdal.

In Sammat 1579, he settled at Kartarpur (which was founded by him in Sammat 1561) and started distributing alms and food daily to all people, along with imparting the value of spiritual knowledge and devotion.

In this very year Guru's parents died at

Kartarpur. To prove that only the competent deserve to hold the office of the Guru, he bestowed Guruship on Angad Dev and merged the light of his soul into that of the Creator on Assu 23rd (10th day of bright half) Sammat 1596 (September 22nd, 1539). A dispute arose between the Hindus and Muslims on the issue of performing his final rites because they all considered him as their own lord. Dividing among themselves the sheet of cloth covering of Guru Nanak, the Muslims buried it while the Hindus cremated it. This sacred place dedicated to Guru Nanak is known as "Dera Baba Nanak". The total lifespan of Guru Nanak was 70 years, 4 months and 3 days.

"tin kau kia updesie jini guru nanak deu?"
-var majh m 2.

"harakh anāt sog nahi thia. so gharu guri nanak kau dia."-gau m 5.

"guru nanak jakau bharia dila. so jenu hoa sada nihala."-asa m 5.

"nanak jin kau satigur milia tin ka lekha nibria."-asa m 5.

"guru nanak jini sunia pekhia se phiri garbhasi na paria re."-sor m 5.

"bhagatibhedar guri nanak kau saupe, phiri lekha muli na laria."-sor m 5.

"jo jo sarani pario guru nanak abhedan sukh pae."-bila m 5.

"cari baren cari asram he, koi mile guru nanak so api tare, kul sagal taradho."-kan partal m 4.

"hari guru nanak jini parsiya si janam maran dūhathe rahio."-savye sri mukhvak m 5.

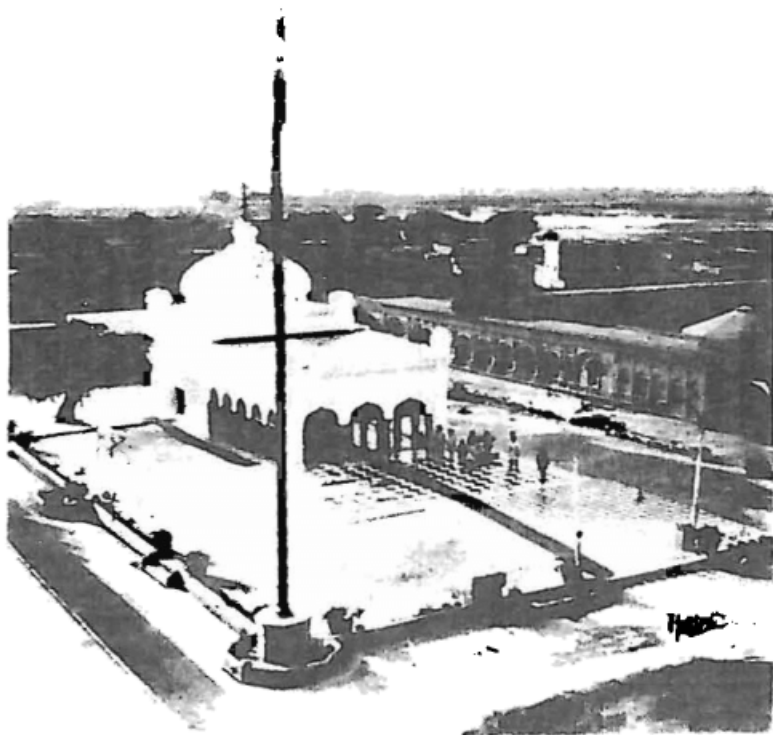
ਨਾਨਕਪਿਆਉ [nanakpiāu] See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਨਾਨਕਪੋਤ੍ਰਾ [nanakpotra] boy belonging to Bedi lineage. 2 a saint belonging to Udasi sect.

ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ [nanakpāthi] follower of Guru Nanak; disciple of the Guru; a Sikh.



PICTURES OF NANAK PANTHIS



BIRTH PLACE OF NANKIANA SAHIB AND ITS DARSHANI DARVAZA (darshani darvaza)

"nanəkpāthi jin ko nam,
vahguru jāp rəhit əkam,
so yəm ko nəhī dekhanpēhē,
sukh sō gəti prapət tin hvēhē."—NP.

Though there are so many sects of the followers of Guru Nanak, but the main ones are only three: Udasi, Sahajdhari and the Sikhs (in which Nihangs, Nirmalas and Kukas etc. all are included). A picture of Nanak Panthies is given here for the knowledge of readers.

ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [nanəkpṛakaṣ] versified history of Guru Nanak written by Bhai Santokh Singh, which is divided into two parts, and contains 130 chapters. The poet completed it in Sammat 1880 while living at Buria. As stated below –

"tīh tir buria nāgər ɪk
kəvi nīket ləkhīye tēhā,
kər grēth sēmapəti ko bhālē
guruyəṣ jis mēhi suṭh mēha.
ek āk əru əṣṭ kər
bāhur əṣṭ pər sun,
katak purnāma bīkhe
bhayo grēth bin un."—NP.

See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਾਨਕਬਾਰਾ [nanəkbara] See ਸੇਹਵਾਨ.

ਨਾਨਕਮਤਾ [nanəkməta] This shrine is situated in U.P. district Nainital tehsil Satarganj, fifteen miles away from Pilibhit to the north-west and at a distance of ten miles from railway station Khatia to the west. Earlier it was known as Gorakhmata because ascetics of the Gorakh Panth sect lived there, but since Guru Nanak won over the disciples of Gorakhnath like Jhangarnath and Bhangarnath in discussion, and spiritually enlightened them, it is known as Nanakmata; this place, including the forest, is under the supervision of the Udasi saints.

¹Sammat 1880, fifteenth day of bright half in the month of Katak.

The sixth Master also visited this place to help Almast, an Udasi saint. There is a peepul tree which was planted by the Guru and a well got dug by him. A fief of rupees five thousand per annum has been donated to the holy place, and the priest is an Udasi saint belonging to the branch of Almast Ji.

ਨਾਨਕਾਨਾ [nankana] See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਣਾ.

ਨਾਨਕਿ [nanəki] Guru Nanak Dev. "səcu namu kərtaru su dīṭ nanəki sāgrəhiəu."—səveye m 3 ke.

ਨਾਨਕਿਆਣਾ [nankiana], ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ [nankiana] ਨਾਨਕ Guru Nanak's, ਅਯਨ (home); birthplace of Guru Nanak in district Shekhupura (now in Pakistan) at a distance of forty-eight miles to the west of Lahore, which was earlier known as Raipur; but later it came to be known as Talwandi Rai Bhoi. Now Nankiana is a station of North Western railway. Guru Nanak Dev was born in this holy village in Sammat 1526. An elegant shrine known as 'Janam Asthan' stands at this place. There are beautiful residential houses beside the shrine. Land measuring eighteen thousand acres is the property of the shrine and a fief amounting to rupees nine thousand, eight hundred ninety-two per annum has been granted to the shrine. The annual income from the offerings is nearly twenty thousand rupees. Earlier the priests of this holy place were members of Udasi sect. Since 1921 religious affairs of the shrine are managed by the Sikhs themselves. Religious fairs are held on the day of full moon in Kattak and on Nimani.

Besides Janam Asthan there are several other shrines also:

(a) Kiara Sahib – close to the village and to the east, a place related with the Guru where he turned the crop into a flourishing one after it was grazed by his cattle. The shrine owns forty-five squares of land..

(b) Tambu Sahib – To the north of the village, there is a shrine in memory of the Guru where he, along with Bhai Bala sat under a wild tree (*salvadora indica*) returning home after striking a True Bargain. An elegant building of the shrine with a dome is under construction. It is being got built by a devoted Sikh.

(c) Patti Sahib – a shrine in memory of the Guru. It is within the village near the shrine named Bal Leela. Here the Guru gave a sermon to the teacher to whom he was sent as a pupil but made him his disciple. Asa Patti Bani was uttered by the Guru at this place. The priests are Sikhs.

(d) Bal Leela – within the built up area of Nankiana Sahib, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev where the Guru used to play during his childhood. A pond which was got dug by Rai Bular and dedicated to Guru Nanak lies to the east of the gurdwara. The priests are Sikhs. Land measuring 120 squares is owned by the shrine and a fief amounting to rupees thirty-one per annum has been donated to this holy place.

(e) Maal Ji Sahib – In Nankiana Sahib itself is a place relating to the Guru where he used to graze cattle, and where the shadow of the wild tree did not move away from his face, just as on this very place a snake once provided shade with its hood to protect him from the sun. This shrine has been built in the open fields. 180 squares of land are owned by the shrine and a fief of rupees fifty per annum has been donated to this holy place. The building of the shrine is magnificent. The wild tree under which the Guru slept still exists here.

(f) Holy places in memory of Guru Arjan and Guru Hargobind: The fifth Master came on a pilgrimage to the sacred places related with the first Guru and Guru Hargobind. While returning

from Kashmir, he visited this place on the eleventh day of bright half in the month of Jeth. Devotees have arranged for a fair permanently on this day. Thirteen ghumaons of freehold land is the property of the shrine. The wild tree under which the Guru rested, still exists here. The Sikhs perform the duty of priests.

2 a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev near Sangrur, which is one mile away from village Mungwal to the north-west. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for fifteen days. Guru Hargobind also visited this sacred place. An elegant shrine has been built by maharaja Ragbir Singh of Jind state. A pond lies near the shrine. A village has been donated to the shrine by the Jind state. Sixteen rupees from Jind state and twelve and a half rupees from Nabha state are fixed for the shrine. The duty of the priest is performed by a Sikh. This holy place is situated on the old Nabha Road at a distance of two miles to the north-east from railway station Sangrur.

3 a shrine related with Guru Nanak Dev on the outskirts and to the south-east of Deepalpur, a city in Montgomery district. The Guru camped here under a dried peepul tree and it became lush, and near this place, he cured a leper named Noori (Nauranga) from whose body blood and pus were oozing. A small shrine has been built on this place. A separate room is used as sanctum-sanctorum. Land measuring twenty-five ghumaons has been donated to the shrine in village Mancharia by Kambo Sikhs and one ghumaon is at this place. The priest is Hari Singh Bedi. A fair is held here on the day of full moon.

In this city, a cot bestowed by Guru Har Rai is kept in the house of Bhai Hazoor Singh Sahajdhari, a descendant of Bhai Nathu Ram. Its measurement is quarter to six feet by three

feet by one and a quarter foot. It is knitted with red and white cotton yarn. Its bars are made of black wood and legs are multicoloured. There is one, very old almirah with an engraving of a creeper. It is said that this almirah with a copy of Guru Granth Sahib was presented by Guru Gobind Singh to Bhai Nathu. The almirah is intact here but the copy of Guru Granth Sahib is missing. This place is on the metalled road at a distance of sixteen miles to the south-east from railway station Ukara.

ਨਾਨਕੀ [nanki] See **ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ**. 2 See **ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ**. 3 daughter of Sardar Sham Singh, noble of Atari, to whom Kanwar Naunihal Singh grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was married with great pomp and show in 1837. Nanki died in November 1856. See **ਅਟਾਰੀ** and **ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ**.

ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ [nanki bibi] Elder sister of Guru Nanak Dev, she was born in Sammat 1521 and was married to Divan Jai Ram of Sultanpur in Sammat 1532. She was the first follower of Guru Nanak.

ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ [nanki mata] Born to Hardei daughter of Hari Chand Lamb of Bakala, who was married to Guru Hargobind at Amritsar on Vaisakh 8, Sammat 1670, she gave birth to Guru Tegbahadur. She left her mortal frame in Sammat 1735.

ਨਾਨਕੇ [nanke] relatives belonging to the family of the maternal grandfather. 2 town and house of the maternal grandfather.

ਨਾਨਕੁ [nanatv], **ਨਾਨਕੁ** [nanatv] *Skt* ਨਾਨਕੁ *n* diversity, difference, variance. "so nanatv pər phurən kərə nē. ... jīh nantvə prətitī kərai."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਨਕਿ [nan-nik] *adj* tiny, very small, smallest. "kīa hām kīrām nan-nik."—*dhāna m 4*.

ਨਾਨਕਾਈ [nanbai] *P* نانکائی *n* baker, maker of a naan.

ਨਾਨਾ [nana] *n* father of one's mother. 2 *adj* See **ਨਨ੍ਹਾ** and **ਨਾਨ੍ਹਾ**. "hām nane nic, tume bəd sahrīb."—*sar ə m 5*. 3 *part no*, not. "nana kərət nē chutīe vīṇu guṇ jāmpurī jāhī."—*oākar*. 'Non-believers will not be liberated.' 4 *Skt adj* many, various. "nana rup jīu suāgi dīkhavē."—*sukhmāni*. "nana prakar jīnī jəg kīo."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 5 adopted son of Baji Rao Peshwa II whose popular name was Nana (Nana Sahib); his real name was Janardan Bhanu Ji. He was also known as Dhundhupant. He lived at Bithur ten miles away from Kanpur. After the death of Baji Rao on January 28th, 1853, he was not granted pension by the British. Due to this, he became their enemy, and in the mutiny of 1857 joined hands with the mutineers and caused the death of many English men, women and children. Along with the mutineers, he fought battles against the British at many places. Great efforts were made to arrest the Nana but he could not be captured. It is believed that he might have died in the jungles of Nepal.

ਨਾਨਾਸਾਹਿਬ [nanasahib] See **ਨਾਨਾ** 5.

ਨਾਨਾਤੁ [nanatv] See **ਨਾਨਕੁ**.

ਨਾਨੀ [nani] *n* mother of one's mother, maternal grandmother. "phuphi nani masiā."—*maru ə m 1*. 2 *adj* small. See **ਨਾਨੀ**.

ਨਾਨੂ [nanu] a renowned Pandit who after being defeated in the discourse at Kurukshetar became disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a highly devoted disciple of Guru Arjan, belonging to Ohri subcaste.

ਨਾਨੂਮੱਲ [nanumall] a merchant of Aggarwal subcaste, who belonged to Sunam. He remained minister of raja Sahib Singh, of Patiala, for a long time. He died on the 10th day of dark half of Kattak in Sammat 1848.

ਨਾਨੇਹਾਲਾ [nanehala] *n* house of maternal

grandfather; family of maternal grandfather.
ਨਾਨੋ [nano] a spiritually enlightened Sikh of Guru Arjan, who belonged to Latkan caste. He showed great valour while remaining in the service of Guru Hargobind. 2 *P* ਜੁਲੁ lullaby, cradle song.

ਨਾਨ੍ਹਾ [nanha] *adj* less, small, petty, mean, tiny. "mukəṭi duara əṭi nika nanha hoṛ su jai." -*guj var 1 m 3*. "hukme nanha vəḍa thive." -*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 See ਨਾਨਾ 4.

ਨਾਨ੍ਹੀ [nanhi] *adj* little, small. "nanhi si būd pavənu pəṭi khove." -*məla ə m 1*.

ਨਾਪ [nap] *n* measurement; figures relating to length, breadth, height, depth etc of an object.

ਨਾਪਨਾ [napna] *v* measure.

ਨਾਪਾ [napa] See ਨਾਫਾ.

ਨਾਪਾਕ [napak], ਨਾਪਾਕੁ [napaku] *P* ਜੁਲੁ *adj* unholy, defiled. 2 dirty. "tu napaku, paku nahi sujhiā." -*prəbha kəbir*. "sulhi hoṛ mua napaku." -*bīla m 5*.

ਨਾਪਾਯਦਾਰ [napaydar] *P* ਜੁਲੁ *adj* not having sound legs, not lasting, perishable. 2 transient, short-lived.

ਨਾਪਿਤ [napit], ਨਾਪਿਤੀ [napiti] *Skt n* barber; wife of a barber.

ਨਾਪੇ [nape] measures. See ਨਾਪਨਾ. 2 smear. "səṭdhuṛi nīṭ nape." -*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਨਾਫ [naf] *P* ਜੁਲੁ *n* navel, umbilicus.

ਨਾਫਾ [nafəh], ਨਾਫਾ [nafa] *P* ਜੁਲੁ *n* umbilicus of a deer, small pouch of the navel of a muskdeer in which musk grows.

ਨਾਫਿਰ [naphir] See ਨਾਫਿਰੀ. "mūṛidāg jhal naphir." -*ramav*.

ਨਾਬਾਬ [nabab] See ਨਾਬਾਬ.

ਨਾਬਾਲਿਕ [nabalik] *P* ਜੁਲੁ *adj* minor, not having turned a major.

ਨਾਬਿਰ [nabir] *adj* disobedient, recusant. 2 opponent.

ਨਾਬੀਨਾ [nabina] *P* ਜੁਲੁ *n* without eyesight; blind.

ਨਾਬੁਦ [nabud] *P* ਜੁਲੁ *adj* non-living, destroyed;

ruined.

ਨਾਭ [nabh] *Skt* ਨਾਭ *n* hub of a wheel in which spokes are fixed and which has an axle at its centre. See ਨਾਭਿ.

ਨਾਭਾ [nabha] Nabha state is the main branch of the Phulkian misl, one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs. The Nabha dynasty originated with Gurdit Singh, elder son of Baba Phul's elder son chaudhary Tilok Singh. Therefore Nabha is also called House of Chaudhary.

With the might of his arms, chaudhary Gurdit Singh got possession of many areas and founded many villages and established royal splendour all around. Surtia Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, died in 1752 before his father. Therefore after the death of Gurdit Singh in 1754 AD, his grandson Hameer Singh (son of Surti Singh) became the master of the kingdom.

Hameer Singh

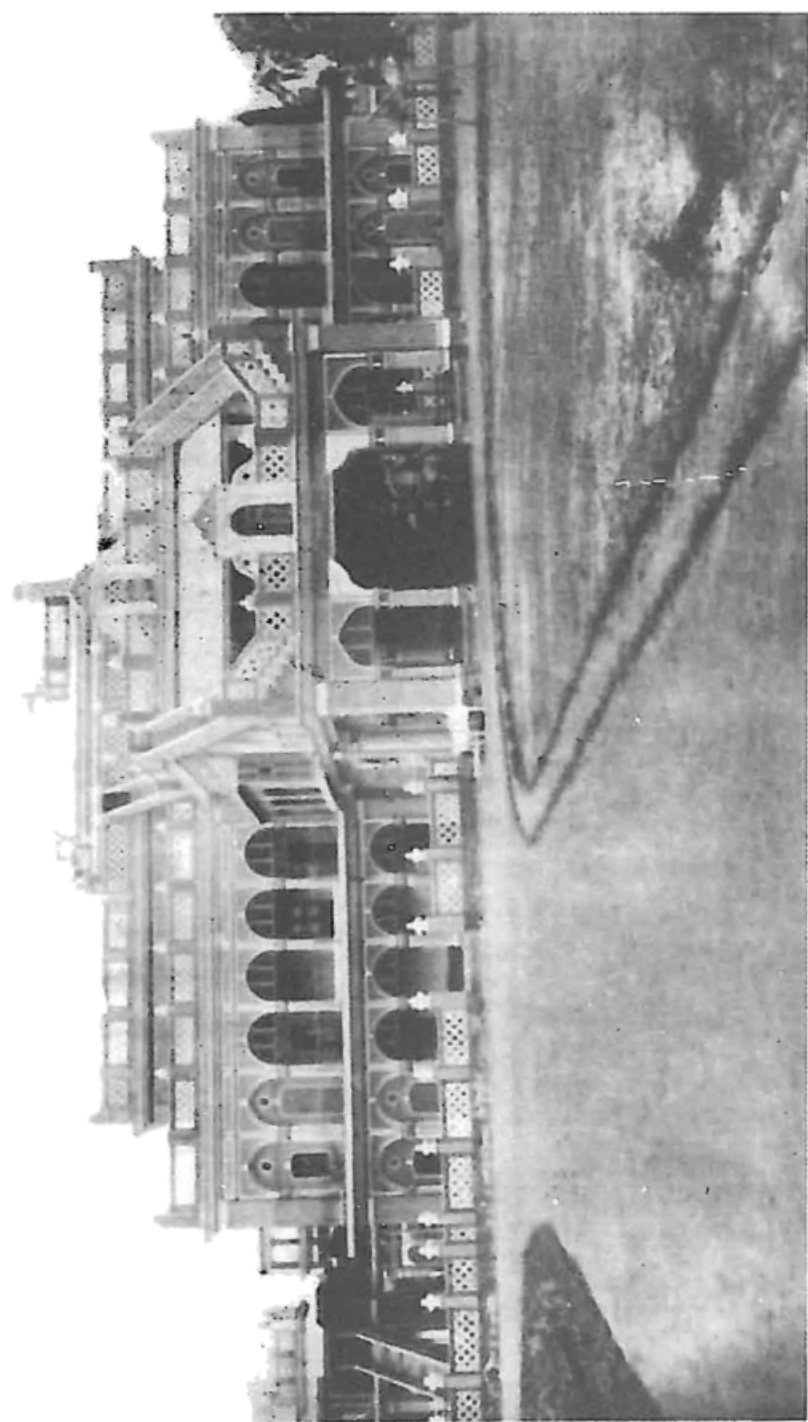
The great raja Hameer Singh governed the kingdom of his grandfather properly and annexed many more areas. He founded the Nabha city in Kattak month, Sammat 1813 (1755 AD) which is thirty-two miles away from Rajpura and sixteen miles away from Patiala to the west.

Joining hands with his kin and nobles of other states in 1763 AD, the brave Hameer Singh triumphed over Zain Khan, governor of Sirhind, and annexed the area of Amloh into his state, and issued coins stamped in his name. In 1776 AD, he conquered Rori subdivision.

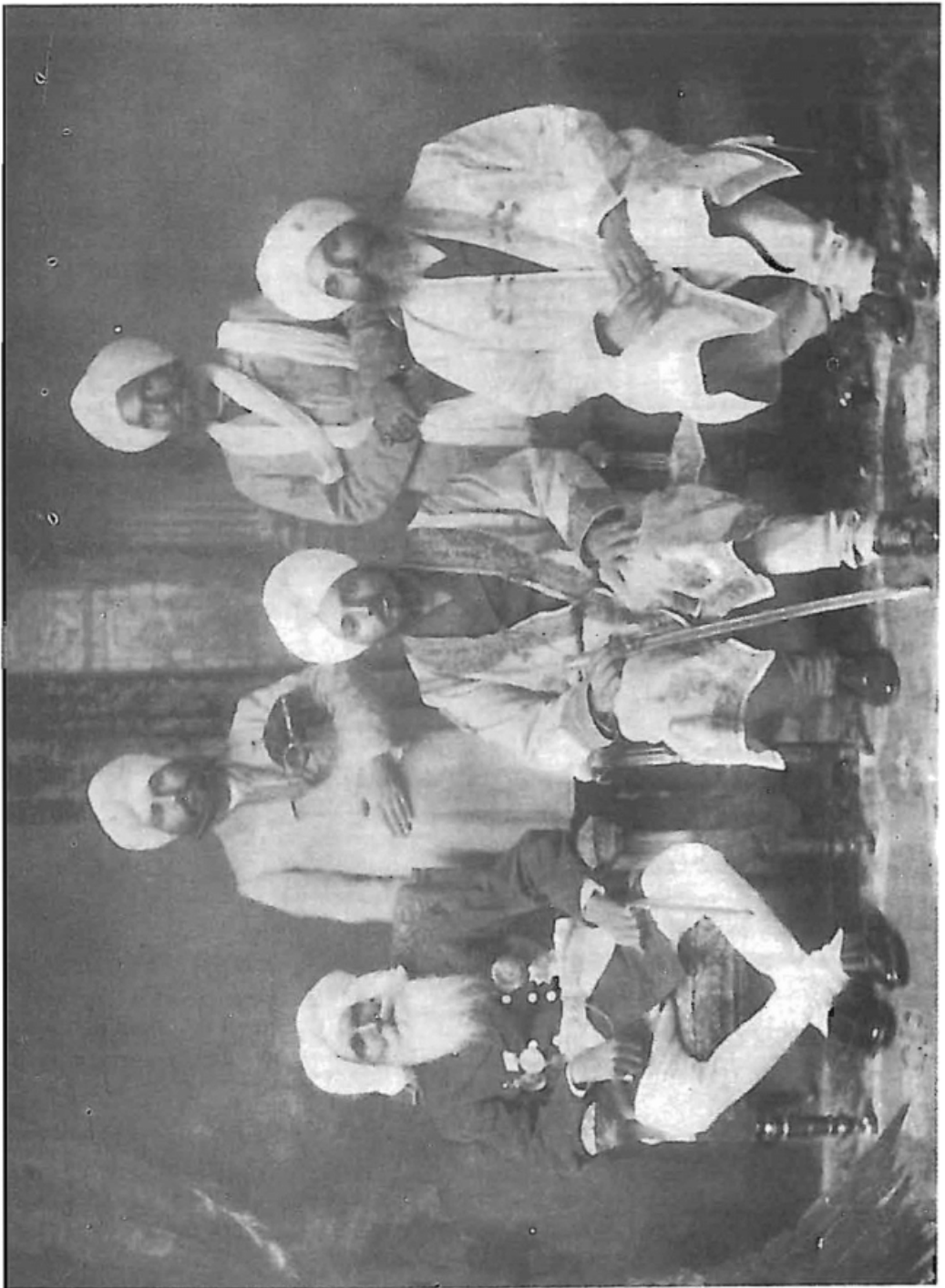
Raja Hameer Singh died in 1783 AD at Nabha. His memorial is situated near the eastern side of the fort.

Raja Jaswant Singh

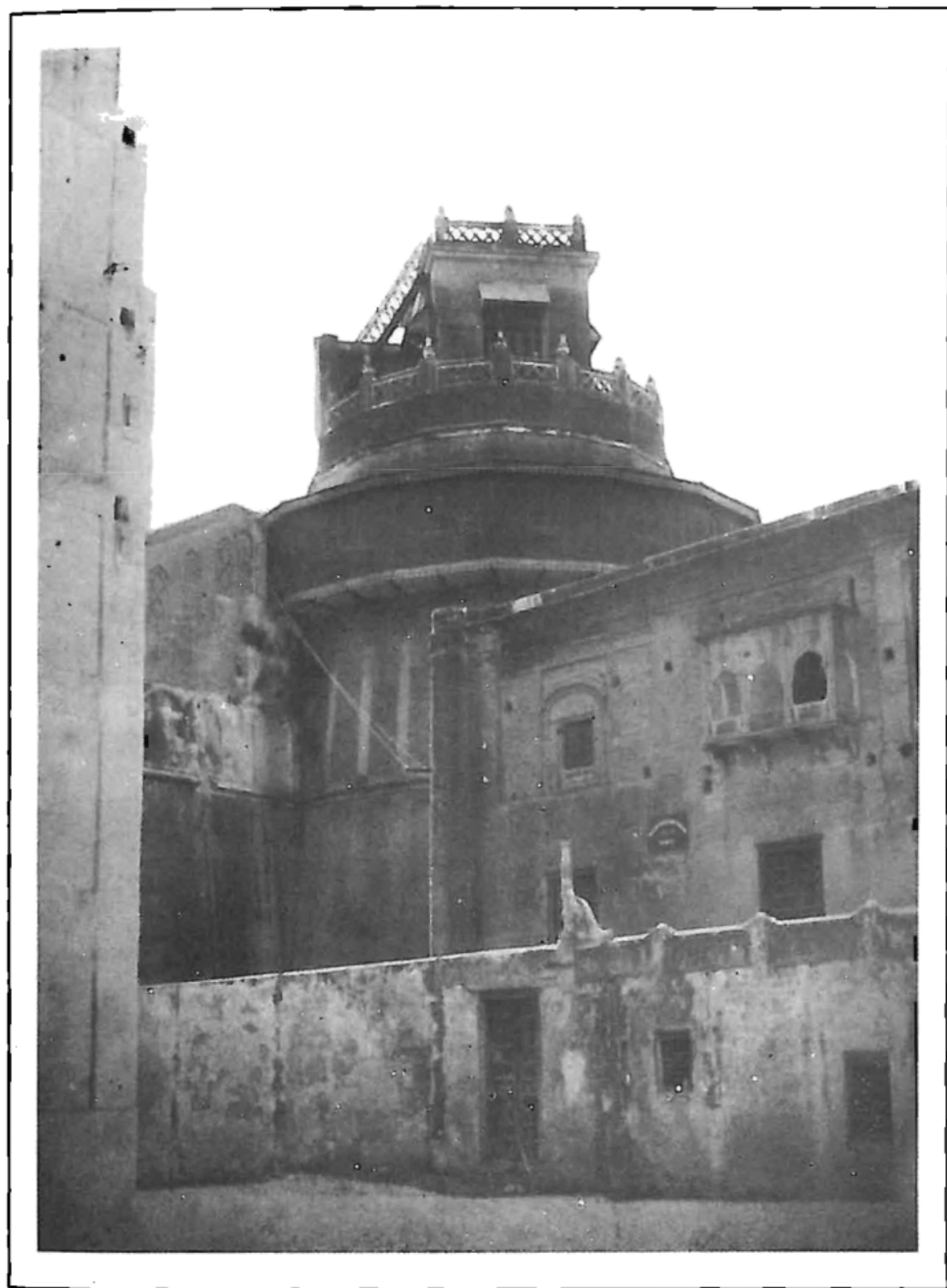
Prince Jaswant Singh, son of raja Hameer Singh was born in 1775 AD at Badbar village to rani Raj Kaur, daughter of Sujjan Singh Manshahia. After the death of his father in



HIRA MAHAL NABHA



MAHARAJA SIR HIRA SINGH AND RIPUDAMAN SINGH. RULER OF NABHA



GURDWARA SAROPA SAHIB



MAHARAJA PRATAP SINGH MALVENDAR BAHADUR, RULER OF NABHA

1783 AD, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha state at the age of eight years. The affairs of the state were managed excellently by Mai Deso (daughter of Sardar Makhan Singh chief of Rori), widow of raja Hameer Singh and stepmother of raja Jaswant Singh. She also made proper arrangement for the education of raja Jaswant Singh.

After the death of Mai Deso in 1790 AD, raja Jaswant Singh took the reins of government in his own hands, and with the advice of intelligent ministers he ruled the state efficiently.

Raja Jaswant Singh was very farsighted; he was a protector of his subjects, devotee of religion and patron of scholars. All the British officers who came into his contact admired him.¹

During the rule of raja Jaswant Singh, Nabha state came under the protection of the British on May 3rd, 1809. Not only did his own subjects but also people belonging to neighbouring states have a great regard for him.

He died on May 22nd, 1840 at the age of sixty-six years.² A beautiful marble memorial

¹Sir David Ochterlony had formed a high opinion of the Raja's abilities; writing to the Government, he observed: "Jaswant Singh is one of the principal Sirdars under our protection, and by far superior in manner, management, and understanding to any of them I have yet seen." (The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 386)

²Lord Griffen writes about raja Jaswant Singh in Rajgan Punjab :-

The late Raja had been a faithful ally of the British Government. In 1804 he refused to assist Holkar against the English; he gave assistance in supplies and carriage during the Ghurkha campaign of 1810, and in that of Bikaner in 1818, and during the northward march of the British army to Kabul in 1838, he advanced a loan of six lakhs of rupees to the Government. (P. 397)

for him has been built in Shyam Bagh.

Raja Devender Singh

Prince Devender Singh son of raja Jaswant Singh was born to queen Har Kaur daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Jodhpuria¹ on Bhaddon 22nd, Sammat 1879 (1822 AD). After the death of his father (Jaswant Singh), he succeeded to the throne of Nabha on 5th October, 1840 at the age of eighteen years.⁴

He was so much influenced by his association with the egocentric and arrogant Pandit Jay Gopal of Kaul that he began to hate the rajas of neighbouring states and fines began to be imposed on officials for their minor lapses, which turned all the people against him.

During the war against rulers of Lahore in 1845, Major Broadfoot agent of Governor General concluded from many factors that raja Devender Singh was a supporter of the Lahore government and not a wellwisher of the British. According to the practice current at that time it was decided that one-fourth of Nabha state should be confiscated⁵, and

³This Jodhpur is situated in Patiala state near Bhatinda.

⁴Ranjit Singh elder son of raja Jaswant Singh and heir-apparent of Nabha died in 1832 while prince Santokh Singh another son of Ranjit Singh had died in 1830. Therefore Devender Singh the youngest son of raja Jaswant Singh succeeded to the throne.

⁵Though Major Broadfoot (having been killed in the war) was not present at the time when decision was taken but his report and notes were fully relied upon.

From the confiscated region, rupees 71224 annually were equally divided between the rajas of Patiala and Faridkot. Rupees 28766 yearly were forfeited by the Government as compensation for the service of cavalry and foot soldier. With efforts made by maharaja Hira Singh, orders for the return of the area worth revenue of twenty-eight thousand were issued, but due to the death of maharaja Hira Singh this could not be finalised.

his eldest son Bharpur Singh be enthroned in his place. Accordingly in 1846 raja Devender Singh was sent to Mathura on pension amounting to rupees fifty thousand per annum. After that he was taken to Lahore on December 8th, 1855 and was kept in the haveli of Maharaja Kharag Singh where he died in November 1865. His body was brought to Nabha and cremated there.

Raja Bharpur Singh

The elder son of raja Devender Singh, ruler of Nabha, was born on 9th day of bright of Assu Sammat 1897 (1840 AD) to queen Man Kaur daughter of sardar Wazir Singh, noble of Rangarh Nangal (district Gurdaspur). After dethroning raja Devender Singh, the British Government put him on the throne in 1847. The administration of the state remained in the hands of rani Chand Kaur, widow of raja Jaswant Singh and her assistants Gurbakhash Singh Manshahia, Fateh Singh Gill and Bahali Mall were appointed members of the council. Raja Bharpur Singh acquired religious education from Sarup Singh, priest of Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, who was a lover of Gurbani and firmly regular in reciting daily the hymns of the Guru:

This handsome raja in made his early years a positive impact on the British Government, nobles of neighbouring states, his officials and the subjects of the state. He could proficiently read and write Persian, English, Punjabi, Hindi and he wrote his decisions in his own hand. He had made such a schedule for himself that affairs of religion and state could be managed and performed well. He always prayed to the Almighty to enable him to discharge his duties properly and provide

comfort to others.¹

During the mutiny of 1857, he earned renown and showed courage and administrative power beyond expectation of his age. By helping the British Government he proved his true friendship.²

¹Raja Bharpur Singh was a remarkable exception to what is unfortunately a very general rule. The excellence of his disposition and his natural intelligence were such as enabled him to resist the deteriorating influences which surrounded him, and he gave promise of being one of the most liberal Princes in Northern India. A taste for learning is rare among the Sikhs, but the Raja was of a studious disposition. He had thoroughly mastered the Indian vernaculars, and studied English three or four hours a day, whenever the duties connected with the administration of his State allowed him leisure. The work of all departments he supervised himself, and a private memorandum, drawn up in English and containing rules for the disposition of his time, was a very remarkable document, showing how earnestly he was resolved to neglect no opportunity for self-improvement, and to govern for the good of his people. It concluded with these words:-

"In conclusion, I invoke a blessing from the Almighty, and from the Darbar Sri Satgur dial, to preserve me steadfast in the discharge of these my duties, and to enable me to pass my life, that, under the Almighty's shadow & protection, I may live to His glory, & be a blessing to others." (The Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 432-33)

²Raja Bharpur Singh turned a major a few months after the breaking out of the mutiny of 1857. At this critical time he acted with the utmost loyalty and intelligence, and his services were as distinguished as those of the other Phulkian Chiefs. xxx

Raja Bharpur Singh was anxious himself to march to Delhi at the head of his troops, as the Raja of Jind had done. This was not allowed. He was very young,

contd...

The Government also honoured him generously with a title and a robe of honour, and gave the territory of Bawal Kanti, and was given the right of death sentence, child adoption, non-interference by British Government into the state administration, which had been sought from the government jointly with the other two Phulkian states.¹

On January 16th, 1860 Lord Canning, the Governor General held a court in Ambala and on behalf of Queen Victoria expressed gratitude to raja Bharpur Singh for his help and friendliness.

Raja Bharpur Singh was an excellent painter and lover of poetry. He engaged poet Gval with due regard and honour and studied many poetic works. Gval has extolled the name of worthy raja in this way:

and such service was more onerous than could be fairly asked from him. A Detachment, however, of his force, about 300 in number, did good service at Delhi under Sardar Didar Singh throughout the siege.

In addition to this, the Raja enlisted many hundred new troops, he furnished supplies and carriage, arrested mutineers marching through his State, and performed every service required of him with the utmost loyalty and good-will. At a time when money was urgently wanted, he advanced to Government a loan of two and a half lakhs of rupees. (The Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 422-23)

¹In addition to these honours, there were conferred upon him those privileges which he, in common with his kinsmen of Patiala and Jind, had asked from Government in their Paper of Requests in 1858 – the power of life and death, the right of adoption, and the promise of non-interference of the British Government in the domestic affairs of the family and the internal management of the state. (The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 424).

kahū te nā kām i tmaṁ² hār kamən me
kəb-hu nā hoy kām jrs ko kalam he,
gyan me nā kām hār i dhyan me nā kām kəb-
hū

dan me nā kām ॐ nā kām dhən dham he,
gval kəv i tej me prətap me nā kām kəyō hū
hukām me nā kām ॐ nā kām i tjam he,
yahī te garib ke n i vaz gurudev ju ne
rakhyo māharaj “bharpurs figh” nam he.
Lord Elgin appointed him a member of
Governor General's Council in September 1863
but before he could go to Calcutta, he died on
November 9th, 1863 after suffering from fever
for a few days.

Raja Bhagwan Singh

Younger son of raja Devender Singh and younger brother of raja Bharpur Singh, he was born to Mai Man Kaur in 1842 AD (thirteenth day of dark half of Maghar 1899). Because raja Bharpur Singh died issueless, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha state on February 17th, 1864. He was very kind hearted and easy going. He was so much influenced by bad companions that he could not find any time to pay attention to the administration of the state. Raja Bhagwan Singh died of tuberculosis on May 31st, 1871 at Nabha.

Maharaja Sir Hira Singh

Elder son of Phul dynastic Sukha Singh, noble of village Badrukhan, he was born to mother Raj Kaur (daughter of Basawa Singh Borhawal) at Badrukhan on Poh 6th, Sammat 1900 (1843 AD). Because the ruler of Nabha state raja Bhagwan Singh was issueless, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha on the 10th day of bright half of bhadon, Sammat 1928 (August 10th, 1871).

The competence with which he ruled the state and provided facilities and comfort to the
²ਇਤਿਮਮ – administration.

subjects, should be exemplary for other rulers. He had boundless love for education and granted many scholarships to students. He provided substantial aid to Macauliffe Sahib for writing a book on Sikh religion and made efforts to set up Khalsa College Amritsar on firm footing.

He got built elegant buildings particularly in the capital and in the region spending lacs of rupees, and used limitless funds to make the army an efficient one.

All the officers of the Government were unanimous in praising Maharaja Hira Singh.¹

Personal expenditure of Maharaja Hira

¹On November 9, 1903 Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India delivered a speech after the royal dinner at Nabha, it speaks for the greatness of the Maharaja –

... There is no chief whose hospitality I receive with keener pleasure or whose health it is a greater satisfaction to me to propose, than His Highness the Raja of Nabha. We recognise in him a ruler devoted to his sovereign, his religion, and his people; the three supreme objects of attachment for a worthy Prince. For 32 years he has presided over the fortune of the Nabha state, and has conducted the administration with equal ability and success; and at Delhi in January last we recalled his chivalrous figure as he rode at the head of his troops. I selected him to represent the Sikh Princes of the Punjab at the coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in England, and it was only illhealth that prevented him from carrying out this mission. Sometimes His Highness talks to me as he was growing old and would like to rest, but I always tell him in reply that he is younger than the Sovereign who bears on his shoulders not the burden of a single state, but the entire British Empire, and I add further that the Raja is indispensable to his people and his state. I hope, therefore that for years to come they may continue to profit by his great experience and by his keen devotion to duty. ...

Singh was very small. He considered the treasury of the state a safe deposit of the people. He daily spared time to do justice and every body could go to his court without any hindrance.

He became father of Bibi Ripudaman Kaur² who was born to queen Paramesher Kaur of Ralla on Magh 7th Sammat 1939 (January 18th, 1883) and his elder son Ripudaman Singh was born to queen Jasmer Kaur on Phagun 22nd, Sammat 1939 (March 4th, 1883).

Maharaja Hira Singh fully helped the Government with army and money in the war against Afghans in 1879-80 and in the war of Tirah in 1897. In 1887 he became entitled to enhanced salutation of 13 guns from 11 guns and in 1898 to 15 guns.

In 1879 title of G.C.S.I. and in 1893 'rajae rajan' (king of the kings) were conferred on him. In 1903 he was made G.C.I.E. and colonel³ of 14 Ferozepur Sikh Battalion (King

²Bibi Ripudaman Kaur was married to maharana Ram Singh ruler of Dhaulpur in 1905, but she could not lead a happy family life because the king died in 1911.

³Since that time he has governed his estate with great energy & ability, while he has given repeated proofs of his unswerving loyalty and friendship to the sovereign power. In 1872, when trouble was raised by the Kukas, he at once despatched a force to quell the disturbance at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, & the Governor-General expressed his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the Nabha troops. Raja Hira Singh also sent a force of two guns, 200 cavalry and 500 infantry for service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80, and these troops did excellent service in the Kurram Valley throughout the first phase of the campaign. In recognition of this the Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred on the Raja in 1879, and in

contd...

George's own). He got the status of hereditary king in a royal court organised at Delhi in 1911.

Maharaja Sir Hira Singh chief of the Bairarh family left this mortal world on Poh 11th, Sammat 1968 (December 25th, 1911).

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh

Ripudaman Singh, elder son of Maharaja Hira Singh, gem of Phul dynasty and ruler of Nabha state, was born to queen Jasmer Kaur daughter of Sardar Anokh Singh of Longowal on Phagun 22nd, Sammat 1939 (March 4th, 1883) at Nabha. The Maharaja made a proper arrangement for his son's education and saw him proficient in all respects.

He was married to Bibi Jagdish Kaur¹ daughter of Sardar Gurdial Singh Mann on Jeth 29th, Sammat 1958. She gave birth to Bibi Amrit Kaur on Assu 23rd, Sammat 1964 (October 8th, 1907) who was married to raja Ravisher Singh ruler of Kalsia on February 16th, 1925.

Prince Ripudaman Singh remained additional member of the Legislative Council of Governor General from 1906 to 1908. In 1910, he made a tour of Europe and was present at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the coronation of H.M. George V on 22nd June, 1911. He was still abroad when Maharaja Hira Singh died.

He succeeded to the throne of Nabha state 1893 he was given the title of Raja-i-Rajgan. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1887 and to 15 guns in 1898. At the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, he was invested with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th Sikhs. - (Chiefs and families of note in the Punjab, by col. C.F. Massy, p. 414).

¹Maharani Jagdish Kaur was born on the 7th day of bright half of Harh, Sammat 1941 (1883 AD) and died on August, 1927.

on Magh 11th, Sammat 1968 (January 24th, 1912). The British Government bestowed a robe of honour on his coronation on December 20th, 1912. When the world War broke out in 1914, he offered the services of his army to the Government, which was not requisitioned at that time, but in 1918 Akal Infantry Regiment was sent to Mesopotamia, which performed excellent duty for six months under the command of Colonel Bachan Singh. The Maharaja contributed lacs of rupees to many funds as help for war effort in 1917-18. In 1919, during the third Afghan war, the army of the state rendered excellent service under the supervision of the English officers.

He was married to Sarojani Devi daughter of Sardar Prem Singh of Raipur on October 10th, 1918. She gave birth to prince Pratap Singh on Assu 5th, Sammat 1976 (September 21st, 1919). Many selfish and immoral persons, who had no love for the Nabha state, and who did not wish the Maharaja well, unfortunately got access to the him on account of which several respectable persons had to endure humiliation, and many trifling disputes arose with the Patiala state. This matter became so much serious that he had to abdicate on Harh 25th, Sammat 1980 (July 9th, 1923). He was directed to live at Dehradun on fixed allowance of rupees three lac per year from the Nabha state, and, in accordance with the wish of the Maharaja a British administrator was appointed to govern the state.²

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh got himself baptized at Abchal Nagar on Magh 25th, Sammat 1983 (February 6th, 1927) and assumed a new name of Gurcharan Singh.

²Major J. Wilson Johnston was appointed administrator. Due to his going to England on leave Mr. C.M.G. Ogilvie deputised for a few months.

The government issued a declaration on February 19th, 1928 that the terms and conditions on which Maharaja Ripudaman Singh (Gurcharan Singh) was allowed to dissociate from the state, had not been carried out, therefore the subsistence was reduced from rupees three lac to one lac twenty thousand and title of Maharaja was forfeited and he was to be kept under the vigil and watch of the Government at Kodaikanal¹ in Madras.

The agent of the Governor General reached Dehradun and delivered a letter to Prince Pratap Singh on February 23rd, 1928, that the Emperor had accepted him as the ruler of Nabha state.

Raja Pratap Singh is living at Dehradun and studying under the supervision of his mother Sarojani Devi.

The area of Nabha state is 968 square miles. According to the census of 1921, its population is 263,394.

The state is at number four in Punjab. In the court of the Viceroy the sitting of Nabha state is after Jind state but the return visit is before the Jind. It is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. The total revenue of the state is rupees 2400000 per annum.

Nabha city has one high school, one middle school for girls. There are six middle schools and twenty-three primary schools in the state. An elegant civil hospital and a military hospital are there in the Nabha city while eight dispensaries are working in the outer region. The strength of Akal infantry is 450, that of police is 415.

¹This pleasant hill spot (Kodaikanal) is in the district of Madras. It is at a height of 7000 feet from sea level. Travellers feel difficulty in going there because the condition of road is not good. This hill is at a distance of 33 miles from the railway station.

The full title of the Maharaja is -- His Highness fərzāde ərəjmād əkidət pərvād dālta fglɪɾʃia bəraɾvəs səmmur² rajae rajgan məharaja prətapɪgh malvədr bahadur.

A gurdwara, named Sirpao, is situated in the western tower of the Nabha fort. Here the following articles relating to the Guru are kept with reverence:

(a) a long robe of Guru Gobind Singh which was bestowed upon Baba Tilok Singh, and Ram Singh along with an edict. Its outer side is made of silken striped cloth 'masru' and the inner side is made of silk.

(b) an edict by the tenth Guru. The original edict is at Patiala, and its copy is kept at Nabha. See the sacred text of the edict in entry of ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

(c) Guru Gobind Singh's turban which was bestowed by him upon Buddhu Shah of Sadhaura after the battle of Bhangani.

(d) a turban with a comb in which combed hair are entangled.

(e) a knife, which is about three and a half inches long with a turban.

(f) with all the three relics, edicts which were given by the Guru to the Buddhu Shah.³ Raja Bharpur Singh had acquired all the four relics (number, c, d, e, f) from the descendants of Buddhu Shah by granting sufficient sustenance for them.

(g) Guru Hargobind's whip. Its handle is made of cane.

(h) Guru Hargobind's broad and straight sword.

(i) Guru Gobind Singh sword which was bestowed by him upon Tilok Singh at Damdama on the occasion of baptizing him in Sammat 1763. The inscription on one side

²Sɪɾ ਤਿਲੋਕਿ, crown, crest, a gem worn on head.

³See ਬੁੱਧਸ਼ਾਹ.

reads: "sri bhagoti ji sēhar guru gobind sīgh patsahi dās." and on the other side: "patsahi dās."

(j) the tenth Guru's sword, which was brought by Maharaja Hira Singh with him from Badrukhan. It bears inscription on it – guru gobindsīgh ke kāmār ki tēlvar hēgi, bādhe deg te, ya teg te." The inscription on the grip is: "guru nanak sērah sīkhhā nū sēhar."

(k) the tenth Guru's sword which he bestowed upon Kalha Rai. Maharaja Jaswant Singh got it through the Governor of Malerkotla. The word 'Genoa' has been engraved on it.

(l) a dagger of Guru Gobind Singh, which he used to wear on his waist in childhood. The inscription on it is:

"sāmāt 1741 sēti sri ākal purakh ji sēhar.
tuhi khārēgdhara tuhi bādhvari.
tuhi tir tēvar kati kētari.
hālēbbi jēnābbi māgarbi tuhi hē.
nīharo jēhā ap thādhi vāhī hē....

(m) two studs of the shield of the tenth Guru, having miniatures of ten incarnations of Vishnu.

(n) tip of the arrow of the tenth Guru. Its historical background is as:— The tenth Guru used to shoot arrows aiming at a silk cotton tree. A few years ago that tree withered away and fell down. Many tips were found from within that tree. One tip was offered by the priest of Keshgarh Sahib to Baba Narain Singh, priest of monastery of Baba Ajapal Singh, which he presented to Maharaja Hira Singh.

(o) a manuscript in which characters have

¹Genoa (or Genova) is a port of Italy. Swords of the best quality were shaped here in old times. When the European traders began to visit India, these swords reached our country. Now the best silken clothes are made at this place.

been inscribed in verse. It contains 300 leaves. According to Bhai Tara Singh, a poet, this manuscript was written by the tenth Guru. Raja Bharpur Singh acquired this manuscript from the poet by paying him a sum of Rs. 2000 and granting a fief of rupees two hundred per annum.

An elegant shrine in memory of Baba Ajapal Singh is situated outside the Lahoran gate Nabha.

2 a village in Patiala state, tehsil Rajpura under police station Lalru four miles away from railway station Ghaggar to the west. Choa Sahib a shrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands in the village at a distance of one furlong to the south. The Guru visited this place while travelling from Paonta to Anandpur Sahib. The shrine is built in the thick forest. The disciple of the Guru who was carrying the revered head of Guru Tegbahadur from Delhi to Anandpur stayed at this place for some time. Land measuring 51 vighas has been donated and rupees twenty-five per annum are fixed by the Patiala state. The attendant is a Sikh.

3 See ਨਾਭਾ ਜੀ.

ਨਾਭਾਗ [nabhag] according to Ramayan, father of raja Aj. See ਰਾਮ 3.

ਨਾਭਾਜੀ [nabhaji], ਨਾਭਾਦਾਸ [nabhadas] author of Bhaktmala and a poet who was born in the family of dums (muslim bards) in Sammat 1600 at Gwalior. His real name was Narayan Das and he was a vaishnav disciple of saint Agar Das. He composed Bhaktmala (string of biographies) in 108 chappay stanzas between Sammat 1642 to 1680, in which names and brief bio-data of well known saints is contained. But from the historical point of view, the book has no importance.² The poetry of

²Persons like Priya Das, Lala ji and Tulsi Ram etc have written annotations on Bhagtmala written by Nabha Ji.

Nabha Ji is like this –

“ṣākar ṣuk sankaḍi kapiḷ narad haṇumana,
viṣvaṣen prahlaḍ bāḷiru¹ bhiṣm jag jana,
arjun dhruv ābriṣ vibhiṣaṇ māhima bhari,
anuragi ākrur sāda uddhav ādhikari,
bhāgvat bhāgat uchiṣṭh ki kirāṭi kēhṛt sujan,
hārīprasad rās sāvad ke bhākt ite pārdhan.”

ਨਾਭਿ [nabhi] *Skt* *n* navel, umbilicus. “nabhi
bāṣat brāhṁe ātu nā jaṇia.”—*var sar m* 1.
2 hub of a wheel. 3 musk. 4 middle part.

ਨਾਭਿਸੰਭਵ [nabhisābhav] Brahma who took
birth from the navel of Vishnu (one made
possible by the navel).

ਨਾਭਿਕਮਲ [nabhikamāl] *n* lotus, which according
to the Purans, grew from the navel of Vishnu.
“nabhikamāl te brāhṁa upje.”—*gurm* 1. 2 lotus
in the navel as believed by the yogis (ascetics).
“nabhikamāl āsāthābh nā hoto, tā pāvānu
kāvan ghārī rāhita?”—*sīdhgosaṭi*.

ਨਾਭੀ [nabhi] See ਨਾਭਿ. ਨਾਭਿ and ਨਾਭੀ are
synonymous; both words have the same
meaning.

ਨਾਮ [nam] *Skt* नाम *P* *ṛt* See *E* name *n* name,
noun, word by which a thing is known, or by
which a meaning is understood. Nouns are of
two types – one is material noun as: man, ox,
mountain etc; the other is abstract noun as:
beauty, cruelty, gentlemanliness, brotherhood
etc. “nam kam biḥin pekhāt dham hu nāhī
jahī.”—*japu*. 2 in the Sikh scriptures, the ਨਾਮ
[nam] is cognitive of the Almighty and His
command.² “nam ke dhare sāgle jāṭ. nam ke
dhare khāḍ brāhmāḍ.”—*sukhmani*. 3 *Skt* ਨਾਮ
part accepted. 4 memory, recollection. 5 fame,
renown.

ਨਾਮ ਅਭਿਆਸ [nam abhyas] Practice to concentrate
one's mind on ਨਾਮ [nam] again and again while
contemplating upon its sense with a devotion

¹ਬਲਿ-ਅਰੁ.

²in the Bible the term used with the same meaning is ‘word’.

to the entity that bears the name. In Sikhism
state of firmness of this practice is called *lrv*
and the bliss enjoyed at this stage is termed as
namrās.

ਨਾਮਸ਼ [namaṣ] *P* *ش* his name.

ਨਾਮਹ [namah] *P* *ه* *n* letter. 2 book.

ਨਾਮਕ [namak] *Skt* *adj* bearing the name, named.

“Ikk gurmukh namak sikh sātiguru di seva
kārdā si.”—*JSBM*. 2 famous, well-known.

“hoigae tānme kachu namak.”—*krisān*.

ਨਾਮਕਰਣ [namkaraṇ] giving the name; naming
ceremony of the child. It is a tradition in Hindu
that the father should name the infant on the
eleventh or the twelfth day of the birth. It is
mandatory for a Brahman name to end with
Sharma, a Kshatri name to end with Verma, a
Vaishya name to end with Gupta, and a Shudra
name to end with Das.

In Sikhism no specific day is fixed but a
boy or girl child should be named before the
age of forty days. The name to be given to a
child should begin with the first character of
the first hymn of the randomly opened Guru
Granth Sahib. If the boy is baptized, Singh
should be added to his name.

ਨਾਮਕੀਰਤਨ [namkirtan] singing praise of the
Almighty's Name; reciting His Name; repeated
utterance of the name; devotional singing.

ਨਾਮਕੋਸ਼ [namkoṣ] See ਅਮਰਕੋਸ਼.

ਨਾਮਤਤ੍ਵ [namtatv], ਨਾਮਤਵ [namtatv] doctrine of
name, name in the form of ultimate reality,
concept of name.

ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ [nam dan isnan], ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਸਨਾਨ
[nam dan sanan] all the precepts of Sikhism
are subsumed in the term “nam dan sanan”,
as a tree has a form within its seed.

ਨਾਮ [nam] (name) means constantly
meditating upon the Almighty and considering
Him all knowing and all prevailing and
refraining from doing evil deeds.

ਦਾਨ [dan] (charity) signifies that one should make himself proficient in knowledge, strength and technique, and be self-dependant, help others but beg from none, rather keep one's hand above the hands of all others. The true master's word is:-

"brāhmṅīrāni ka sabbh uparī hath."—*sukhmāni*.

sānan (bath) is the symbol of purity of mind, body, character, clothes and the house so that the soul and the body may be saved from three types of fevers and disorders.

ਨਾਮਦਾਰ [namdar] P ۱۴۱ adj renowned, famous, well known.

ਨਾਮਦੇ [namde], ਨਾਮਦੇਉ [namdeu], ਨਾਮਦੇਅ [namdeā], ਨਾਮਦੇਇ [namdeī], ਨਾਮਦੇਵ [namdev] Namdev was born to Gonabai in the family of Damsheti a cloth printer in Sammat 1328 at village Narsibamni in district Satara of Bombay Presidency. He was married to Rajabai, daughter of Gobindsheti, who gave birth to four sons Narayan, Mahadev, Govind, Vitthal.

The first stage of his life passed in worshipping Shiv and Vishnu, but in the company of spiritually enlightened persons such as Vishoba Khecher and Gyan Dev, he attained self-realization. A major part of his life he spent at Pandarpur (Pundrikpur which is in the Sholapur district) and at that very place he left his mortal frame in Sammat 1408. See ਐਂਢੀ.

Many hymns of Namdev are available in Marathi language, which are well-known as Abhang. In all the attributes of God, 'Vitthal' was his favourite name, which he always employed in his utterances. Its explanation is given under the entry of ਬੀਠਲ.

Once, during his journeys, this holyman arrived in Punjab and visited many places where shrines have been built in his memory. Among these, the best known is at Ghumman

(district Gurdaspur) which was got built by Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia. A fair is held at this place every year on 2nd Magh. The priest and preachers of this temple are called ਬਾਵੇ [bavas].

Once Namdev fell into the clutches of Mohammad Tuglaq, a fanatic ruler of Delhi, but was freed by the grace of God. Nabha ji has mentioned the biodata of Namdev differently in Bhagatmal, but the description given by scholars from Maharashtar is more authentic. Hymns composed by Namdev are contained in the holy Guru Granth Sahib.

"namdev trilocan kabir dasro."—*guj m 5*.

"namdeā priti lāgi hārī seti."—*suhi m 4*.

"namdeī simarēnu kārī jana."—*brīla namdev*.

"namdev hārījū bāsāhī sāgī."—*bāsāt a m 5*.

ਨਾਮਧਰੀਕ [namdharik] adj just in name, nominal, so called, not performing action in accordance with his name. 2 worshipper of name, concentrating upon name, adopting the mystical word as instructed by the spiritual teacher. See ਨਾਉਧਰੀਕ.

ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀ [namdhari], ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਆ [namdharia] See ਨਾਮਧਰੀਕ. "namdhari sārēni teri."—*kālī m 5*. 2 n one who receives the mystical formula from a spiritual mentor. 3 See ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਕ [namdharik] See ਨਾਮਧਰੀਕ. "namdharik jhūṭhe sabbhī sak."—*gaur m 5*. "namdharik udhare, bhagatāh sāsā kōun?"—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਨਾਮਨਾ [namna] n fame, glory. "nam ki namna sapat dipa."—*mala ravīdas*.

ਨਾਮਬੁਰਦਸ਼ ਜ਼ਮਾਨ [namburdas zaman] P ۱۴۱ 'the world utters his name', means to be famous in one's time.

ਨਾਮਰਸ [namras] See ਨਾਮਅਭਰਸ.

ਨਾਮਰਸਿ [namrasī] in concentration on the ਨਾਮ [nam]. 2 by concentrating on the ਨਾਮ [nam]. "namrasī jo jān triptane."—*sukhmāni*.

ਨਾਮਰੂਪ [namrup] name and appearance, that is – the world.

ਨਾਮਲੇਵਾ [namleva] *adj* follower. “us da koi namleva na rəhīa.”—*JSBB*.

ਨਾਮਵਰ [namvər] *P* نامبر *adj* famous, greatly distinguished, illustrious.

ਨਾਮ [nama] *n* name. 2 account entered in a cash book about one's name. 3 Namdev Bhagat. “nama ubrē hārī ki oṭ.”—*bher namdev*. 4 *P* نامت *letter*. 5 written paper, document. 6 book.

ਨਾਮਾਬੰਸੀ [namabāsi] a descendant of Namdev. 2 follower of Namdev. 3 all the cloth-printers, chības feel honoured in being called descendants of Namdev (ਨਾਮਾਬੰਸੀ).

ਨਾਮਾਭਯਾਸ [namabhyas] See ਨਾਮਾਭਯਾਸ.

ਨਾਮਿ [namī] See ਨਾਮੀ 3. “jo isu mare su namī samahī.”—*gəuə m 5*. ‘merges into the ultimate reality.’ 2 due to the name, by the name. “namī jise kē ujli tisu dasi gānia.”—*asa m 5*. 3 in the name. “namī rēta soi nīrbaṇu.”—*asa m 5*.

ਨਾਮੀ [namī] *Skt* नामिन् *adj* having a name. 2 famous, renowned. 3 God, the ultimate Reality.

ਨਾਮੁ [namu] See ਨਾਮ. “esa namu nārājənu hoī.”—*jəpu*. 2 famous. “nanək namu namu jəpu jəpīa.”—*bavən*.

ਨਾਮੁਸ [namus] *A* ناموس *n* respect. 2 divine religion; religion; dedicated to the eternal One. 3 shame, disgrace, humiliation. The word ਨਾਮੋਸੀ [namosi] has been formed from this.

ਨਾਮੇ [name] due to the name, through the name. “name səgle kul udhre.”—*gəḍḍ m 5*. 2 Namdev. “name soi sevīa.”—*gəḍḍ namdev*.

ਨਾਮੇਨਾਮਿ [namenamī] absorbed in the name only. “namenamī rəhe beragi.”—*srdhgosəṭī*.

ਨਾਮੋ [namo] the name only. “namo gīan, nam isnan.”—*kan m 5*.

ਨਾਮੋ [name] ਨ-ਆਮਯ (disease); free from disease. 2 through the name. 3 into the name.

ਨਾਯ [nay] bowing, having the head bent. “sis nay im bhakhi gatha.”—*GPS*. 2 *n* remedy,

effort. 3 leader, preceptor. 4 policy, political view. 5 See ਨਾਇ.

ਨਾਯ [nāy] name.

ਨਾਯਕ [nayək] See ਨਾਇਕ. 2 See ਬਹਿਰ ਤਵੀਲ.

ਨਾਯਕਾ [nayka] See ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਾਯਦ [nayəd] *P* نہ آئے; does not come, will or may not come.

ਨਾਯਬ [nayəb] *A* نائب *n* assistant. 2 representative, person who acts for others. 3 subordinate.

ਨਾਯਿਕਾ [nayika] See ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਾਰ [nar] *n* cord for fastening the trousers. “nar bādhehō.”—*cəritr 17*. 2 *adv* with, alongwith.

“rəhō khalse ke sād nar.”—*GV 10*. “kītak pəyade gəmnē nar.”—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* *n* crowd, mob. 4 dried ginger. 5 water. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ.

6 *adj* pertaining to man, of man. 7 *Pkt* *n* neck, throat. “lāyo gəhī nar dhāra pər maryo.”—*cəḍi 1*. “bāhi det ki nar me dhar jai.”—*cəritr 142*.

8 *A* نار *fire*. 9 hell. 10 pomegranate. “nərrīyəl nar nargi rajē.”—*cəritr 156*. 11 *Skt* pipe, tube.

12 This word has also been used for ਨਾਰੀ [nari]. “kāhū jogi jəti brāhmcari nār kāhū nar ho.”—*akāl*.

ਨਾਰਸਿੰਘ [narsīgh] *n* Narsingh, incarnation of Lord Vishnu. “narsīgh bāudha tuhi.”—*sənāma*. 2 *adj* pertaining to Narsingh; of Narsingh.

ਨਾਰਕੀ [naraki] *Skt* नारकिन् *adj* suffering hell, sinner.

ਨਾਰਕੇਰ [narker], ਨਾਰਕੇਲ [narkel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਰਗੀ [nargi] See ਨਾਰੰਗੀ.

ਨਾਰਜ [narāj] lotus that grows in ਨਾਰ (water). “narāj paṇī mel kāhī lalū.”—*NP*. ‘Lalu says with folded lotus – like hands.’ 2 See ਨਾਰਿਜ.

ਨਾਰਦ [narəd] a seer who has composed many hymns of Veds. According to Rigved he belonged to Kanv lineage; at another place he has been referred to as born from the forehead of Brahma. It is mentioned in Vishnu Puran, that he was son of Kashyap. It has been held

in Mahabharat and other Purans that when Narad disturbed Daksh during the creation of world, the latter cursed him to go away and take birth from the womb of a woman. On this Brahma interceded on behalf of Narad and Daksh demanded that Narad may take birth from the union of Brahma and daughter of Daksh. Therefore he is called 'brahm' and 'devbrahma'. Narad was chief of the celestial musicians. Once he visited the netherworld, and was very much pleased with it.

He is also linked with the life story of Krishan. He had informed Kans about the incarnation of Vishnu and explained to him that he would be killed by the child who would be born to Devki, due to which Kans killed Devki's infants.

It has been described in the Panchtantar written by Narad that Brahma instructed his son Narad to get married, but Narad retorted that his father was a false teacher, and only the worship of Krishan could lead to spiritual power. On this Brahma cursed him to be subject to indulgences of the flesh and domination by women. Reacting to it Narad cursed back Brahma that he would have dalliance with his daughter and the people would not worship him. "narad munī jñ suk bras."—*gāu thiti m 5*.

2 Narad is also known for causing disputes instigating different persons. therefore people consider Narad a backbiter and a riotous person. "naradu kare khuari."—*bāsāt m 1*.

3 It has been mentioned in 'Makke di Gosat' (a discussion at Mecca) that Narad is the name of the devil.

"narad śetan ke hāvale kariāh fge."

"naradu nace kālīka bhau."—*asa m 1*.

ਨਾਰਦਪੁਰਾਣ [naradpuraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਨਾਰਦਪੰਚਰਤ੍ਰ [naradpañcraṭr] a tome written by

Narad, in which five parts of worship have been described:—

1 abhigamān (approaching) — to plaster and wash the place and then to invoke the god.

2 upadan (acquisition) — to collect material like flowers, sandal etc for worship.

3 rjy (worshipful person) — to worship the deity.

4 svadhyay (systematic study) — to repeat the holy text.

5 yog (meditation) — to concentrate upon the image of the deity.

ਨਾਰਦਿ [naradī] by Narad. "naradī kārīa sī puj kārīhi."—*var bīha m 1. 2* See ਨਾਰਦੀ.

ਨਾਰਦੀ [nardi] *Sk* ਨਾਰਦੀਯ *adj* pertaining to Narad; of Narad; percepts of worship and hymn singing as described by Narad. "nardi nārharī jaṇī hādure."—*ram m 5*. 'realising the omnipresence of God is true dancing and worship as described by Narad.'

ਨਾਰਦੁ [naradu] See ਨਾਰਦ.

ਨਾਰਨਗੀ [narnagi] *n* one who has snake around his neck — the Shiv. "gīrīja ko kāhyo narnagi ne nihalsīgh."

ਨਾਰਨੌਲ [narnol] main town of district Mahendergarh of Patiala state which is at a distance of 37 miles from Rewari on Rewari Phulera railway line, a branch of Rajputana Malwa railway. After the mutiny of Sammat 1914, Raja Narendra Singh got it alongwith the surrounding territory out of the confiscated state of Nawab Jhajjar. In Mahabharat, the name of this region has been mentioned as Narashtar. "narnol ke des me bijesīgh ik nath."—*cārītr 124*.

ਨਾਰਵਾ [narva], or ਨਹੁਰਵਾ [nəhurva] *Sk* सूत्रवृमि or قرقندلی or دُرّ, dracunculus (guinea worm) According to Ayurved its causes are — eating sour, acrid and hot food, taking impure water,

bathing in ponds, walking barefoot. Narva is a type of long worm which enters into the body through water, where it multiplies. When it increases enough, then it comes out ripping the skin. At first a swelling appears suddenly from which a pimple emerges and a worm like thread comes out of the wound. If it comes out completely then one feels relief but if it is there in parts then it causes intense pain. This disease is very common in deserts (around Rajputana). Narva does not affect people who use asafoetida in cooked dals or vegetable. A simple treatment for this disease is:— cook flour of roasted barley in butter milk and apply this paste on the pimple. Take one ratti of asafoetida dissolved in water. Grind the seeds of acacia arabica in water and apply this paste, drink refined ghee prepared from cowmilk for three days and after that take soup of leaves of vitex negundo for three days. Use refined butter cooked with physalis flexussaital. Grind seeds of herdera helix and boil these in the sesame oil and fasten them hot on narva, rub nuxvomica in cold water and apply it; smear leaves of calotropis procera or thorn apple (datura stramonium alba) with sweet oil and fasten these upon the wound.

नार [nara] *n* channel, small flow of water. 2 cord for fastening trousers. “nara ko hochā ghāno.”—*cārītr* 194. 3 *A*, نر loud voice, shout, challenge, roar of a lion.

नारद [narad], नारद [narad], नारद [narad] See नारद. 2 God, the ultimate Reality. “narad sabb mahi nivas.”—*gṛd m* 5. “narad nārharī dāral.”—*ram m* 5. “narad suprasān hoe.”—*bāsāt namdev*. “narad nārpatī nāmākarā.”—*kan m* 5.

3 one who prepares extracts, sherbets etc. See नार 5. “ape vedu apī narad.”—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. ‘he himself is the physician and

pharmacist.’

नारद [narad] See नारद.

नार [narac] *Sk* *n* an arrow with a shaft or iron rod instead of a stick and having five wings. 2 a poetic metre, — at many places नार [narac] has been listed for narac but नार [narac] is an altogether different metre which has these characteristics:— four feet, every foot consists of two nagaṇs and four ragaṇs III, III, S, S, S, S, S, with a pause after nine characters each; it is also called ‘māhamārika’.

Example:

kārat nār sādā ruci, dharm ke karm me prem se,
jagat māhī sukhi rāhe, āt ko mokh hve nem se. ...

नार [naraj] See नार 2. 2 *P* نارج *adj* displeased, annoyed, unhappy.

नार [narāt] See नार.

नारयण [narayan] *Sk* नार is collection of human beings; whoes नार (home) is He, meaning — who is present in every body. 2 नार (elements originating from) नार (creator), which are whose abode, means omnipresent form in elements.

नारायणात्तानि तत्त्वानि नाराणीति विदुर्बुधाः

तान्येवायनं यस्य तेन नारायणः स्मृतः

—*māhabharat*.

3 waters नार [nar] are the sons of the ultimate Reality nar; which are the abode of whom in earlier age that is Narayan (God).

आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूनवः

ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः—*mānu*.

4 aquatic animals, animals living in water. “narayan kaccch macch tīdūā kahit sabbh.”—*akal*. 5 See नारद.

नारायणसिंह बाबा [narayansingh baba] This holyman was grandson of Baba Sarup Singh and son of Baba Gurdial Singh. He was born on the 10th of bright half of Sawan, Sammat 1898 at village Pittho in Nabha territory. After



BABA NARAYAN SINGH JI

the death of his grandfather in Sammat 1918, he was designated as priest of the shrine dedicated to Baba Ajapal Singh. After getting this position, the service he rendered to preach Sikhism was commendable. He baptized thousands of people by administering consecrated water, inspired them to memorise the Guru's hymns, made them relish the ecstasy of meditation and helped them to attain the stage of devotion.

He had memorised the whole text of the holy Guru Granth Sahib. He regularly used to complete the recital of the holy scripture four times a month. On three occasions, he solely performed uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib in one sitting. Once Maharaja Hira Singh listened to the whole text with devotion.

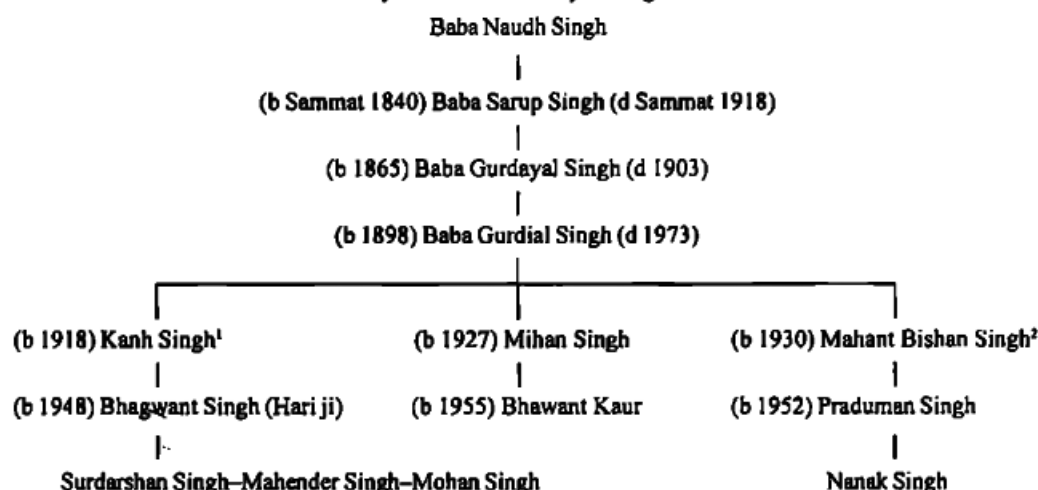
At the completion of the recitation, the Maharaja desired to grant a fief, but Baba ji declined to accept any reward for the performance. When at the end of the ceremony, Baba ji sat in a palanquin to go back to his residence, the Maharaja relieved one bearer of the palanquin and carried it on his own shoulder.

Baba ji used to rest for four or five hours daily, and the remaining time he spent in meditation.

Baba ji used to run nonstop langar. Serving the devotees with his own hands was a pleasurable task for him.

When he left this material world on Vaisakh 20th, Sammat 1973 at Nabha, his younger son Baba Bishan Singh became mahant in his place.

The family tree of Baba Narayan Singh is this –



See ਅਜਾਪਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਸਰੂਪਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ. 2 See ਨੈਣਸਿੰਘ.

¹Author of Gurshabad Ratnakar.

²head priest of Baba Ajapal Singh's gurdwara.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਕੁਰਣ [narayāṇcurāṇ] See ਉਦਰਚੋਗ.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਤੋਲ [narayāṇtel] Take half a seer each of these thirteen medicines – phisalis, flexussaital, bark of 'gōgerān', kernel of Indian bil, pāṭha, kāḍiari large and small, tribulus alatus, aṭibāla, bark of margosa tree, hogweed, sāyonak, prāsariṇi, and aṛṇi (a reed) and crush all these and boil in one maund and twenty four seers of water; when water is reduced to one-fourth put it down and after sieving mix in it sesame oil four seers, juice of sātavri four seers, milk of cow eight seers. Strained remnant of these seventeen medicines saussurea, small cardamon, white sandal, murābba, sweet flag, Indian spikenard, white rock salt, physalis flexussaital, bark of gōgerān, raisin, aniseed, cedar, salpārāṇi, prīṣāṭhpārāṇi, maspārāṇi, mudāgpārāṇi, tāgar (a tree) may be prepared and mixed into the liquid and cook it on moderate heat. When only oil remains put it down, and after sieving, pour it into bottles; massage of this oil dispels joint-pain, rheumatic diseases and idleness.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਦਾਸ [narayāṇdas] a devout Sikh of Guru Angad Dev. 2 a devout Sikh of Julk caste and resident of village Dalla, who was father of Mata Damodari and father-in-law of Guru Hargobind. See ਦਾਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਾ [narayṇa] See ਦਾਧੂ.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣੀ [narayṇi] Skt *n* Lakshmi, goddess of wealth. 2 Ganga. 3 Durga, the goddess.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣੀਤੋਲ [narayṇitel] See ਨਾਰਾਯਣਤੋਲ.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਦਾਸ [narayāṇdas] See ਨਾਰਾਯਣਦਾਸ 2.

ਨਾਰਿ [nari] Skt pipe, tube. "turi nari ki chodī bata."—gōḍ kēbir. 'he does not mention the brush and the pipe at all.' See ਤੁਰੀ. 2 Skt ਨਾਰੀ pulse, vein. "jāb tih trīy ki nari nīhari."—cārītr 289. 3 See ਨਾਰੀ. "sāgi jogi nari lāpāṇi."—maru solhe m 5. Here yogi means a person's soul and ਨਾਰੀ is a symbol of physical

body. 4 maya, the illusory world. "purakh māhi nari, nari māhi purkha."—ram m 1.

ਨਾਰਿਕੇਲ [narrikel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਰਿਜ [narij] *n* blood, that is produced by veins [nari]. 2 menstruation. 3 sea that is red like the colour of menses.—sānama.

ਨਾਰਿਜ ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [narij isastrā] *n* lord of red sea, Varun; his weapon, noose. See ਨਾਰਿਜ 3. "narij aḍi ucarke isastrā pād dehu. nam sakāl sri pas ke cin catur cit lehu."—sānama.

ਨਾਰੀ [nari] Skt ਨਾਰੀ *n* vein, nerve. "pāvan drīr sukhmān nari."—gāu kēbir. See ਸੁਖਮਨਾ. 2 Skt woman, lady. "nari purakh praru premī sigaria."—var majh m 1.

According to sexology, women are divided in four classes – pādmīni, citrīni, śākhīni and hāstīni. With respect to them, there are four types of men, namely śāśak (hare), mṛig (deer), vṛiśabh (ox), and aśv (horse). See ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ਸਾਤਿ.

Based on age four types of women are – ਬਾਲਾ [bala] (child), tārūni (young), prādhā (mature), vṛidhā (old woman). ਬਾਲਾ [bala] is upto the age of sixteen, tārūni upto thirty, prādhā upto fifty and vṛidhā above fifty.

In Brahmavivārat, women are divided into three types – ਸਾਧਵੀ [sadhvi], ਭੋਗਯਾ [bhogya] and ਕੁਲਯਾ. The woman who serves her husband with devotion and mates with him with the desire of having children, is sadhvi (pious woman). The woman who serves her husband with the desire of riches and sexual enjoyment, is called bhogya, and the woman who works for her husband with the intention of guile and greed and establishes illicit relations with other men for sexual merriment is considered as kulya (an unchaste woman).

According to Hinduism, freedom is not allowed to women. See ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ 5 § 147-48. Not only were women denied the knowledge of Veds, even rituals pertaining to women could

not be performed by them reciting the Veds. It is a religious decision. Women are ignorant, they are devoid of the right to Vedic text, and are embodiment of falsehood."—*mānu* 9.5.19.

For rights of women in Sikhism. See *ਆਸਾ* 5, ਸ਼ਬਦ 3, couplet with the stanza 19 of *var asa*. "bhāḍi jōmie," and *var bhaj gurudas* 5, stanza 16.

3 special sign of woman, vagina. "təgu nə fdrī təgu nə nari."—*var asa*. 4 *Pkt* ਨਾਰ neck, nape.

"mukh narī rāhi nə ucavət nari."—*cārītr* 233.

5 *A* ੴ devil born of ਨਾਰ [nar] (fire). "nari hukām nə mēnīa rākhiā nāu šetan."—*māgo*.

6 *adj* hellish. 7 *P* *n* dress, uniform.

ਨਾਰੀਅਲ [narial], ਨਾਰੀਏਲ [naliel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਰੂ [naru] See ਚਰਣਦਾਸੀਏ.

ਨਾਰੂਆ [narua] See ਨਾਰਵਾ.

ਨਾਰੇ [nare] *adv* along with, together with. "ih bhī pākī ih ke ab nare."—*krisān*. 2 plural of ਨਾਰਾ [nara] (cord of cotton for fastening trousers).

ਨਾਰੰਗ [narāṅg] *Dg* *n* blood.

ਨਾਰੰਗੀ [narāṅgi], ਨਾਰੰਜੀ [narāṅji] *Skt* नागरङ्ग *n* whose colour is like vermillion; a kind of orange, small in size, yellow coloured tinged with red. See ਸੰਗਤਰਾ. "narāji miṭha bahu lage."—*cārītr* 256.

ਨਾਲ [nal] *adv* near, beside. 2 with, along with.

See ਨਾਲਿ. 3 *Skt* *n* stem of lotus. See ਨਾਲਿਕੁਟੰਬ.

4 pipe, tube. "nal bīkhe bat kie suniət kan die."—*BGK*. 5 barrel of a gun. "chuṭkāt nalā."—*kalki*. 6 flame. "uṭhe nal āggē."—*vārah*.

7 *P* ੴ pith which comes out of a pipe while

shaping the reed-pen. 8 imperative of ਨਾਲੀਦਨ

weep, cry, wail. 9 *A* ੴ a metal band nailed

under the hoof or shoe, which protects it from

wearing out. 10 shoe, boot. 11 metallised part

at the end of a sheath towards the tip.

12 circular wooden structure on which the wall

of a well is raised.

ਨਾਲਹੁ [naləhu] *adv* from. "mānmukha naləhu

tuṭia bhāli."—*var bīha* m 3.

ਨਾਲਕੀ [nalki] *n* palanquin open from both sides and having a bow shaped arch.

ਨਾਲਕੋਰ [nalaker], ਨਾਲਕੇਲ [nalkel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਲਦ [naləd] *P* ੴ weeps, may weep; will weep; its root is ਨਾਲੀਦਨ.

ਨਾਲਬੰਦ [naləbād] *P* ੴ *n* smith who shoes the horses, farrier.

ਨਾਲਬੰਦੀ [naləbādi] *n* act of shoeing, shoeing the horses. 2 wages for shoeing. 3 a type of annual tax. In days, gone by this tax was imposed by a maharaja on rajas under subjection, suggesting that it was mere reimbursement of shoeing expenditure, and not a huge collection of taxes. "nalbādi adī dhān kachu nə pāhucayo he."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਲਾ [nala] *n* a small flow of water, channel.

"nalīa tobhīa ka jalu jāi pāve vicī sursari."

—*var bīla* m 4. 2 cord for fastening, the trousers.

3 umbilical cord. "ji dīh nala kēpīa."—*s fārid*.

4 *S* letter. 5 *P* ੴ weeping, crying. 6 appeal.

ਨਾਲਾਂ [nalā] *P* ੴ *adj* tearful, about to cry.

2 weeping. 3 appellant.

ਨਾਲਾਇਕ [nalāik] See ਨਾਲਾਯਕ.

ਨਾਲਾਗੜ੍ਹ [nalagāṛh] See ਹੰਡੂਰ.

ਨਾਲਾਯਕ [nalayək] *adj* having no ability, unfit.

ਨਾਲਿ [nalī] *adv* with, together with, along with.

"sīānpa lək hohī tē iku nə cālē nalī."—*jāpu*.

"nalī iāne dosti."—*var asa* m 2. 2 *Skt* ਨਾਲ *n*

pipe, stem of the lotus. See ਨਾਲਿਕੁਟੰਬ. 3 river,

stream. See ਅਖਲੀ ਢੂਡੀ.

ਨਾਲਿਸ [nalīs] *P* ੴ *n* appeal. 2 complaint.

ਨਾਲਿਕ [nalīk] *n* which has a stem or reed; arrow.—*sānama*.

ਨਾਲਿਕੁਟੰਬ [nalīkuṭāb] *n* one whose family is a stem of the lotus, Brahma. "nalīkuṭāb sathī vādata brāhma bhalāṅ sīāsāi gāia."—*asa* m 1. 'The selfish Brahma who was born from a stem of the lotus, who grants the boons, went to search the world.' There is a Puranic

anecdote that Brahma wondered as to where from he was born. Then an idea struck his mind that he might have been born from a lotus. He again wondered how could this little lotus give birth to him. On this Brahma kicked the lotus strongly, due to which he fell down headlong into the stem and wandered inside it for many ages. At last he gave up his arrogance and prayed to the Almighty, then he again came up and was seated on the lotus as before.

ਨਾਲੀ [nali] *n* drain for carrying water. 2 pipe, tube. 3 barrel. 4 gun.—*sānama*.

ਨਾਲੀਅਰ [naliar], ਨਾਲੀਏਰ [nalier] See ਨਲੀਏਰ. "nalier phalu sēbārī paka."—*ram kabir*. 'Silk-cotton tree is bad company and coconut is true company. The vile persons think that coconut has ripened with the fruit of silk-cotton tree.'

ਨਾਲੀਦਨ [nalidan] *P* نالیدن *v* weep, wail. 2 appeal.

ਨਾਲੇ [nale] *adv* accompanied with, in the company of. "gavāhī id idasānī bēthe devāṭia dārī nale."—*jāpu*. 2 with, along with, together with. "je koi us ka sāgi hove nale lāe sidhāve."—*asa m 5*. 3 plural of ਨਾਲਾ [nala].

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਹੋਛਾ [nale da hochā] *adj* lustful, lecherous. See ਨਾਰਾ 2.

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਜਤੀ [nale da jāti] one who does not indulge in extramarital relations; one who regards women other than his wife as his mother, sister and daughter.

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਢਿੱਲਾ [nale da dhilla] lecher; one who indulges in sexual intercourse with women other than his own wife.

ਨਾਲੇਨ [nalen] See ਨਲੇਨ.

ਨਾਲੋ [nalō] *adv* from. See ਨਾਲਹੁ.

ਨਾਵ [nav] *n* name. "asākh nav asākh thav."—*jāpu*. "nav jina sultan khan."—*sri m 1*. 2 *Skt* boat, ship. *P* नौ. "bhavsagar nav hāriseva."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 3 acclamation, shout of ecstasy.

ਨਾਵ [nāvā] *n* name. 2 boat, ferry, canoe. "sadh

nāv bēthavāho nanāk, bhavsagar parī utara."—*sar m 5*.

ਨਾਵਹੁ [navāhu] See ਨਾਵਣ.

ਨਾਵਹੁ [navāhu] from name. "navāhu bhula jāgu phire."—*var majh m 1*. 2 See ਨਾਵਣ.

ਨਾਵਕ [navāk] *P* نواک hollow pipe; a clean and straight pipe used for shooting arrow through it so that the arrow moves straight and exactly hits the target. "jās navāk ko tir cālayo."—*cārītr 358*. 2 dented arrow. 3 plough pin. 4 sting of poisonous insects like bees, wasps etc. 5 See ਨਾਵਿਕ.

ਨਾਵਣ [navāṇ] *v* bathe, take bath. "navāhu dhovāhu tirāku cāravāhu."—*ram m 1*.

ਨਾਵਣਿ [navāṇi] for a dip. "tirāthī navāṇi jāu tirāthū namū he."—*dhāna chāt m 1*.

ਨਾਵਣੀ [navāṇi] *n* act of taking bath; bath by women after menses. 2 menses, periods. See ਸਿਰਨਾਵਣੀ.

ਨਾਵਣੁ [navāṇu] See ਨਾਵਣ.

ਨਾਵਨ [navān] See ਨਾਵਣ. "navān kōu tirāth ghāne."—*gāu kabir*.

ਨਾਵਰਾ [navra], ਨਾਵਰਾ [navṛa] *n* name. "phelrāhyo dāso dis navra."—*krisān*. "navṛa lāie kisu?"—*sava m 3*.

ਨਾਵਾ [nava] plural of ਨੌਕਾ. "dūi ākhār dūi nava."—*bāsāt m 1*. 2 *adj* ninth. "nava khāḍ sārīr."—*var majh m 2*. 3 I may take bath. "tirāthī nava jōe tisu bhava."—*jāpu*. 4 See ਨਾਮਾ.

ਨਾਵਾਂ [nāvā] name as in: "us da nāvā kītab te cārīa hōia he." 2 account, as. "mē usda nāvā cāgi tarā vekhīa he."

ਨਾਵਾਰੇ [navare] bathed, gave a bath. 2 may bathe, may give a bath. "hārī āmrīsārī navare."—*nāṭ m 4*.

ਨਾਵਾਲਿ [navālī] *adv* after bathing, after giving a bath, after washing. "puj kārē rākhe navālī."—*var sar m 1*.

ਨਾਵਾਲਿਆ [navālīa] bathed, gave a bath. "jālī

mālī jani navalia."—*vad m 1 alahni*. 'The dead body was washed by massaging with water.'

ਨਾਵਿਕ [navik] See ਨਾਵਕ. 2 *Skt n* boatman, oarsman, sailor.

ਨਾਵੈ [navē] bathes, takes a bath. "hārinami nave soi jenu nirmālu."—*sar a m 3. 2 name*. See ਨਾਵ 1. "nave ka vapari hove."—*maru solhe m 3. 3 name*. "hāume nave nali virodhu he."—*vad m 3*.

ਨਾਵਾ [nava] *n* rope made of intestine, cord made by twisting leather-strips. 2 cord for fastening trousers.

ਨਾਭਿ [nāṭi], ਨਾਭਿਕਾ [nāṭika], ਨਾਭੀ [nāṭī] *Skt* ਨਾਭਿ-ਨਾਭਿਕਾ *n* vein, artery. 2 pulse. 3 hollow pipe. 4 rope made of intestines; leather-cord. 5 period of six moments; according to many half a muhurat (thirtieth part of day and night) is a nāṭi

ਨਿ [ni] *Skt* part a prefix which gives many meanings — specific, always, negation, completely, in, etc as in nigam, nigrāh, nīdarsan, nides, nīana, nīkhalas etc.

ਨਿ: [niḥ] See ਨਿਹ.

ਨਿਊ [niū] *n* foundation, base. 2 *adv* humbly, by bowing. 3 in this way, like this, thus.

ਨਿਊਜਾ [niūja] See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਨਿਊਣਾ [niūṇa] *v* bow, salute, greet, be humble.

ਨਿਊਤਾ [niūta], ਨਿਊਦਾ [niūda] *n* invitation. "pāthyomrigva kahi kehāri niūta."—*krisan*. 2 money contributed by relatives on the occasion of a marriage ceremony etc.

ਨਿਊਰ [niūr] See ਨਿਵਲ.

ਨਿਊਰਾ [niūra] See ਨਿਊਲਾ.

ਨਿਊਲ [niul] See ਨਿਊਲਾ and ਨਿਵਲ.

ਨਿਊਲਾ [niula] *n* mongoose.

ਨਿਊਲੀ [niuli] *Skt* ਨੌਲਿ *n* a yogic exercise; its method is this — while sitting erect, straighten the back, move the abdomen towards right, left, up, down with the force of air in the way

as curd is churned in the pitcher. "niuli karam kare bahu asan."—*sukhmani*. 2 feminine of mongoose.

ਨਿਊਲੀਕਰਮ [niulikaram] See ਨਿਊਲੀ 1.

ਨਿਆਮਤ [niāmāt] See ਨਿਆਮਤ.

ਨਿਆਰ [niār] part near, close to, close by. *E* near.

ਨਿਆਰਾਨਾ [niārana] *v* come near, approach. 2 came near.

ਨਿਆਉ [niau], ਨਿਆਉ [niāu], ਨਿਆਇ [niāi] *Skt* *n* justice, equity. "tere ghāri sāda sāda he niau."—*asa m 5*. "rajsīghasān syōdān beṭhke surān ko nrīp niau cūkayo."—*krisan*. "kāhū nīai rajvibhuti."—*akal*.

ਨਿਆਈ [niāi] *Skt* न्यायिन् *adj* just, fair, known for doing justice. "hāri sāca nīai."—*var bīla m 4*. 2 equal, similar, like. "pāsu ki nīai soio."—*sor m 9*. 3 *P* ۛۛۛ ਨ-ਆਈ, you did not come.

ਨਿਆਈ [niāi] *n* land adjoining the village boundary, land near or next to the village. 2 See ਨਿਆਈ 2.

ਨਿਆਸ [nias] See ਨਾਸ.

ਨਿਆਜ [niāz] *P* ۛۛۛ *n* need, desire. 2 offering made to a saint or deity. "kāro kābul nīaj ghāneri."—*GPS*. 3 request, entreaty, solicitation.

ਨਿਆਜੀ [niāji] *adj* who makes an offering. See ਨਿਆਜ. 2 a caste of Nasir Gilzai Pathans. "lodi sur nīaji cāle."—*cārītr 297*.

ਨਿਆਣਾ [niāṇa] *adj* having no knowledge, ignorant. 2 *n* child, minor. 3 rope fastened to the legs of a cow while milking. See ਨਹਨ.

ਨਿਆਫਤ [niāfat] *P* ۛۛۛ ਨ-ਯਾਫਤ not achieved, not attained. See ਯਾਫਤਨ.

ਨਿਆਮਤ [niāmāt], ਨਿਆਮਤਿ [niāmātī] *A* ۛۛ *n* grant, gift. 2 property, wealth. 3 means of living, livelihood.

ਨਿਆਯਦ [niāyad] See ਨਾਯਦ.

ਨਿਆਰਉ [niārau], ਨਿਆਰਾ [niāra] *adj* detached,

aloof, indifferent. "hərah sog te rəhe niarəu."—*som m 9*.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਰੀਆ [niaria] *n* person who separates gold from ashes thrown by the goldsmith.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਵ [niav] *n* justice, fairness. "raje culi niav ki."—*var sar m 1*.

ਨਿਸ਼ਤਾ [ništa] prompter, motivator. See ਨਜ਼ਤਾ.

ਨਿਸ [nis] *Skt* निश्चि *vr* mediate, go into trance.

2 *n* night. See *L* Nox. "nisdin sunike puran, samjhat nahī re əjan."—*jeja m 9*. 3 See ਨਿਹ.

ਨਿਸ਼ਸਤ [nišast] *P* نَسَب *n* sense of sitting, sitting posture.

ਨਿਸ਼ਸਤਹ [nišastəh] *P* نَسَب sitting, seated. "dono caşəm kuşad nišastəh samuhe."—*NP*.

ਨਿਸ਼ਸਤਨ [nišastən] *P* نَسَب *v* sit, be seated.

ਨਿਸਕਚੀ [niskāci] transform of ਨਕਸ਼ਚੀ. expert in tracking down by following footprints; tracker.

See ਨਕਸ਼ਚੀ. "təbe şah niskāci duṛae."—*PPP*.

ਨਿਸਕਪਟ [niskapəṭ] *Skt* निष्कपट *adj* guileless, without fraud, honest.

ਨਿਸਕਰ [niskar] moon. See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਕਰ.

ਨਿਸਕਰਸ [niskarəs], ਨਿਸਕਰਖ [niskarəkh] *Skt* निष्कर्ष *n* conclusion, essence, outcome. 2 faith, belief, devotion.

ਨਿਸਕਲ [niskāl] *Skt* निष्कल *adj* effortless, motionless. 2 *n* God, the Creator. 3 aged person who can not walk. See ਸਿਹਜਸਟੀ. 4 *adj* artless.

ਨਿਸਕਲਕ [niskālāk] *Skt* निष्कलङ्क *adj* unblemished, unstained, blameless.

ਨਿਸਕਾਮ [niskam] *Skt* निष्काम *adj* not having desire for reward; free from wish. 2 action performed disinterestedly.

ਨਿਸਕਾਮੀ [niskami] *Skt* निष्कामिन् *adj* having no desire, free from wish.

ਨਿਸਕੰਟਕ [niskāṭak] *Skt* निष्कण्टक *adj* without enemy. 2 free from trouble, without any suffering.

ਨਿਸਕਰਮਣ [niskraməṇ] *Skt* निष्क्रमण *n* act of going

outside; moving on; advancing; emerging.

ਨਿਸਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [niskriti] *Skt* निष्कृति *n* liberation, salvation. 2 penance, atonement; expiation; absolution from sin.

ਨਿਸਖਣ [nisakhəṇ] *adj* totally empty, vacant, unoccupied. "məhīl nisakhəṇ rəhigəe."—*s farid*. See ਸਖਣ.

ਨਿਸਚਊ [niscāu] See ਨਿਸਚਯ.

ਨਿਸਚਹਾ [niscāha] *adj* short for ਨਿਸ਼ਾਚਰਹਾ; demon-killer. "timrari bəl vrit niscāha kəhī sut bəhur ucar. ayudhucar sri ban ke niksahī nam apar."—*sənama*. enemy of Tumar – a demon, Indar the killer of Bal and Vrit, Arjun his son, arrow the weapon of Arjun.

ਨਿਸਚਯ [niscāy] निश्चय *n* faith, belief, trust. 2 knowledge without any doubt. 3 firm determination.

ਨਿਸਚਰ [niscār] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਚਰ.

ਨਿਸਚਲ [niscāl] *Skt* निश्चल *adj* immovable, fixed, which does not change its place.

ਨਿਸਚਲਦਾਸ [niscāldas] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਨਿਸਚਾ [niscā] See ਨਿਸਚਯ.

ਨਿਸਚਿਤ [niscit] *Skt* निश्चित *adj* ascertained, concluded. 2 decided, determined. "bəhūt der məhī niscit kəryo."—*GPS*.

ਨਿਸਚਿਤ [niscit] *Skt* निश्चित *adj* free from worry; carefree.

ਨਿਸਚੇ [niscē] *adj* surely, certainly.

ਨਿਸਚੈ [niscə] See ਨਿਸਚਯ. 2 See ਨਿਹਚੈ.

ਨਿਸਟ [nisət] See ਨਸ਼. 2 *Skt* नेष्ट *n*—ਇਸ਼੍ਟ, who is not dear. 3 See ਨਿਸ਼੍ਟ.

ਨਿਸ਼ਠੁਰ [niṣṭhur] *Skt* निष्ठुर *adj* harsh, hard. 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel.

ਨਿਸਤਰਣ [nistarəṇ] *Skt* निस्तरण *n* passing from one side to the other; crossing; swimming across. 2 liberation, salvation, deliverance. "tinke sāgi nanək nistarē."—*jet m 5*. "ese durmāti nistarē, tu kiṇ nā tərāhī ravidas?"—*keda*. "səbədī nistarē sāsara."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਨਿਸਤਰਿ [nistari] by getting salvation. "həri simrat jəngəen nistari tere."—asa ravidas. 'by meditating upon the Creator the holymen swam across the ocean of world.' See ਨਿਸਤਰਣ.

ਨਿਸਤਾਰ [nistar], ਨਿਸਤਾਰਾ [nistara] *Skt* ਨਿਸਤਾਰ *n* sense of passing from one side to the other; act of swimming across. 2 liberation, salvation, deliverance. "tumhi te mero nistar."—bīla kabir. "hələti pələti sēda kərə nistara."—var vəd *m* 4. 3 ship, steamer. "gur ke cəran jīa ka nistara. sāmūdu sagəru jini khin mēhi tara."—dhana *m* 5.

ਨਿਸਤਾਰੀ [nistari] *adj* competent to get one pass to the other side; saviour. "həri həri nistari."—var guj *l* *m* 3.

ਨਿਸ਼ੇਠਾ [nisəṭṭa] *adj* without existence, meaningless, untrue, false. "kuṭəb sēbh nadinavsjog nisəṭṭa."—BG.

ਨਿਸ਼ਿਰਿਸ [nisəṭṭis] *Skt* ਨਿਸ਼ਿਰਿਸ *n* sword longer than thirty fingers. 2 *adj* pitiless, merciless.

ਨਿਸ਼ਿਰਿਸੀ [nisəṭṭisni] army which is equipped with swords.—sənama.

ਨਿਸ਼੍ਰੇ [nistre] liberated, emancipated, saved. See ਨਿਸਤਾਰ. "jini jini jēpi tei sēbh nistre."—maru solhe *m* 5.

ਨਿਸ਼ਨ [nisdən] *Skt* निष्ण *n* act of sitting. 2 residence, dwelling. "subudhhi nisdāni."—ramav.

ਨਿਸ਼ਿਨ [nisdin] *adv* day and night, always, continuously, constantly, regularly. "nisdin sunike puran sāmjhət nēhi re əjan!"—jeja *m* 9.

ਨਿਸਧ [nisədh] *Skt* निषध *n* a part of Kumaon region; at some time it was ruled by raja Nal (husband of Damyanti).¹

¹Colonel Todd has termed it to be the territory of Marwar. Some scholars think that the present word nēvər is the changed form of word nalpur. It is forty miles away from Gwalior to the south-west of the city. See ਨਵਰ.

ਨਿਸਧਪਤਿ [niṣədhpati] raja Nal who was ruler of Nishadh region.

ਨਿਸਨ [nisən] See ਨਿਸ਼ਨ.

ਨਿਸਨਾਇਕ [nisnaik], ਨਿਸਨਾਥ [nisnath], ਨਿਸਨਾਯਕ [nisnayək] *n* lord of night – moon.

ਨਿਸਨਾਯਕ ਭਗਨੀ [nisnayək bhəgni] *n* lord of night, moon; his sister, river Chandarbhaga.—sənama.

ਨਿਸਪਤਿ [nispati] *n* lord of night, moon.

ਨਿਸਪਤਿ [nispati] *Skt* निष्पत्ति *n* completion, end. 2 success, achievement. 3 doctrine, tenet, conclusion. 4 faith, belief.

ਨਿਸਪਲਕ [nispalək] *adj* without blinking, without winking. "cəkhū nispalək thiryorəhi age."—GPS. 2 *n* a god who does not wink.

ਨਿਸਪਾਪ [nispap] *Skt* निष्पाप *adj* sinless, blameless.

ਨਿਸਪਾਲ [nispal], ਨਿਸਪਾਲਿਕਾ [nispalika] *Skt* निष्पल a poetic metre, characterised by four feet; each foot consisting of bhə, jə, sə, nə, rə 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

Example:

dhari bhət ari ris khari əsi jharhi,
 şor kər jor sər tor əri qarhi,
 pran təj pē nē bhə j bhumirən sobh-hi,
 pekh chabi dekh duti narasur lobh-hi
 —kalki.

ਨਿਸਪੰਦ [nispad] *Skt* निष्पन्द *adj* immovable, steady, inactive. "tumev nispād sēpādasc."—səloh. 'verily you are steady and playful.'

ਨਿਸਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ [nisprayojan] *Skt* निष्प्रयोजन *adj* causeless, groundless, meaningless, purposeless.

ਨਿਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [nisprih], ਨਿਸਪ੍ਰੇਹ [nispreh], ਨਿਸਪ੍ਰੇਹੀ [nisprehi] *Skt* निष्प्रह *adj* free from desire, without wish.

ਨਿਸਫ [nisəf] *A* نصف *adj* half.

ਨਿਸਫਲ [nisphal] *Skt* निष्फल *adj* fruitless, meaningless, in vain, futile. 2 *n* straw of paddy. 3 castrated; without testicles.

ਨਿਸਬਤ [nisbat] *A* نِسْبَة *n* relation, connection. 2 marital bond; betrothal. 3 comparison, similarity, likeness.

ਨਿਸਬਾਸਰ [nisbasar], ਨਿਸਬਾਸਰੂ [nisbasaru], *adv* day and night, always, daily. "nisbasar bikhriān kau dhavət."—*sor m 9*. "nisbasur bhəju tahi mit."—*bəsət m 9*.

ਨਿਸਰਣ [nisarən] *Skt* नि:सरण *n* moving forward, advancing. "sāghar nisar ae bhəṭ jite."—*səloh*. "nisar cāle sayək jānu chuṭe."—*ramav*. 2 coming out; exit. 3 leaking, dripping. "kər məhi ɔmrutu aṇi nisario."—*asa m 4*.

ਨਿਸਰਾਟ [nisraṭ] *n* lord of night, moon.

ਨਿਸਰਾਟ ਭਗਨੀ [nisraṭ bhəgni] moon's sister, river Chandarbhaga.

ਨਿਸਰਿ [nisəri] *n* ਨਿਸ਼ਾ-ਅਰਿ enemy of night, sun. "divkər dīnpəṭi nisəri bhən."—*sənama*.

ਨਿਸਰੂ [nisəru] *Skt* निःसृ flowing, dripping, dribbling.

ਨਿਸਲ [nisəl], ਨਿਸਲੂ [nisəlu] *Skt* निःशल्य *adj* without a wound. 2 sans suffering, not having any trouble, without anxiety. "səu nisəl jān ɔg dhəri."—*var bīla m 4*. "hoi nəcīd nisəlu hoirəhic."—*var vəd m 4*.

ਨਿਸਾ [nisa] *n* satisfaction, contentment. "tūmri nisa hoi he təb hi."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* निशा night. "nisa nisīnath jāne."—*ramav*. 3 *A* نِسَاء ladies, women.

ਨਿਸਾਸ [nisas], ਨਿਸਾਸਾ [nisasa] *Skt* निःश्वास *n* act of exhaling, exhalation. 2 sigh, deep breath. 3 See ਨਿਸਾਸੇ 2.

ਨਿਸਾਸੇ [nisaso] See ਨਿਸਾਸਾ. 2 ਨਿ:ਸੰਸਯ *adj* without doubt. "kərət nisaso ur nisce udar ko."—*GPS*.

ਨਿਸਾਸੂ [niṣasta] *P* نِسَاسُ ; its root is ਨਿਸ਼ਾਦਨ (to settle something) fine wheat flour prepared after getting the pulp of wheat settled to the bottom of water. In winter, people eat sweet balls of roasted fine flour to gain strength.

ਨਿਸਾਹਤ [nisahət] *Skt* निशाहन्तु *n* sun, which dispels the night.

ਨਿਸਾਕ [nisāk] *Skt* निःशङ्क *adj* fearless, intrepid. "cāche kachni te sabbhe hi nisāke."—*cəritr 2*.

ਨਿਸਾਕਰ [nisakər] *n* moon. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ.

ਨਿਸਾਗਮ [nisagām] ਨਿਸ਼ਾ-ਆਗਮਨ nightfall. 2 evening time.

ਨਿਸਾਚਰ [nisacər] *n* demon, that moves at night. 2 jackal. 3 owl. 4 snake, serpent. 5 ruddy sheldrake. 6 thief. 7 tomcat. 8 Shiv. 9 moon.

ਨਿਸਾ ਚਰਮ [nisa cəram] *Dg* *n* darkness.

ਨਿਸਾਚਰੀ [nisacəri] *n* feminine of ਨਿਸਾਚਰ. 2 demoness who moves at night. 3 adulteress, unchaste woman.

ਨਿਸਾਚਾਰੀ [nisacari] *Skt* निशाचारिन् *adj* which roams about at night. 2 *n* demoness. 3 Shiv. 4 See ਨਿਸਾਚਰ.

ਨਿਸਾਜਲ [nisajəl] *n* water of night; dew.

ਨਿਸਾਣ [nisāṇ] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ.

ਨਿਸਾਣੀ [niṣāṇi] sign, symbol. See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ. "pəraupkar vikar niṣāṇi."—*BG*.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਤ [niṣat] *A* نِشَات *n* pleasure, happiness. 2 freshness.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਤ [niṣāt] *n* end of night, break of day, dawn, early morning. 2 extremely calm and quiet.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਦ [niṣad] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਦ.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਦਨ [niṣādən] *P* نِشَادَن *v* get settled at the bottom.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ [niṣān] *P* نِشَان *n* flag; standard. Kingdoms and religions use different types of flags as symbols of their distinct identity; an emblem of double-edged sword is fixed on the mast-head in the Sikh religious flag which is light yellow in colour. 2 sign. 3 characteristic. 4 royal proclamation. 5 medal. 6 In musicology a long kettledrum having three feet long vessel, but now this word (niṣān) is used duly for any kettledrum. "lāghu nisan əru bəji nəphiri."—*GPS*. "bəjyo nisan ih jābu dip."—*gyan*. 7 *Skt* निशान to sharpen.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ [niṣān sahib] See ਝੰਡਾ 1.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ [niṣānci] *n* who holds the flag; flag

bearer.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਿਸਲ [niṣān valī misal] one of the twelve misls (divisions) of the Sikhs, led by sardars Sangat Singh, Mohar Singh, Dasundha Singh Bhanga Singh, Jatt Sikhs of Shergill subcaste who belonged to village Mansurwal district Ferozepur. Whenever the Sikh army was engaged in a religious crusade, the sardars of this misl led from the front bearing flags, thus the misl was named Nishan Wali. Ambala was the capital city of this misl. Now the sardars of Shahbad in Ambala district, of Ladhar in Ludhiana district, of Mansurala in Ferozepur district and Sountiwala in Nabha state are descendants of this misl.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ [niṣāna] *P* نيشان *n* target; something aimed at in shooting practice.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾਬ [niṣānath] lord of night, moon.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ [niṣāni], **ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ** [niṣāni] *P* نيشاني *n* sign, symbol. 2 signature, sign. "pəri niṣāni ravər hath."—GPS. 3 a poetic metre, also called 'upman'; its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of twenty-three matras; first pause is at the thirteenth, second at the tenth matra, with two gurus at the end.

Example:

bhālī suhavi chapri, jamāhī gun gae,
kit-hi kamī nā dhāul-hār, jitu hārī bisrae.

—suhī m 5.

See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 11.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਪਤਿ [niṣāpatī], **ਨਿਸ਼ਾਮਤਿ** [niṣāmāṇī] *n* lord of night – moon, which shines at night.

ਨਿਸਾਰ [niṣar] *n* spout through which water flows out; aqueduct of Persian wheel through which water brought out from the well in pots is discharged into a channel. 2 *Skt* निः सार *adj* without essence; residue. 3 निसर्ग *n* act of scattering; sacrifice, offering a sacrifice to propitiate the gods.

ਨਿਸਾਰਿਓ [niṣario] See ਨਿਸਰਣ and ਨਿਸਰੁ.

ਨਿਸਿ [niṣi] *Skt* निशि *n* night. "əhinisi jāpi sēda salahi."—suhī chāt m 4. 2 turmeric.

ਨਿਸਿਸ [niṣis] lord of the night, moon. See ਨਿਸੇਸ.

ਨਿਸਿਸਭਾਗਾ [niṣisbhāga] *n* river Chandarbhaga, sister of the lord of night (moon).—sānāma.

ਨਿਸਿਤ [niṣit] *Skt* निशित *adj* fast, swift, hot, pungent. 2 desirous.

ਨਿਸਿਨਾਦ [niṣinad] *n* a musical instrument rung by a hunter at night, bell of a hunter. "jīu korāk niṣinad bal-ha."—dhāna namdev.

ਨਿਸਿਪਾਲ [niṣipal], **ਨਿਸਿਪਾਲਕ** [niṣipalak] *n* protector of the night, moon. 2 See ਨਿਸਪਾਲ.

ਨਿਸਿਪੁਸ਼ਪੀ [niṣipuṣpī] See ਰਜਨੀਗੰਧਾ.

ਨਿਸਿਬਾਸੁਰ [niṣibasur], **ਨਿਸਿਵਾਸਰ** [niṣivasar] day and night; all the time. See ਨਿਸਬਾਸਰ. "niṣibasur jāpi nanāk das."—gūḍ m 5.

ਨਿਸੀ [niṣi] *n* night. "suhā rāg supne nisi."—var suhī m 3. 'is similar to a dream at night.'

ਨਿਸੀਲ [niṣil] *adj* having bad conduct, licentious. 2 not having amiable disposition.

ਨਿਸੁਨ [niṣun] *Skt* निमून *n* word, sound, voice. "niṣun nad dāḥḍāḥ dāmāru."—cārīrī 1.

ਨਿਸੁੰਤ [niṣūbh] *Skt* निशुम्भ a demon born to Danu from the sperm of Kashyap, who was younger brother of Shumbh. See ਨਮੁਚਿ 2.

ਨਿਸੁਲ [niṣul] See ਨਿਸਲ.

ਨਿਸੁਦਨ [niṣudān] *Skt* निसुदन *n* killing, slaughtering, destruction. See ਸੁਦਨ. 2 *adj* used as a suffix, it carries the meaning of a killer (destroyer) as —ਕੰਸਨਿਸੁਦਨ.

ਨਿਸੇਸ [niṣes] *n* lord of the night, moon.

ਨਿਸੇਸਾਨੀ [niṣesan-ni] whose face is beautiful like the moon.

ਨਿਸੋਕ [niṣok], **ਨਿਸੋਗ** [niṣog] *Skt* निः शोक *adj* free from grief; without sadness; happy; glad.

ਨਿਸੋਤ [niṣot] *adj* not combined; in which nothing has been mixed. unadulterated; pure as — 'niṣot paṇi'. 2 came out, spread; fresh from the spring.

ਨਿਸੇਬ [ni:soth] *Skt* त्रिवृत् turpeth, a herb used mostly as purgative; its latent effect is warm/dry; it cures abdominal diseases, worms, phlegum etc. It is also used in treating a patient for jaundice, sprue and fever. White turpeth is the best of all. *L ipomoea turpethum*.

ਨਿਸੰਕ [ni:sək] *Skt* निः संਕ adj without doubt, fearless, dauntless. "bāhūrī kāmavāhī hoi ni:sək."—*prabha* २ m 5.

ਨਿਸੰਖ [ni:səkh] *adj* not countable in numbers like one hundred, thousand, billion etc; countless, innumerable.

ਨਿਸੰਗ [ni:səṅg], ਨਿਸੰਗੁ [ni:səṅgu], ਨਿਸੰਗ [ni:səṅg], ਨਿਸੰਗੁ [ni:səṅgu] *Skt* निः संग adj free from doubt, fearless. 2 unaffected, unattached; disinterested. "gurmukhī ave jai ni:səṅgu."—*oākar*. "həri bheṭia rau ni:səṅgu."—*suhi* m 4.

ਨਿਸੰਤ [ni:sət] *n* sun, which dispels darkness of the night. "ni:sət jīt jītke ānāt surma lāe."—*suraj*. 2 See ਨਿਸੰਤ 1.

ਨਿਸੁ [ni:sk] a gold coin of olden days weighing sixteen mashas; its weight has been fluctuating over time. 2 See ਨਿਰਕ.

ਨਿਸੁਯ [ni:scay] See ਨਿਸਚਯ.

ਨਿਸੁਲ [ni:scəl] See ਨਿਸਚਲ.

ਨਿਸੁਤ [ni:scit] See ਨਿਸਚਿਤ.

ਨਿਸੁਤਿ [ni:scit] See ਨਿਸਚਿਤ.

ਨਿਸੁ [ni:sth] *adj* steady, fixed. 2 engaged, busy.

ਨਿਸੁ [ni:stha] *n* steadiness, firmness. 2 faith, devotion. 3 attachment, fondness.

ਨਿਸੁਤਿ [ni:sthit] *adj* firm, steady. 2 having faith, believer. "ājār jārān ni:sthit brāhmgyani."—*GPS*.

ਨਿਸੁਤੁਰ [ni:sthur] tough, hard. See ਨਿਸੁਤੁਰ.

ਨਿਸੁਤਾਰ [ni:stār] See ਨਿਸਤਾਰ.

ਨਿਸੁਣੀ [ni:sreṇi], ਨਿਸੁਣੀ [ni:sreṇi] *Skt* निश्रेणी *n* ladder, steps. 2 poetic metre 'niṣāni'. See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਫੁਟਨੋਟ.

ਨਿਸੁਨ [ni:svan] See ਨਿਸੁਨ.

ਨਿਹ [ni:h] *Skt* निस् part used as prefix to give

the meaning of negation in particular and in Punjabi language character 'ਹ' is used for the sign visarag (:). See the words ਨਿਰਮੰਗ and ਨਿਰਚਲ etc.

ਨਿਰਸਨੇਹ [ni:hsəneh] not affectionate; unloving.

ਨਿਰਸਪੰਦ [ni:hsəpād] See ਨਿਰਸਪੰਦ.

ਨਿਰਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [ni:hsəprih] See ਨਿਰਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ.

ਨਿਰਸਾਸਨ [ni:hsasən] *adj* free of control, without penalty. 2 not controllable, rebel. 3 See ਨਿਸਾਸਨ.

ਨਿਰਸਾਰ [ni:hsar] See ਨਿਸਾਰ 2.

ਨਿਰਸੰਸੇ [ni:hsəse] *adj* doubtless, without doubt.

ਨਿਰਸੰਗ [ni:hsəṅg], ਨਿਰਸੰਗਾ [ni:hsəṅga] *adj* without association. "ānād binodi ni:hsəṅga."—*maru solhe* m 5.

ਨਿਰਸੰਦੇਹ [ni:hsədeh] *adj* doubtless, without doubt.

ਨਿਰਸੁਮ [ni:hsrəm] *adj* tireless, untiring. 2 without labour.

ਨਿਰਸੁਣੀ [ni:hsreṇi] See ਨਿਸੁਣੀ.

ਨਿਰਸੁਵਰਥ [ni:hsvarəth] *adj* without selfishness.

ਨਿਰਕ [ni:hək] *Skt* निष्क *n* embedded ornament. 2 gold coin, mohur. 3 diamond. "nākhān ni:hək chābimul."—*NP*. "bhāryo ni:hək mukta ke satha."—*NP*. 4 gold. 5 piece of gold for offering to the priest in a fire-ritual.¹

ਨਿਰਕਪਟ [ni:hkəpəṭ] *Skt* निष्कपट *adj* without fraud, sincere, honest. "ni:hkəpəṭ seva kije həri kerī."—*gōd* m 4.

ਨਿਰਕਰਮ [ni:hkərəm], ਨਿਰਕਰਮਾ [ni:hkəрма], ਨਿਰਕਰਮੀ [ni:hkərmī] *Skt* निष्कर्मन् *adj* not engrossed in actions. "kāram kārat hove ni:hkərəm."—*sukhmāni*. "hāume kāre ni:hkərmī nā hove."—*majh* २ m 3. 2 worthless. 3 unfortunate, unlucky.

ਨਿਰਕਲਮਖ [ni:hkəlməkh] *Skt* निष्कल्मष *adj* sinless, blameless, innocent.

ਨਿਰਕਲੰਕ [ni:hkəlāk], ਨਿਰਕਲੰਕੀ [ni:hkəlāki] *Skt* निष्कलङ्क *adj* without blemish, unstained,

¹In olden times, kings got leaves of gold in big and small sizes as required to give as offering to brahmins.

flawless. 2 *n* incarnation as Kalki. See ਕਲਕੀ. ਨਿਰਕਾਮ [nɪhkam], ਨਿਰਕਾਮਾ [nɪhkama], ਨਿਰਕਾਮੀ [nɪhkami] *Skt* ਨਿਰਕਾਮ *adj* without desire of reward; disinterested. "prāṇve nama bhāe nɪhkama."—*mali*. "seva karət hoɪ nɪhkami."—*sukhmāni*.

ਨਿਰਕੀਚਨ [nɪhkɪcən] *Skt* ਨਿਰਕੀਚਨ *adj* poor, indigent. 2 living in seclusion after renouncing the world. "nɪhkɪcən nɪhkeval kəhiɪ."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨਿਰਕੇਵਲ [nɪhkeval], ਨਿਰਕੇਵਲੁ [nɪhkevalu] *adj* without help from others. 2 unadulterated, pure. 3 without attachment, disinterested. "as ādese te nɪhkevalu."—*var asa*. "dārsən dekhi bhāi nɪhkeval."—*suhī chāt m 1*. 4 *Skt* निष्कैवल्य decidedly one and only one, unique, peerless. 5 extremely pure.

ਨਿਰਕੋਟਕ [nɪhkək] *Skt* निष्कण्टक *adj* unobstructed. 2 without enemy. "nɪhkək raju bhūci tū."—*var maru m 3*.

ਨਿਰਕੁਮ [nɪhkrəm] See ਨਿਰਕੁਮ. 2 See ਨਿਰਕੁਮਣ. ਨਿਰਕੁਤ [nɪhkrāt] *adj* without splendour. 2 gone outside, out of limits.

ਨਿਰਕਉ [nɪhcəu] See ਨਿਰਕਉ. "guru pure te ih nɪhcəu paɪɪ."—*gəu thirti m 5*. 2 *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. "kəta kəre su nɪhcəu hove."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਨਿਰਕਲ [nɪhcəl] *Skt* निश्चल *adj* steady, immovable. "nɪhcəl raj he sādā tɪs kera."—*var bɪha m 3*. 2 See ਨਿਰਕਲੁ 2.

ਨਿਰਕਲਾਇਆ [nɪhcəlaɪa], ਨਿਰਕਲਾਧਾ [nɪhcəladha] *adj* steady, firm, unmoved, immovable, eternal. "həɪɪdhan nɪhcəlaɪa."—*var guj m 3*. "ɪkɪ sadhbəcən nɪhcəladha."—*sar m 5*.

ਨਿਰਕਲੁ [nɪhcəlu] See ਨਿਰਕਲ. "tū nɪhcəlu kəta soi."—*sopurəkhv*. 2 very fickle, inconstant. "əsthɪru kəre nɪhcəlu ihu mənua."—*dhəna m 5*. 'Make the caparicious mind stable.'

ਨਿਰਥਾ [nɪhca] faith, belief, trust.

ਨਿਰਥੇ [nɪhce] *adv* truly, exactly, certainly.

ਨਿਰਥੇ [nɪhce] *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. 2 believing in. "kəhu nanək nɪhce dhɪave."—*var asa*.

ਨਿਰਥੇਵ [nɪhceɪv] *adj* not having any bad habit, not licentious. 2 indifferent to pleasure and pain; free from addiction.

ਨਿਰਥ [nɪhə] *Skt* निरत *n* act of fastening, check, restriction. "səc kure le nɪhə bəhāda."—*BG*. 'truth restrains falsehood.'

ਨਿਰਥ [nɪhət] *Skt* adj killed. 2 defeated, thrown down. "nɪhte pājɪ juan mɛ."—*sri m 5 pəpax*. 'have defeated five evils.'

ਨਿਰਥ [nɪhəd] *P* ॥ has; keeps.

ਨਿਰਨੋਦ [nɪhnədd] See ਨਨੋਦ. "nagərɪ nad nɪhnədd."—*ramav*. 2 without noise; soundless.

ਨਿਰਪਾਗ [nɪhpəg] without foot; maimed in leg. 2 *Skt* निष्प्रज्ञ stupid, ignorant, that is—one who has no spiritual knowledge.

ਨਿਰਪਾਗਿ [nɪhpəgɪ] of ignorant persons. See ਨਿਰਪਾਗ 2. "ghəni nɪhpəgɪ nanka chɪjh pəi dərəɪɪ."—*m 1 bāno*. 'Ignorant persons in large numbers quarrelled with one another at the door of Yam.'

ਨਿਰਪਾਲ [nɪhpəl], ਨਿਰਪਾਲੁ [nɪhpəlu] See ਨਿਰਪਾਲ. "nɪhpəl dhəram tahi tum mano."—*bɪla m 9*. "nɪhpəlu tinka jivɪa."—*var guj m 3*. 2 castrated, without testicles.

ਨਿਰਪਾਗ [nɪhbəg], ਨਿਰਪਾਗੋ [nɪhbəgro] *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. "nɪhbəgro bhāi sājɪoɪ."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਨਿਰਮ [nɪhəm] *P* ॥ I have, I may have, I will have. See ਨਿਰਮਣ.

ਨਿਰਮੇਵ [nɪhmev] *adj* sans ego, without arrogance, not egoistic.

ਨਿਰਲੀਆ [nɪhlɪa] *adj* happy, delighted, satisfied. See ਨਿਰਲ. 2 observed, gazed. "gəɪɪ pəi nanək nədərɪ nɪhlɪa."—*maru m 5*.

ਨਿਹਾ [nɪhā] *P* ॥ hidden.

ਨਿਹਾਰ [nīhad] *P* ٲٲ *adj* placed. 2 *n* body, physique. 3 nature, character.

ਨਿਹਾਨ [nīhadan] *P* ٲٲ *v* lay, place.

ਨਿਹਾਨਤ [nīhayat] *A* ٲٲ *adj* very much, extreme.

ਨਿਹਾਰ [nīhar] *n* look, watch, observation. 2 sense – evil eye. “rai varət sas dikh jin ih lag nīhar.”—*GV* 6. 3 *Skt* ਨੀਹਾਰ dew.

ਨਿਹਾਰਣ [nīharan], ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ [nīharna] *v* look, observe, gaze, watch. “jəm nīhare sasa.”—*asa kabir*.

ਨਿਹਾਰੀ [nīhari] looked. See ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ. 2 *P* ٲٲ *n* breakfast, first meal of the day.

ਨਿਹਾਲ [nīhal] *P* ٲٲ *adj* satisfied, successful, having all success. “həri jəpī bhāi nīhal nīhal.”—*kan pārtal m* 4. 2 See ਨਿਹਾਰ and ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ. “sal tāmāl bādē jəhī byāl nīhal tīnē kəchu nā dərpehō.”—*cārītr* 81. ‘I will not fear at all to see those.’

ਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ [nīhal sīgh] an excellent poet and greatly honoured person of Nirmala sect. He lived at Chuni Mandi Lahore in Gobind Kutia near an inn established by Baba Khuda Singh. He wrote many books like Akal Natak, Nirmal Prabhakar, Sikhi Prabhakar. A specimen of his poetry is –

kābitt

prat hi pīyukh sāmē gat ko punit kin
cit ko nā jandēt nek-hū vīkar mē,
asən ko sadhkē aradhkē agadhmātr
bādhkē upadhī ko sāmādhī nīrakar mē,
bani prabhū grāth ki prēmōd sō citare caru
kāj jyō ālep hē sādīv jo vīhar mē,
nāmratā udartai bhavāna ākalpāth
esē gursīkkh ko juharō var var mē.
devīgūn dev ke prātap ko bādhave beg
sūbh se prēmādh ko bī dare sēbhudara¹ si,
dati patśahi ki surahī si pīyukh puri
tābo cit syahiko īlahī xakpara si,

¹Goddess Durga.

tino tap sapən ke jhapən ko japən si
papkāla kapən ko bhari dāt ara si,
īkam se prācād ājaputən ke kātābe ko
sīkkhī jo ākal ki so tīkkhī tegdhara si.

2 He was born to mother Kuirdei in the family of Mall Singh at village Sabajpur (district Amritsar) in Sammat 1887. Due to the death of his mother at a young age, Nihal Singh was brought up by his maternal grandfather Sukkha Singh and maternal grandmother Kuiran at Amritsar. He became disciple of Bhai Lal Singh, a Nirmala saint. He studied poetic works under the guidance of a scholar Ram Singh. His poetical work is Kavinderprakash². He died in Sammat 1943. He lived at Sohlan Wala Bunga. An example of his poetry is given below:

ujjāl bhāi hē buddhī prabhū gun gave sūddh
cācāta cāpla jyō cāpāl cāligāi,
chuchi hārinām tē chālīlī chālīvātən ko
esī prak mātī hutī chīn sō chāligāi,
gyan ki āgānī ke prābhav ke nīhalsīgh
sōcīt kārāmkrīya trīn lō jēligāi,
satsāg ke prābhav bhāyo rīda sūddh ar
sudhasar nhar pātī pap ki dāligāi.
mēdā prāṇpyara tū īthāi hābh thāī hīkko
tēdē pas benti mē thivā sāt dasra,
sath vāj vāj vēdē dēkh dēkh dūmna mē
thīsi tēnu dherī jādū vesi vāj sasra,
thīda bālīhari mē nīhalsīgh tēdēpah
arāj kārēda tū suṇeda nīs basra,
tēthī lok mēgda nē sēgda tū mata pīta
guru ramdas sālī mēkū tēdā asra.
vādēde vele utth tū jēpāda nāhī rābb nam
vela chālīsi ātkal pāchutīsē tū,
thīsi vīrlap tēdē sēthhār dē as pas
jāmua phāresi pret kārke sādīsē tū,

²Hand written form of this manuscript is available at Bunga Sohlan Wala. This Bunga is in one corner side of Guru Ka Bagh.

phirsi pīṭhēdi narī tēḍi te khuthēdi val
 har har hosi bhōdu! kab lag jīsē tū?
 akhe laggu mēḍe ate sātā di saraṇ vāṇ
 oraḱ de vele sarmīda nahī thisā tū.

3 Nihal Singh was born to Mai Bassi at Amritsar in the family of Mahal Singh of village Saiyad in Pothohar.¹ He was a duly baptised Sikh to whom consecrated water was administered by Thakur Dayal Singh. He was an excellent poet of Hindi and Sanskrit. Motivated by Baba Sadhu Singh at Nijamabad he wrote annotation to Jap Sahib under the title "cākradhār cārītr caru cādrīka" which was completed in Sammat 1929.

4 a resident of Thoha (district Rawalpindi) and a unique scholar of Sanskrit, who wrote commentary on Japu Sahib under the title "gudharāthdipīka".

5 Nihal Singh raja. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਨਿਹਾਲ ਕੌਰ [nihal kor] See ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਾਂਡਾ.

ਨਿਹਾਲਨ [nihalan], ਨਿਹਾਲਨਾ [nihalna] *Skt* ਨਿਹਾਲਨ
 look, observe, examine. "sajṇ mukh anupu
 aṭhe pahārī niḥalsa."—var maru 2 m 5. "eni
 netri jəgətu niḥalia."—var asa. "gurmukhi
 sor niḥalie."—asa a m 1.

ਨਿਹਾਲਾ [nihala] disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who joined the army of Guru Hargobind and fought in religious wars. 2 headman of village Chamkaur who entertained Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed at his house while coming back from Thanesar.

ਨਿਹਾਲੀ [nihali] saw. See ਨਿਹਾਲਨਾ. 2 may see. "nen niḥali tisu purākhu dāiale."—majh m 5. 3 delighted. See ਨਿਹਾਲ. "gurdarsan dekhi niḥali."—var ram 2 m 5. 4 *P* ਝੜੁ *n* quilt. "īkī niḥali pe savaṇi."—var asa.

ਨਿਹਾਲੂ [nihalu] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev

¹This Nihal Singh also resided at Thoha; hence he is also called Thakur Nihal Singh of Thoha. Actually Nihal Singh of Thoha is at No 4.

who belonged to Dhir subcaste. He served Guru Hargobind and showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar.

2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Chattha subcaste.

3 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Kohli subcaste and was a resident of Sultanpur.

4 a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Sethi subcaste.

5 a goldsmith disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

6 a follower of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to the water-carrier caste and was resident of Agra.

7 a follower of Guru Arjan Dev who was a brother of Nivala, resident of Patna. The Guru instructed both the brothers to preach religion by singing holy hymns and delivering religious discourses. They proved to be such impressive preachers that whosoever listened to them became an ardent follower of Guru Nanak.

ਨਿਹਿਤ [nihiṭ] *Skt* adj covered. 2 established, placed.

ਨਿਹੁਰਨ [nihuran], ਨਿਹੁਰਨਾ [nihurna], ਨਿਹੁੜਨਾ [nihurṇa] *v* *S* bow, bend down, humble oneself. "kər ərdas sis niḥurai."—GPS.

ਨਿਹੋਰਨ [nihoran], ਨਿਹੋਰਨਾ [nihorna] *Skt* ਮਨੋਹਾਰ pray. "həm kau ucit niḥoran ahe."—GPS.

ਨਿਹੋਰਾ [nihora] *n* prayer, entreaty. "anik bhātī tisu kərəu niḥora."—gəu m 5. 2 favour, obligation. "jəu tən kasi taje kabira, ramie kaha niḥora?"—dhana kabir. "binasio səgal niḥora."—guj m 5.

ਨਿਹੰਗ [nihāṅ] *P* 𑖅 *n* sword, sabre. "bahat niḥāṅ. uṭhāt phulīg."—səloh. 'Sparks are produced when swords clash.' 2 reed pen, pen. 3 crocodile, alligator. "jənuḱ ləhīr dəryav te nīkəsyo bəḍo niḥāṅ."—cārītr 217. 4 *Dg* horse. "bīcre niḥāṅ. jese pīlāṅ."—VN. 'horses galloped jumping like a leopard.' 5 *Skt* निःशङ्क

adj fearless of death, brave, daring. "nirbhau hoio bharia nīhāga."—asa m 5. "pāhīlā dālā mīlādīā bheṛ pīa nīhāgā."—cāḍi 3. 6 *Skt* निःसङ्ग unattached, disinterested, spiritually enlightened, not living in a dilemma. "nīhāg kəhave so purakh dukh sukh māne nā āg."—PPP. "mulla brahmāṇ na bujhe bujhe phākər nīhāg."—māgo. 7 A sect of the Singhs who wrap a high turban around their head leaving an end piece of cloth on the top of the turban and tie a sharp-edged quoit in the layers of the turban, wear weapons like musket, double edged sword, sword and 'gājgah' (a string composed of several tassels) and put on a blue dress. Nihang Sikhs are ever ready to sacrifice their lives without fear of death They live unattached; that is why they are known by this name.

It has been heard from many Sikhs that once Guru's son Fateh Singh joyfully came before his father wearing high turban and a blue dress. On this, the tenth Master predicted that there would be a Nihang sect with this dress also.

Many people say that when Guru Gobind Singh burnt the blue dress which he wore to appear as a Muslim saint of Uch, he tied a strip with the sword, from which a sect of persons wearing blue clothes came into being as has been hinted at by Bhai Santokh Singh—*səgle phukcuke nīlābər tənīk tīsi te rakhlaya, jəmdhər sāg bādhkər sou pāthbekh hit səbhīn chaya.*—GPS.

Bhai Santokh has also stated that Guru Gobind Singh blessed Bhai Man Singh that he would set up a Nihang sect as —

"hve prāsən bər devət jove.

pāth khalse me tāv hove.

tujh sām bekh' subhau bīsali.

¹It seems that Bhai Mani Singh had already started wearing the uniform of Nihangs.

nam nīhāg ānek ākali."—GPS.

Many Nihang Sikhs also say that Guru Gobind Singh hoisted the end piece of cloth on the top of high turban of Nihang Sikhs as sign of flag. But according to the late old man Vivek Singh of Amritsar, it was Baba Naina Singh (Narayan Singh) who hoisted first of all, a piece of cloth as flag after tying high turban around the head of a marksman of the army so that he could lead the army from the front in place of a standard and use weapons as a warrior with free hand. Akali Phoola Singh, a disciple of Baba Naina Singh rose to the rank of a famous general of the Sikh army. Nihang Singhs are worshippers of the Eternal and repeat the name of Akal, which has led to their nomenclature as Akalis.

Nihal Singh has articulated the commendation of the Nihangs by Guru Gobind Singh as follows:

dhərm ke dhurədhər udarta ke dharadhər
bhole bhal bhraje jhəkol prem rāg me,
sərbloh pyare ərb khərb lə nā dərb bādh
nek hū nā gərb pūn pərb yake sāg me,
sajke subano sur gajke mīgēdr bhurī
bhajke ganim ko bīdarē jor jōg me,
mod ke tərāg me umāg ke utōg pāth
lok dāg kēbe ko su kine e nīhāg me.

ਨਿਹੰਗਸਿੰਘ [nīhāgsīgh] See ਨਿਹੰਗ 7.

ਨਿਹੰਗਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ [nīhāgsīghā de bolle] See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਨਿਹੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਣੀ [nīhāgā di chavni] See ਅਕਾਲੀਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਣੀ and ਫੂਲਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਿਕ [nik] adj small, short. "həm nik kire."—nəf ə m 4. 2 many, short for ਅਨਿਕ. "sastərsimrəti jantətho nik."—cəritr 314. 'knew many.' 3 See ਨੀਕ.

ਨਿਕਸ [nikas] See ਨਿਕਸਨਾ. 2 *Skt* निकष n touchstone, test. 3 *Dg* stone used for sharpening the weapons; hone; whetstone.



NIHANG SINGH

ਨਿਕਸਨਾ [nikasna] *Skt* ਨਿਕ੍ਸ੍ਨਾ *v* go out, emerge, leave. "nikasu re pākhi sīmaru hāṛi pākhi." —*gau m 5*.

ਨਿਕਸਿਜਾਤਉ [nikasijatau] the mind which goes out from the body, and does not remain at peace within. "nikasijatau rāhe āsthiru." —*gau chāt m 1*.

ਨਿਕਸਯੋਬ [nikasyob] ਨਿਕਸਯੋ-ਅਬ came out, appeared. —*nars fgh*.

ਨਿਕਟ [nikat] *Skt* adj around, close by, nearby. 2 *adv* near, close to.

ਨਿਕਟਵਰਤੀ [nikatvartī] *Skt* ਨਿਕਟਵਰਤਿਨ੍ *adj* always around, who is a regular attendant.

ਨਿਕਟਾਨੀ [nikatani] came near. 2 comes near. "jara mēra hārijanāhi nāhi nikatani." —*foḍi m 5*. 3 brought near.

ਨਿਕਟਿ [nikatī] See ਨਿਕਟ 2. "nikatī vāse nahi hāri durī." —*gau m 4*.

ਨਿਕਟਿਵਰਤਨਿ [nikatīvartanī] *adj* which is always around. "nikatīvartanī sa sēda suhaganī." —*sar m 5*. See ਨਿਕਟਵਰਤੀ.

ਨਿਕਟੀ [nikatī] *adj* near, close. "sevak kau nikatī hoi dikhavē." —*asa m 5*.

ਨਿਕਥਾ [nikatha], ਨਿਕਥਾ [nikathha] going out, passing. "lohu lābu nikatha vekhu." —*varram 1 m 1*. 2 came out. "tapp nikathha uppār varā." —*BG*.

ਨਿਕਦਨ [nikadān] destruction. See ਨਿਕੰਦਨ. "tāv bādhān bhāe nikadna." —*NP*. 'your bonds have been destroyed.'

ਨਿਕਮਾਨ [nikāman] without a bow. "nikman hi nēn ke ban mare." —*ramav*.

ਨਿਕਰ [nikar] *Skt* *n* flock, multitude. 2 wealth, treasure.

ਨਿਕਰਨਾ [nikarna] See ਨਿਕਸਨਾ and ਨਿਕਲਨਾ. "nam sākāl sri ban ke nikrājāhi ānāt." —*sānama*.

ਨਿਕਰਮਾ [nikarma] *Skt* निष्कर्मा *adj* not interested in doing work, idle. 2 who abandons action. 3 devoid of the grace of God.

ਨਿਕਲਸਨ [nikalsan] John Nicholson. He was

born in Ireland on December 11th, 1822. After joining the British army of Bengal in 1839, he fought in many battles and acquired good reputation.

During the second Anglo-Sikh War he showed great valour. For some time he remained political officer of Kashmir and administrator of Sindh Sagar. At the time of mutiny in 1857, he rendered great service to the British Government. To please the Sikhs he got a prayer offered at Akal Takhat and made offerings.¹ Defeating the rebellion in the battle of Delhi, he died fighting against them on September 23rd, 1857. A statue of Nicholson in Nicholson Park in front of Kashmiri Gate Delhi is a memorial to his glory.

ਨਿਕਲਨਾ [nikalna] *v* come out. See ਨਿਕਸਨਾ. 2 appear, rise. 3 pass through. 4 separate from, go in different directions. 5 pass. 6 (of a line) to be drawn; to be painted. "tin mukhi tike nikalāhi." —*sri m 5*.

ਨਿਕਾ [nika] See ਨਿੱਕਾ.

ਨਿਕਾਇ [nikai] See ਨਿਕਾਯ.

ਨਿਕਾਈ [nikai] See ਨਿਕਾਯ. 2 goodness, virtue, welfare. 3 beauty, prettiness. "tāv jāno tāhi nikai." —*GPS*.

ਨਿਕਾਸ [nikas] *Skt* निष्काश *n* which looks elegant, balcony or verandah etc of a house. 2 going out, passing through. 3 place for coming out, exit.

ਨਿਕਾਸਨਾ [nikasna] *Skt* निष्काशन *expel*, send out.

ਨਿਕਾਹ [nikah] *A 26; n* union of man and woman; marriage ceremony according to Islamic tradition. Nikah is confirmed on request from one side and on approval from the other side. The marriage should be confirmed before two witnesses who are adult, sensible and Muslims. In this custom, the husband promises to give "mahar" (marriage

¹Sikhs of that time called him Nikal Singh.

portion agreed to at the time of marriage) to his wife which is estimated keeping in view the beauty, merit, family and position of the bridegroom. There is no upper limit but it can not be less than ten dirhams (a coin)¹.

ਨਿਕਾਣ [nikāṇ], **ਨਿਕਾਣਾ** [nikāṇa], **ਨਿਕਾਣੀ** [nikāṇi] *adj* without imperfection, faultless. 2 not under pressure, unchecked, self-willed. "jāmkal te bhāe nikāṇe."—*dhāna m 5*. "prābhū ji bhāṇi bhāi nikāṇi."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਨਿਕਾਬ [nikāb] See **ਨਕਾਬ**. 2 *P* **نقاب** *n* covering for the hand, glove.

ਨਿਕਾਮ [nikām], **ਨਿਕਾਮਾ** [nikāma] *Skt* **ਨਿਕਾਮ** *n* desire. 2 happiness, pleasure. 3 *adj* desirous. 4 *Skt* **निकाम** without desire for reward; gratis. "nirbhe nikām."—*japu*. 5 See **ਨਿਕੰਮਾ**.

ਨਿਕਾਮੀ [nikāmi] *adj* worthless, meaningless. "ikāsu harī jiu bahri sabb phire nikāmi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt* **निष्कामिन्** free from desire for reward.

ਨਿਕਾਯ [nikay] *Skt* *n* multitude, flock, group. 2 army, military. 3 house, dwelling.

ਨਿਕਾਰ [nikar] See **ਨਿਕਾਰਨਾ**. 2 short for **ਨਿਕਾਰਨ**. "ki nikarās."—*gyan*. 'is formless.' 3 *Skt* **निकार** *n* disrespect, insult. 4 defeat, discomfiture.

ਨਿਕਾਰਨਾ [nikarna], **ਨਿਕਾਲਨਾ** [nikalna] *expel*, send out. See **ਨਿਕਾਸਨਾ**.

ਨਿਕਾਲਾ [nikala] *n* expulsion, act of sending out. 2 act of sending away from one's country, exile.

ਨਿਕਾਲਿਅਨੁ [nikaliānu] he brought out. "caudāh rāṭan nikaliānu."—*var ram 3*.

ਨਿਕਿਸ਼੍ਟ [nikīṣṭ] See **ਨਿਕਿਸ਼੍ਟ**.

ਨਿਕੀ [niki] *adj* small, tiny. "enī niki jōghic."—*s farid*. 2 thin. "valāhu niki purālat."—*s farid*.

ਨਿਕੁੰਭ [nikūṇ] *Skt* *n* place covered by trees and climbing plants; bower.

ਨਿਕੁਟੀ [nikuṭi] *adj* intimate, close (relative). "nikuṭi deh dekhi dhuni upje."—*sri beṇi*.

¹dirham was an old coin of silver equal to 24 rattis.

'utters loving words.' 2 small, short.

ਨਿਕੁੰਭ [nikūbh] *Skt* **निकुम्भ** *n* croton. See **ਜਮਾਲ ਗੋਟਾ**. 2 son of Kumbhakaran, who was killed by Hanuman. 3 according to Harivansh, a demon, who got blessings of Brahma for getting killed by Vishnu. He was ruler of Shatpur and knew black art. He had actually three faces, but could make many faces from one. He kidnapped Bhanumati, daughter of Brahmduṭṭ, who relentlessly fought against him and killed him many times in several forms, but actually Krishan put him to death and handed over the rule of Shatarpur to Brahmduṭṭ. 4 son of Prahlad.

ਨਿਕੁੰਭਲਾ [nikūbhla], **ਨਿਕੁੰਭਿਲਾ** [nikūbhila] *Skt* **निकुम्भिला** *n* a particular cave on the western side of Sri Lanka. 2 an idol of goddess Bhadr Kali installed in Nikumbhila cave. By worshipping this goddess, Megh Nad used to acquire blessings to win the battle. "thā gāyo nikūbhla hom kārān."—*ramav*.

ਨਿਕੁ [niku] *P* **نیکو** *adj* good, virtuous, pious. transform of **ਨੇਕ**. 2 beautiful. 3 See **ਨਿੱਕੁ**.

ਨਿਕੇਤ [niket] *Skt* *n* house. 2 place, spot.

ਨਿਕੋਰ [nikor] *Skt* **निकोर** *n* multitude, assemblage. 2 quantity, heap. 3 *adj* pure, unadulterated.

"sāpe dudhu pīāie ādārī visu nikor."—*suhi 3 m 3*. 4 totally indifferent, not affected. See **ਅਭਿਗਾਤਮ**.

ਨਿਕੋਲ [nikol] See **ਨਿਕੋਰ**. 2 one who imitates others; mimic. 3 very near.

ਨਿਕੰਦ [nikād] See **ਨਕੰਦ** and **ਨਿਕੰਦਨ**.

ਨਿਕੰਦਨ [nikādān] *Skt* *n* act of destroying; destruction. "hovāhi vighān nikād."—*PP*.

ਨਿਕੰਮਾ [nikāma] *adj* useless (fellow); who does not work. 2 See **ਨਿਕਰਮਾ**.

ਨਿੱਕਾ [nikka], **ਨਿੱਕੀ** [nikki], **ਨਿੱਕੁ** [nikku] *adj* small, short. 2 thin, fine.

ਨਿਕਿਸ਼੍ਟ [nikriṣṭ] *Skt* *adj* mean, petty, inferior,

²it is also pronounced as niko.

base, bad.

निध [nikhəu] *adj* निध-अज indestructible. See निध.

निध [nikhət] See नव.

निधपति [nikhətpati] *n* moon. See नवपति.

"lajət ləkh koṭi nikhətpati."—*gyan*.

निध [nikhətr] See नव.

निध [nikhdya] *Skt* निध *n* a frame used for sitting, cot, bedstead. 2 shop, store, place where people can come and sit. "soda visekh hi dekh nikhdya mē."—*NP*.

निध [nikhəna], निध [nikhəna] *v* be removed, drip, dirt to be separated by sieving, become clean. 2 to be separated from, to part. "man kio nikhri tin te."—*krīśan*.

निध [nikhərab] *Skt* निध *n* hundred billion, 100,000,000,000. 2 *adj* dwarf, short-statured.

निध [nikhəl] See निध.

निध [nikhad] *Skt* निध *n* forest dweller of low caste. There is an anecdote in Vishnu Puran that sages rubbed the dead body of raja Ven, a black dwarf man appeared from his thigh, whom the sages asked to sit down [niṣid], from which he got the name Nishad. It is from him that the Nishad caste spread in the world. See च 3. 2 son of a Brahmin born to a Shudar woman. See भुमिनिधि १० ५ ८. 3 according to musicology the seventh note. See मृ.

निध [nikhaləs], निध [nikhalis] *adj* very pure, unadulterated, very clean. See नि. "təb khalsa tahi nikhaləs jane."—*səveye 33*.

निध [nikhriəu] *adj* indestructible; which can not be destroyed; eternal. "hoi nikhriəu əkhəpədu ləhe."—*gəu bəvən kabir*.

निध [nikhiddh] *Skt* निध *adj* prohibited, forbidden.

निध [nikhil] *Skt* *adj* entire, whole, complete, total. "nikhil jəgətaḍhar he."—*səloh*.

निध [nikhuṭna], निध [nikhuṭna] *v* be

finished, decrease, diminish. "ihu dhənu əkhəṭu nə nikhūṭe nə jai."—*dhəna m 3*. "bati suki telu nikhūṭa."—*asa kabir*. "nanək pīḍ bəkhśis ka kəb-hū nikhūṭəsī nahī."—*asa m 1*.

निध [nikhedh] *Skt* निध *n* refutation. 2 prohibition. 3 hindrance.

निध [nikhəna] *v* separate into parts, analyse.

निध [nikhoṭ] *adj* without adulteration, unadulterated. 2 innocent, blameless.

निध [nikhəg] *Skt* निध *n* container in which arrows are arranged properly; quiver. "tū nikhəg əru ban."—*sənāma*.

निध [nikhəgbasi] *n* arrow which is kept in the quiver.

निध [nikhəgi] *Skt* निध *adj* having a quiver.

निध [nikhəjan] (*Skt* धि *vr* limp, be worthless) *n* rendering useless; rejecting; making ineffective. See निध.

निध [nikhəjanu], निध [nikhəjno] See निध. 2 *adj* who rejects. 3 having power to neutralize. "bhebhəjanu əti pap nikhəjanu."—*ram ə m 3*. "jəmdut kalnikhəjno."—*ram sədu*.

निध [nikhəḍ] *S* *adj* half. 2 middle, centre.

निध [nikhəḍ] *अपि रात्रि* [nikhəḍ ədhhi rat] exactly midnight. "pichhō raja jagia əddhi ratī nikhəḍ vihaṇi."—*BG*. See निध.

निध [nikhəḍən] *n* act of rejecting absolutely; complete refutation. 2 act of breaking into pieces.

निध [nigəh] *P* *f* *n* eyesight, vision.

निध [nigəhbā], निध [nigəhban], निध [nig-har] *n* one who keeps something in mind; protector. 2 soldier deputed to keep under watch, sentry. "choḍi gəe nigəhar."—*maru m 5*. means 'the messengers of death.'

निध [nigəḍ] *Skt* *n* thick chain, chain. 2 fetter, chain for the ankle. "hukəm şah ke nigəḍ

nīkari."—GPS. 3 thick chain for the foot of an elephant.

ਨਿਗਤ [nigat], ਨਿਗਤਾ [nigta] *adj* not saved; (of a dead person) whose funeral rites have not been performed. "nidharia dhār, nigatragatī."—*sar m 5*.

ਨਿਗਤਿ [nigati] *n* miserable plight; meeting violent death, and without religious rites.

ਨਿਗਤਿਆਗਤਿ [nigatragati] *adj* having power to raise or uplift persons living in miserable plight. 2 *n* The Almighty who can save souls from hell and grant them salvation.

ਨਿਗਦ [nigad] *Skt n* utterance, speech, pronunciation. 2 above said.

ਨਿਗਮ [nigam] *Skt n* holy text of Veds; Veds. "ṭhaḍha brāhma nigam bicarē."—*prabha kabir*. 2 way, path. 3 market. 4 method of business, manner of trade. 5 *Skt* transform of Sanskrit word ਨਿਮ੍ਰਗ; river, stream. "jake nigam dudh ke ṭhaṭa. samūdu bilovān kau maṭa."—*sor kabir*.

ਨਿਗਮਨ [nigman] *Skt n* according to Nayay philosophy, a sentence in which is put forth the conclusion of a speech; deduction.

ਨਿਗਮਬੋਧ [nigambodh] a famous bathing place on river Jamuna, near Delhi. 2 knowledge of Veds.

ਨਿਗਮਾਗਮ [nigmagam] ਨਿਗਮ (Veds) and ਅਗਮ (Shastars) Veds as Shastars. 2 a holy scripture for the guidance of the people.

ਨਿਗਰ [nigar] *Skt n* meal. 2 See ਨਿੱਗਰ. 3 *P* ۴ see. 4 one who looks about; beholder.

ਨਿਗਰਣ [nigran] *Skt n* drive down the throat; swallowing; to take meals.

ਨਿਗਰੀਸੁਨ [nigristan] *P* ۴ v see.

ਨਿਗਲਨ [niglan], ਨਿਗਲਨਾ [nigalna] See ਨਿਗਰਣ.

ਨਿਗਤ [nigar] See ਨਿਗਤ.

ਨਿਗਾਹ [nigah] See ਨਿਗਾਹ.

ਨਿਗਾਹਬਾਨ [nigahban] See ਨਿਗਾਹਬਾਨ.

ਨਿਗਾਰ [nigar] *P* ۴ *n* sign, mark. 2 splendour,

decoration. 3 lovely. 4 used as a suffix, it gives the meaning of doer, belonging to etc as in — ਨਾਮਹਨਿਗਾਰ (sender of a letter).

ਨਿਗੁਸਾਈ [nigusai] *adj* unowned, unclaimed. 2 atheist. 3 without master. "nigusae bahigae."—*s kabir*.

ਨਿਗੁਣ [nigun], ਨਿਗੁਣਾ [niguna], ਨਿਗੁਣੀ [niguni], ਨਿਗੁਣੀਆ [nigunia], ਨਿਗੁਨ [nigun] *Skt* ਨਿਗੁਣ *adj* beyond sat, rāj, tam — three qualities of maya (the illusory world); the ultimate reality. 2 without education and skill. 3 without good deeds; culprit; sinner; blemished. "nigunia no ape bakhasilae."—*sor a m 3*. "mūdh rāni bholi nigunia jiu."—*gau chāt m 3*.

ਨਿਗੁਰਾ [nigura] *adj* without a spiritual guide; self-willed. 2 not having faith in Guru Nanak Dev. "nigure avāṇ javnia."—*majh a m 3*.

ਨਿਗੁੰ [nigū] *P* ۴ *adj* curved, bent. 2 upside down, face downward.

ਨਿਗੋਸਾਈ [nigosai], ਨਿਗੋਸਾਵਾ [nigosava] See ਨਿਗੁਸਾਈ.

ਨਿਗੋਤਾ [nigoda], ਨਿਗੋਤੀ [nigodi] *adj* caught in bondage; entangled. 2 bondage, noose. "chuṭe kahā nigodi jagi."—*carrt 57*. Here it means bondage of love.

ਨਿੱਗਰ [niggar] *adj* not empty from within; solid. 2 hard, tough. 3 check.

ਨਿਗੁਹ [nigrah] *Skt n* sense of preventing; stopping, restraining. 2 act of controlling senses from indulgence in evil deeds. "pacāu idri nigrāh karai."—*gau bavān kabir*. 3 bondage. 4 punishment. 5 boundary of a country; border.

ਨਿਗੁਹਾਬਾਨ [nigrahasthan], ਨਿਗੁਹਕੋਟਿ [nigrahkoṭi] *n* point in discussion where one can be trapped; according to logic, if, in discussion, a protagonist speaks something against the propriety of a statement or contradicts the claim of the speaker, the antagonist makes him silent over this point.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਿ [nigrahī] See ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹੀ [nigrahī] *Skt* ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਿਨ੍ *adj* obstructing.
2 having control over the organs of perception and action.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਿਤ [nigrahit] *adj* obstructed. 2 caught, siezed.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹੁ [nigrahu] See ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹ. "həṭh nigrahu kārī kara chūje."—*raṁ a m 1*.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰੋਧ [nigrodh] See ਨਿਗ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਨਿਘਰਨਾ [nigharna] *v* sink, go down. "moh cikarī phathe nighrāt hām jate."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਨਿਘਰਾ [nighara] *adj* without house, homeless. "nighra, ghār au."—*s fārid*. 2 sunk; brought down.

ਨਿਘਾਟਿ [nighat] See ਨਿਘਾਤ. "dāl dayo nighat."—*krisan*. 'wounded the army.'

ਨਿਘਾਤ [nighat] *Skt* *n* blow, hurt. 2 wound, injury, cut.

ਨਿਖੰਡ [nikhṇḍ] *Skt* *n* a dictionary of Veds prepared by Kashyap of which Yasak, the sage, wrote an annotation entitled 'Nirukt' (etymological explanatory treatise); it is a very ancient manuscript. It helps in understanding the meaning of words in Veds.

ਨਿੱਘ [niggh] *Skt* ਨਿੱਘ *n* heat, warmth.

ਨਿੱਘਾ [niggha] *adj* warm. See ਨਿੱਘ.

ਨਿਚਲ [nicāl], ਨਿਚਲਾ [nicla] *Skt* ਨਿਸ਼ਚਲ *adj* immovable, steady.

ਨਿਚਾਣ [nicāṇ] *n* slope, low ground, low land.

ਨਿਚਿੰਤ [nicit], ਨਿਚਿੰਦ [nicid], ਨਿਚਿੰਦਾ [nicida] See ਨਿਸਚਿੰਤ. "nīdāk mīrtāk hoigae tum hohu nicid."—*brla m 5*. "lobh tārī hohu nicida."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਨਿਚੀਜ [nicij] *adj* trifling, unimportant, insignificant. "nicijrā cij kare mera gobid."—*sor m 5*.

ਨਿਚੀਤ [nicit] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree. "aj hveke nicit."—*ramav*.

ਨਿਚੁਰਨਾ [nicurna], ਨਿਚੁਰਨਾ [nicurna] *v* drip.

"nenan peḍ cāyo nicurke."—*krisan*. 'dripped from the eyes.'

ਨਿਚੋਹ [nicoh] *Skt* ਨਿਚੋਹ *n* mass, multitude. "dayo bidhān rās yahī nicohē."—*krisan*.

ਨਿਚੋਰਨਾ [nicorna] See ਨਿਚੁਰਨਾ and ਨਿਚੋਰਨਾ.

ਨਿਚੋਲ [nicol] *Skt* *n* dress, robe. "line rucir nicol."—*NP*. 2 blue lotus. "nīl nicol se nēn lāsē."—*cāritr 114*.

ਨਿਚੋਲਨਾ [nicolna], ਨਿਚੋਵਨਾ [nicovna] *v* ਨਿ-ਚੜ੍ਹਨ cause to drip, get water out of clothes etc by wringing. "cīr pākharāt nad uṭhay nicorēt."—*GPS*. "rās kanh nicole."—*krisan*. "motin ki mal le nicovti."—*52 poets*. 'the unfortunate lady squeezes the string of pearls with the hope of getting water to quench her thirst.'

ਨਿਚੋੜ [nicor] conclusion, essence.

ਨਿਚੋੜਨਾ [nicorna] See ਨਿਚੋਲਨਾ.

ਨਿਚੋੜੁ [nicōdu] *adj* free from anxiety; carefree. "hāume marī nicōdu."—*sri m 3*.

ਨਿਛ [nich] See ਨਿੱਛ.

ਨਿਛਤ੍ਰ [nichatr] See ਨਿਛਤ੍ਰ. 2 See ਨਿਛਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਨਿਛਤ੍ਰਾ [nichātra], ਨਿਛਤ੍ਰੀ [nichātrī] *adj* without canopy. 2 without Kshatris, void of Kshatri caste. "nichātra prīthi bar īkkis kārhe."—*cāritr 1*. "īkkis bar nichātrī dhāmi."—*NP*. See ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ.

ਨਿਛਾਵਰ [nichavar] *A* ਚਿਤ੍ਰ *n* sacrifice; giving away something after waving it over a person's head.

ਨਿਛੋਟ [nichot] *n* release, discharge.

ਨਿੱਛ [nichh] *n* sneeze. See ਛਿੱਕ.

ਨਿਜ [nij] *Skt* *adj* personal, own, not other's. "soi jānu soi nijbhāgta."—*nāt m 5*. 2 chief, supreme. "tū nijpātī hē data."—*dhāna m 3*. See ਨਿਜਪਤਿ. 3 special, particular, specific. "nijkārī dekhio jāgatu me."—*s m 9*.

ਨਿਜਸੁਖ [nijasukh] *n* spiritual bliss. "nījsukh mahī sāmāra."—*basāt m 9*.

ਨਿਜਕ [nijak] *adj* short for ਨਜੀਕ.

ਨਿਜਕਾਰਿ [nijkārī] *part* specially, particularly,

a discourse with his successor.

ਨਿਜਾਵਲ [nijavəl], ਨਿਜਾਵਲਿ [nijavəli] own line, own category. "bəsəsi nirmal jal pādām nijavəl re."—*maru m 1*.

ਨਿਜਿ [niji] *Skt* adj pure, unadulterated.

ਨਿਜੁਟ [nijuṭ] *n* knot of hair on the head. 2 knot of tangled hair. "nijuṭē sudharā."—*VN*.

ਨਿਜੇਸ [nijos] ਨਿਜ-ਈਸ one's own master. 2 own husband; husband.

ਨਿਜੇਤ੍ਰ [nijētr] *Skt* नियन्त्र *n* who makes rules and regulations. 2 motivator, inspirer. 3 who causes others to follow his precept. "nijētr keke janie."—*akal*.

ਨਿਜਿ [niji] adj whose birth is meaningless.

ਨਿਜ਼ਕ [nijhakk] adj fearless, unhesitant. "jhuke nijhakk."—*cādi 2*.

ਨਿਜਰ [nijhər], ਨਿਜਰੂ [nijhəru] *Skt* निजर *n* waterfall; spring; source from which water flows continuously. "nijhərdharu cū ētr nirmal."—*ram kabir*. "nijhəru jhāre sāhədhunī lage."—*suhi m 1*. According to Yog, nectar flows from the tenth opening. According to the Guru's teachings, it means spiritual bliss dawning from meditation. 2 a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who belonged to Randhawa subcaste.

ਨਿਜਰ [niṭhur] hard, tough. See ਨਿਸਰੂਰ. "vājir sāmān niṭhur tən dhārke."—*NP*.

ਨਿਜਰਤਾ [niṭhūrta] *Skt* निस्तरता *n* hardness, toughness. 2 cruelty.

ਨਿਡਰ [niḍər] *Skt* निदर adj fearless, dauntless. "niḍare kəu kesa dərū?"—*gaur m 1*.

ਨਿਡੀਯ [niḍiy] See ਨੀਯ.

ਨਿਢਲ [niḍhal] adj shelterless, unprotected. 2 powerless, weak.

ਨਿਠਨ [niṭhan] See ਨਠਨ.

ਨਿਤ [nit] *Skt* नित adj everlasting, eternal, indestructible. 2 adv always, ever, daily. "nit uṭhi gavəhu prabh ki baṇi."—*prabha m 5*.

ਨਿਤਿ [nit] See ਨਿਤ.

ਨਿਤਹਿਨਿਤ [nitəhinīt], ਨਿਤਨਿਤ [nitnit], ਨਿਤਨਿਤਹਿ [nitnitəhi], ਨਿਤਨੀਤ [nitnit], ਨਿਤਪੁਤ [nitprat], ਨਿਤਪੁਤਰ [nitpratəh], ਨਿਤਪੁਤਿ [nitpratī] adv daily, everyday, always, ever. "kal nitəhnīt here."—*dev m 5*. "nitnit kara mājənu kia."—*nəṭ m 4*. "phirən miṭe nitnit."—*bavən*. "rāmāt guṇ gobid nitpratəh."—*sāhas m 5*. "nitpratī navənu ramsəri kiē."—*gaur m 5*.

ਨਿਤਰਣ [nitərṇa], ਨਿਤਰਨਾ [nitərṇa] *v* swim properly, swim across. 2 come forward to face the challenge. "nitre bir mārən dər jāhi nā."—*GPS*. 3 pass the examination.

ਨਿਤਰਾ [nitṛā] *Skt* नितराम् part always, ever.

ਨਿਤਾ [nita] See ਕਲਸ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਨਿਤਾਣਾ [nitāṇa] adj powerless, weak. 2 without protector, without saviour.

ਨਿਤਾਂਤ [nitāt] *Skt* adj much, more. 2 only, mere.

ਨਿਤਾਨੰਦ [nitānād] See ਨਿਤਾਨੰਦ. 2 a pundit of Batala who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and preached Sikhism.

ਨਿਤਾਪੁਤਿ [nitapratī] See ਨਿਤਪੁਤਿ. "vərat nem nitapratī puja."—*brīla m 3 var 7*.

ਨਿਤਾਰਣਾ [nitārṇa] *v* *Skt* निस्तर help in swimming. 2 to clean by floating out straws from uncooked dal. 3 settle the truth.

ਨਿਤਾਰਾ [nitara] *n* sense of deciding or finding out the truth. See ਨਿਤਾਰਣਾ. "sac jhuth tēb kərə nitara."—*GPS*.

ਨਿਤਿ [nitī] everlasting. See ਨਿਤ. 2 always, ever. "nitī jāpahi tere das purakh ətolai jiu."—*dhana chāt m 5*.

ਨਿਤੰਬ [nitāb] *Skt* *n* what turns a lustful person on: bum, arse.

ਨਿਤਿ [nitī] See ਨਿਤ.

ਨਿਤਨੇਮ [nitnem] See ਨਿਤਨੇਮ.

ਨਿਤਰ [nity] See ਨਿਤ.

ਨਿਤਰਕਰਮ [nitykəram] *n* acts which are routinely performed; daily routine. 2 religious acts to be performed daily as – taking bath,

meditating etc.

ਨਿਤਨਿਯਮ [nityniyam], ਨਿਤਨੇਮ [nitynem] *n*
acts to be performed daily, according to rule.

2 religious acts to be performed daily.

3 rule to be observed regularly.

ਨਿਤਪੁਤਰਿ [nityprāṭhri], ਨਿਤਪੁਤਿ [nityprāṭi]
See ਨਿਤਪੁਤਿ.

ਨਿਤ ਪੁਲਕ [nity pralāy] See ਪੁਲਕ.

ਨਿਤਨੰਦ [nityanāṇḍ] See ਨਿਤਨੰਦ. 2 everlasting
peace of mind, eternal bliss.

ਨਿਥਾਣਾ [nithaṇa] See ਨਥਾਣਾ. 2 a famous village
in district Ferozepur seven miles away from
Bhuccho railway station to the south. In the
precincts of this village a gurdwara in memory
of Guru Hargobind stands on the edge of a
big pond. A saint named Kalu Nath lived here
who was a devotee of the Guru and meditated
upon the Divine. He served and helped the
Guru a great deal while he was engaged in
the battle of Gurusar Mehraj. He brought the
Guru with him to this place and served him
with great devotion. Impressed by the
teachings of the Master, he became worthy
of spiritual enlightenment. A gurdwara has
been constructed and twenty-seven ghumaons
of land has been donated by the village. A fair
is held on the fourteenth day of Chet. The
priest is a Sikh.

ਨਿਥਾਵ [nithav], ਨਿਥਾਵਾ [nithava] *adj* homeless,
destitute. "nithave kəu tum thani
beṭhavəhu."—*bher m 5*.

ਨਿੰਦ [nīd] *Skt* निन्द *vr* reproach, blame, defame.
2 *n* slander, act of finding fault. "partri
rāmāhi, bākāhi sadhūnīd."—*gāu thiti m 5*.

ਨਿੰਦਕ [nīdāk], ਨਿੰਦਕੁ [nīdāku] *n* slanderer,
blasphemer. "nīdāk kəu phirke sāsaru. nīdāk
ka jhūṭha bīhar."—*bher m 5*. "nīdāku
gurkirpa te haṭio."—*ṭodi m 5*.

ਨਿੰਦਿਦਿ [nīdīdīd] thinking about slander;
pondering over blaming. "nīdīdīd kəu bahut

umahio."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਿੰਦਣਾ [nīdṇa], ਨਿੰਦਨ [nīdān] act of slandering,
criticising. "nīdāu nahi kahu bate."—*sor m 1*.

ਨਿੰਦਨੀਯ [nīdnyīy] *adj* condemnable, censurable.
2 bad.

ਨਿਦਰਸਨ [nīdārsan] *Skt* निदर्शन *n* example,
illustration, instance, likeness.

ਨਿਦਰਸਨਾ [nīdārsna] *Skt* निदर्शना (to show, to
explain with examples) 'nīdārsna' is a
figurative expression, which brings out the
similarity of ideas between two expressions
through the use of conjuncts like ਜੋ ਜੋ ਜੋ.

Example:

prithi vīcc chima jo he dhiraj so guru vīcc
sitāta cād di jo sātī so he guru di. ..
guru da prāṭap jo he rāvī vikhe tej so he
jās sātīguru da so cādān me gādh he. ..

(b) The second form of nīdārsna is to
attribute a characteristic of one thing to another.

Example:

jāl di sitātai dekho sātā de mān ai,
jālān āgg di mānmukhā de hirāde vīcc sāmāi. ..
and

śrī gobīdsīgh māharaj bājī surāj ke
lino beg tere bār bālī bājī raj ko,
surāj prāṭap lino tumte ṭāhalsīgh
sikhyo he surīdr sātī jītbe ke saj ko. ..
—*ālākar sagārsudha*.

(c) The third form of 'nīdārsna' is to teach
morals by one's own example.

Example:

guru caturāth śricād ke jhar sāmāsu se pad,
manhanī āru sev ki thapāt hē māryad.

ਨਿਦਰਨਾ [nīdārna] *v* insult, disgrace.

ਨਿਦਲਨ [nīdālān] *Skt* निदलन *n* grinding; crushing.
See ਪੰਚਾਚਰ.

ਨਿਦਾ [nīda] 1 *ṭā*, calling aloud. 2 address.
3 prayer.

ਨਿੰਦਾ [nīda] *n* blaming; slander; finding fault in
one's merit. "nīda kārāhi sirī bhar uṭhae."

—asa m 5. 2 Some ignorant scribe has written nīda instead of nāda in Chandi di Var. See ਨਿੰਦਾ 3.

ਨਿੰਦਾ ਉਸਤਤਿ [nīda ustati] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਨਿੰਦਾ. 2 See ਨਿੰਦਾ ਵਾਜ ਸੂਤਿ.

ਨਿੰਦਾਈ [nīdai] n weeding the crop; process of hoeing. “as kārī lagyo kārēn nīdai.”—NP.

ਨਿੰਦਾਸਤੁਤਿ [nīdastuti] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਨਿੰਦਾ. 2 See ਨਿੰਦਾ ਵਾਜ ਸੂਤਿ.

ਨਿੰਦਾਘ [nīdagh] Skt n sun, heat of the sun. 2 heat, warmth. 3 summer, hot season of the year; weather in the months of Jeth and Harh. 4 sweat, perspiration.

ਨਿੰਦਾ ਚਿੰਦਾ [nīda cīda] thinking about slander; thought of blasphemy. “nīda cīda kārēhī pārai.”—gū m 1.

ਨਿੰਦਾਨ [nīdan] Skt n cause, reason. 2 diagnosis, clinical examination. 3 rope for fastening the cattle. 4 end, completion, finale. 5 word nīdan has been used for ਨਾਦਾਨ [nadan] (ignorant), as in — “kārī rāvidas nīdan divane!”—suhī. “māt nīdan bān, māt nīdan kār, rīda sudhh kār simro nam.”—GPS. ‘don’t be foolish, don’t go to the extreme.’

ਨਿੰਦਾਨਿ [nīdanī] at last, in the end. “māra ka rāgu sabbhu phika jato bināsī nīdanī.”—sri m 5. See ਨਿੰਦਾਨ 4.

ਨਿੰਦਾ ਵਾਜ ਸੂਤਿ [nīda vāj stuti] praise under the pretext of criticism. See ਵਾਜ ਸੂਤਿ.

ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nīdia] See ਨਿੰਦਾ. “ustati nīdia nāhī jīhī.”—s m 9.

ਨਿੰਦਿਤ [nīdit] adj blamed, notorious, reviled.

ਨਿੰਦਿਯਾਸਨ [nīdīdhyasān] Skt n trying again and again to focus the mind into the meditation.

ਨਿੰਦੁ [nīdu] Skt ਨਿੰਦਾਯ adj condemnable, despicable, vile. “jō nīdunīdu kārī chodīo.”—gū m 5. 2 Skt ਨਿੰਦੁ woman whose children die during child birth.

ਨਿੰਦੁਬਿੰਦੁ [nīdubīdu] unholy drop; suggestive of blood and semen. “nīdubīdu nāhī jīu nā

jīdo.”—maru solhe m 1.

ਨਿੰਦੇਸ [nīdes] Skt ਨਿੰਦੇਸ n order, command. 2 utterance, statement. 3 nearness, proximity.

ਨਿੰਦੇਸ [nīdos], ਨਿੰਦੇਸਾ [nīdosa] Skt ਨਿੰਦੇਸ adj stainless, unblemished. 2 without bad habits. 3 guiltless, innocent. “ehu nīdosa marie, hām dosā da kīa hal?”—s fārid.

ਨਿੰਦੇਪਮਾ [nīdopma] See ਵਾਜਸੂਤਿ. 2 criticism and praise.

ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [nīdy] See ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ [nīdra], ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ [nīdra] n sleep!; it is a condition when mind and inner consciousness, after being exhausted relax to get refreshed. To sleep immediately after meals, to sleep during day time except in summer is condemned in Ayurved. To sleep for seven hours is thought sufficient for a young and healthy person. Children need to sleep more than this time, depending on their age. “supne nīsi bhulīe jāb lāg nīdra hoī.”—sri a m 1. 2 ignorance. 3 negligence.

ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾਲੁ [nīdrālū] Skt adj sleepy, drowsy.

ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾਨ [nīdrān] Skt n destruction, devastation. 2 death. “tīnār nīdrān nāhu kārīe.”—sāveye m 3. “jē lē sāstrā samuhe gāe. tīte nīdrān kārū prapāt bhāe.”—cāḍī 2. 3 family, lineage, dynasty. “jīm jīm thīrtā rāhe subhau. tīm tīm nīdrān kārē bīrdhau.”—GPS. 4 Skt ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾਯ adj poor, indigent, penniless. “nīdrān sūnē dhānī hve jāve.”—sāloh. “nīdrānra dhānu.”—maru m 1. nīdrān is also correct for nīdrān in Sanskrit.

ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾਨਾ [nīdrāna] adj poor, penniless, indigent.

ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ [nīdrā] See ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰਾਕ [nīdrāk] adj fearless, courageous, bold. “nīdrāk bat īn kārī.”—GPS.

‘It is written in Yogdarshan as “अभाव प्रत्ययालम्बना वृत्तिर्निद्रा” —verse 1 precept 10. ‘Due to lack of concentration of mind, absorption of consciousness into ignorance is called sleep.’

ਨਿਧਰਾ [nidhra] *adj* baseless, false. "nidharia dhār ek nam nīrājno."—*dhāna chāt m 5*.

ਨਿਧਰਕ [nidhārak] fearless, dauntless, bold. 2 free from worry, carefree.

ਨਿਧਾਨ [nidhan] *Skt n* base, support. 2 established, situated. "jisumanī vasesu hot nidhan."—*sukhmanī*. 3 treasure, store. "sabhī nidhan dās aṣṭasidhan thakur karta dhāra."—*sodaru*. 4 a place, reaching where that thing is absorbed.

ਨਿਧਾਰ [nidhar], ਨਿਧਾਰਾ [nidhara] *adj* having no base, without support. "he sāṭh kē sada sāgi nidhara adhar."—*bavān*.

ਨਿਧਿ [nidhi] *Skt n* treasure. "nidhi namu nanak more."—*asa pāṭal m 5*. 2 wealth buried under ground. 3 nine gems of Kuber (god of riches), nine treasures. See ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ. 4 signifier of number 9, because treasures are believed to be nine. 5 sea, ocean. 6 house, dwelling place. "gunnidhi gara."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਨਿਧਿਆਸਨ [nidhyasān] See ਨਿਦਿਧਿਆਸਨ.

ਨਿਧਿਗੁਣ [nidhiguṇ] See ਗੁਣਨਿਧਿ. "nidhiguṇ gava dekhi hāduri."—*asa m 1*.

ਨਿਧਿਕੀਰ [nidhikīr] See ਕੀਰਨਿਧਿ.

ਨਿਧਿਜਲ [nidhijal] See ਜਲਨਿਧਿ.

ਨਿਧਿਨਾਮ [nidhinām], ਨਿਧਿਨਾਮੁ [nidhināmu] treasure of Name (spiritual realisation), wealth of Name. "nidhināmu nanak more."—*asa pāṭal m 5*.

ਨਿਧਿਨਿਧਾਨ [nidhinidhan] *adj* base of treasure; support of wealth and property. "nidhinidhan hārī āmrī pure."—*bavān*.

ਨਿਧਿਪਤਿ [nidhipati], ਨਿਧੀਸ [nidhis] *n* lord of treasures, owner of treasures; Kuber, the god of riches. 2 God, the Creator.

ਨਿਧਾ [nidha] family priest of Jai Ram, husband of Bibi Nanki, who lived at Sultanpur and attained spiritual enlightenment by becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਨਿਧਿਆਸਨ [nidhyasān] See ਨਿਦਿਧਿਆਸਨ. "kār

nidhyasān anad su thānāhī."—*NP*.

ਨਿਨੱਦ [ninnād] *Skt* ਨਿਨਦ *n* sound, tone. 2 resonance, echo.

ਨਿਨਾਉ [ninau] *adj* nameless, unknown, obscure. 2 notorious. "jiu vesuaput ninau."—*sri m 4 vāṇjara*.

ਨਿਨਾਦ [ninaḍ] See ਨਨਾਦ.

ਨਿਨਾਨ [ninan] husband's sister. See ਨਣਦ. "sun tēuja, hī jāike age tor ninan."—*NP*.

ਨਿਨਾਨਵੇ [ninanve] *adj* ninety-nine, 99.

ਨਿਨਾਮ [ninām], ਨਿਨਾਵ [ninaḍ] *adj* nameless, having unknown name, little known. 2 dishonourable. "sakat besuaput ninām."—*gāu m 4*.

ਨਿਨਿੱਦ [niniḍ] *adj* irreproachable, not blameworthy.

ਨਿਨੱਦ [ninnād] See ਨਿਨੱਦ. 2 See ਨਿਨਿੱਦ. "ninnād gēd brīdyā."—*gyan*. 'One can not find fault in the planets of the spherical universe created by God.' 3 without son; not having a son; childless.

ਨਿਪ [nip] *Skt n* pitcher, earthen waterpot.

ਨਿਪਜ [nipaj] *n* yield, produce. 2 profit. 3 *Skt* Sage Agast, who was born from a pitcher. ਨਿਪਜਲਾ [nipajal] *v* grow, be produced. 2 grow, become strong. "upje nipje nipji sāmāi."—*gāu kabir*. 3 get ready.

ਨਿਪਜਿ [nipaji] after growing. See ਨਿਪਜਲਾ 2.

ਨਿਪਟ [nipat] *part* only, mere. 2 absolutely, entirely. "nipat baji harī muka."—*asa m 5*. 3 *adj* without cloth, unclad, uncovered.

ਨਿਪਤਨ [nipatān] *Skt n* sense of falling down, downfall. 2 destruction, wreckage.

ਨਿਪਰਸ [niparas] *adj* ਨਾ-ਸਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਯ, untouchable. See ਪਰਸ.

ਨਿਪਾਤ [nipat] *Skt n* downfall, degradation. 2 destruction. 3 death. 4 particle.

ਨਿਪਾਤਨ [nipatān] *Skt n* felling. 2 killing. 3 destruction. 4 See ਨਿਪਤਨ. "muniraj, nipatān tēyō jag jāno."—*datt*.

ਨਿਪਾਤੀ [nipati] *Skt* ਨਿਪਾਤਿਨ *adj* who fells

(objects) down. 2 destroyer. See ਨਿਲਨਿਪਾਤੀ.
 ਨਿਪੀਤਨ [nīpīṭan] *Skt* ਨਿਪੀਤਨ *n* pressing.
 2 squeezing. 3 causing pain.
 ਨਿਪੁਣ [nīpuṇ], ਨਿਪੁਨ [nīpun] *Skt* *adj* superb in
 acquiring qualities. See ਪੁਣ *vr* clever, expert,
 skillful.
 ਨਿਪੁਨਤਾ [nīpunta], ਨਿਪੁਨਤਾਈ [nīpuntaī] *Skt*
 skillfulness, cleverness, expertise, dexterity.
 ਨਿਪੁਤ [nīput], ਨਿਪੁਤਾ [nīputa] *adj* without a
 son; not having a male issue. “jāb ki mala lai
 nīpute.”—*bīla kəbir*. 2 *Skt* ਨਿਪੁਤ very clean,
 very sacred.
 ਨਿਪੰਗ [nīpāṅg], ਨਿਪੰਗੁ [nīpāṅgu] *Skt* ਨਿਬਡਗ *adj*
 without mud. 2 clear. “verse nīru nīpāṅgu.”
 —*var mālā m 3*.
 ਨਿਪੰਨ [nīpān] short for ਨਿਪਜਣ. See ਨਿਪਜਣ.
 ਨਿਪੰਨੇ [nīpāne] was born, took birth. See ਨਿਪੰਨ.
 “mat pita ki rəkāt nīpāne.”—*var mālā m 3*.
 ਨਿਫਲ [nīphal] See ਨਿਸਫਲ. “jaki seva nīphal nā
 hovāt.”—*guj m 5*. 2 a hole in the musket
 through which gun powder is ignited. *E* nipple.
 ਨਿਫਾਕ [nīfak] *A* نِفَاك *n* deceit, act of fraud.
 2 enmity, rivalry. 3 disunity, division.
 ਨਿਫਿਰ [nīphir] See ਨਫੀਰੀ. “nānādd nīphirā
 rāṇḍ.”—*ramav*.
 ਨਿਫੁਸਕ [nīphūsak], ਨਿਫੁਸਕ [nīphūsak] See
 ਨਪੁਸਕ.
 ਨਿਫੇਨ [nīphen] *Skt* *n* opium.
 ਨਿਫੇਟ [nīphoṭ] *adj* ਨਿ-ਸੁਫਟ clear, distinct.
 ਨਿੰਬ [nīb] *Skt* *n* margosa tree, melia
 azadirachta. Margosa tree gives thick shade,
 and its wood is used in buildings, while its bark,
 fruit and leaves, are used in many medicines.
 See ਨਿੰਬਪੰਚਕ.
 ਨਿਬਹਨ [nīb-hān] *Skt* ਨਿਬਹਨ *n* transporting,
 bringing and taking away. 2 being constant,
 remaining faithful. “khat khācat nīb-hāt
 rāhe.”—*bīla m 5*. “kou nā nīb-hīo sath.”—*s m*
 9. “nībahi nam ki sākhep.”—*sar m 5*.
 ਨਿਬਹੰਦੇ [nībāhāde] reached. 2 remained

constant; lasted.
 ਨਿਬਗ [nībāg] *adj* very bright, very white. “loṭe
 hāthi nībāg.”—*asa kəbir*. 2 recently obtained,
 newly adopted.
 ਨਿਬਟਨਾ [nībāṭna] *Skt* ਨਿਵੰਤਨ *v* be freed/
 released/retired. 2 be ended. 3 be decided/
 settled. 4 be liberated.
 ਨਿਬੰਧ [nībādhh] *adj* tied, fastened. 2 plaited,
 interlaced. 3 In musicology, an instrument the
 notes of which are divided by metallic or string
 bands as on a musical string-instrument or
 Indian lute.
 ਨਿੰਬਪੰਚਕ [nīb-pācək] set of five parts of
 margosa tree: leaves, bark, flowers, fruit and
 roots. According to Ayurved, it eradicates
 impurities of blood and spittle.
 ਨਿਬਰਨਾ [nībārna] *Skt* ਨਿਬਟਨਾ. “so kəbir rāme hui
 nībrīo.”—*bher kəbir*. “so sālita gāga hui
 nībrī.”—*bher kəbir*.
 ਨਿਬਲ [nībəl] *Skt* ਨਿਬੰਨ *adj* weak, emaciated.
 “īdrisābəl, nībəl bībēkbudhi.”—*soravīdas*.
 ਨਿਬਰਨਾ [nībārna] See ਨਿਬਟਨਾ. “tīn ka lekha
 nībrīa.”—*asa pāṭi m 3*.
 ਨਿਬਾਸਨ [nībāsān] *adj* without lust, without any
 desire for reward, disinterested. “basān meṭi
 nībāsān hoie.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 without
 pots. 3 unclothed, naked.
 ਨਿਬਾਹ [nībāh] *Skt* ਨਿਵੰਹ *n* continuity of some
 work; act of being continued. 2 subsistence,
 sustenance. 3 arrangement to operate and
 complete a work. “kaj tumare dei nībāhi.”
 —*gāu m 5*.
 ਨਿਬਾਹਨਾ [nībāhna], ਨਿਬਾਹੁਣਾ [nībāhuṇa] *v*
 subsist, adjust. See ਨਿਬਾਹ.
 ਨਿਬਾਹੂ [nībāhu] *adj* making both ends meet;
 adjusting oneself.
 ਨਿੰਬਾਦਿਤ [nībādity], ਨਿੰਬਾਸਕ [nībārək] See
 ਬੈਸਨਵ.
 ਨਿਬਾਤਾ [nībāṭa] eradicated, prohibited,
 removed, ended. See ਨਿਵਾਤਾ.

निबिड [nibid] See निबिड.

निबु [nibu] *Skt* निबु *n* lemon *L* citrus acida. A lemon with a thin peel is considered to be the best. It is a fine remedy for liver and stomach diseases. It increases appetite, provides relief from thirst, headache and fever. Lemon squash is very beneficial in summer; pickle and jam of lemon also have a good effect.

निबुनिचेड [nibuniceḍ] See नेबुनिचेड.

निबेर [niber], निबेरा [nibera], निबेरा [nibera], निबेरु [niberu] *Skt* act of liberating, sense of separating two bound things; justice. 2 decision. "tāhi sac nīai nibera."—*sor m 5*. "ōti sac nibera ram."—*vaḍ chāt m 3*. "sātiguru hāthi niberu."—*var majh m 1*. 3 doctrine, essence. "sābde ka nibera suṇi tu āudhu."—*sīdhgosāṭi*. 4 finish, end. "hāume mari niberi."—*sar m 1*. 5 act of settling an account. "ōti nibera tere jā pahī lije."—*sor kabir*.

निबेय [nibād] *Skt* *n* bondage. 2 explanatory treatise in which doctrines of many sects are referred to and quoted. 3 scripture. 4 prosody. 5 *adj* free from bondage; without restriction; free. "bādan kare nībād hve."—*GPS*.

निड [nibh] *Skt* equal, similar. 2 luminous, lighted.

निडटा [nibhṭa] *Skt* निडटा *v* make do, adjust. 2 keep on, go on. 3 reach, arrive.

निडरम [nibharam] *adj* निडरम without suspicion; certain.

निडरात [nibhrat], निडरात [nibhrāt], निडराती [nibhrati], निडराती [nibhrāti] *Skt* निडराती *adj* silent, quiet. 2 about to set, about to go down below the horizon. "kaīāgani kare nībhāti."—*mala m 1*. 'may put out (pacify).' 3 immovable, fixed. "sāhānsil pavān āru paṇi bāsudha khīma nībhate."—*maru m 5*. 4 *Skt* निडराती without illusion, without false knowledge. "jāhurāhe nībhāti."—*maru m 1*. "ōtari bikhū bahāri nībhāti tā jāmu kare khuari."

—*maru m 1*. 'Poison of sensuality lies within (the mind) but talks of the knowledge of reality. "citi ave tā sād nībhāta."—*bher m 5*.

निडवा [nibhāv], निडवा [nibhva] *adj* fearless, bold. "jina bhāu tin nahī bhāu, muc bhāu nībhvāh."—*var suhi m 2*. 'Those who fear God are not afraid of anyone; those who are not God fearing will live in extreme fear.'

निडवाटा [nibhauṭa] See निडवाटा.

निडवाग [nibhag], निडवाग [nibhagro] *adj* unfortunate, unlucky.

निडवात [nibhrāt] See निडवात 4.

निडवात [nibhrat] *Skt* निडवात *adj* laid, placed. 2 adopted. 3 ascertained. 4 perfect.

निम [nim] *n* humility, meekness. "nāmo nimrup nīrājān."—*gyan*. 2 See निम. 3 See निमि. 4 *Skt* peg, stake, wooden shaft with a twisted handle.

निम [nim] See निम and निमि.

निमसकर [nimaskar] See निमसकर.

निमस [nimasān] See निमस. "ghagha ghaṭi ghaṭi nimse soi."—*gāu bāvan kabir*. 'present in every heart.'

निमक [nimak] See निमक. 2 See निमक.

निमका [nimka] only a particle. "mīle dan hāri nimka."—*tukha chāt m 5*.

निमक [nimakh] *Skt* निमक *n* time equal to the twinkle of an eye; wink; a moment. "nimakh nā bisāru mān te hāri hāri."—*gūj m 5*. 2 निमक has also been used for सर (सर). "nimakh nimakh kārī sārī kāṭave."—*sukhmāni*.

निमक [nimakhak] a twinkle, a wink. "musān nimakhak prem pā vari vari dēu sārāb."—*cāu m 5*.

निमक [nimkapha], निमक [nimkabhā], निमक [nimkha], निमक [nimkhati] for a wink, for a moment. "bhāju ramnam hāri nimkapha."—*prābha m 4*. "mukhi devāhu hāri nimkhati."—*dhāna m 4*.

निमक [nimkhir] See निमक.

ਨਿਮਖੇ [nimkhe] in a twinkle of an eye, in a wink. "hamre avgan bikhia bikhe ke bahu bar bar nimkhe."—*naṭ m 4*. 'burned to ashes in a moment.'

ਨਿਮਗਨ [nimagan] *Skt* ਨਿਮਗੁ *adjsunk*. 2 absorbed, engrossed.

ਨਿਮਘਾ [nimgha] *n* humility, meekness. "mo kau dije danu hari nimgha."—*suhi m 4*.

ਨਿਮੋਜਨ [nimajjan] *Skt n* bath taken by dipping. 2 dive, dip.

ਨਿਮਣ [nimāṇ], ਨਿਮਣਾ [nimāṇa] *Skt* ਨਿਮਣ *n* creation, formation. 2 act of manufacturing. 3 growth of the foetus in pregnancy. "rakat bīdu kari nimāṇa."—*var jet*.

ਨਿਮਤ [nimat] See ਨਿਮੋਤ. "nimat namdeu dudhu piara."—*as ravidas*. 2 humility, meekness. "nimat thāl jāl pāhīcāni."—*BG*.

ਨਿਮਨ [nimān] *Skt* ਨਿਮੁ *n* low ground, depth. 2 *adj* deep.

ਨਿਮਨਗਾ [nimānga] stream that flows downward.

ਨਿਮਰੀਬੁਤ [nimribhut] *adj* humble, submissive, without arrogance. "nimribhut sādīv pāram piar."—*savēye m 2*.

ਨਿਮਲ [nimāl], ਨਿਮਲੁ [niməlu] *adj* clear, unpolluted, pure, bright. "nanak kulī niməlu avtaryau."—*savēye m 3 ke*.

ਨਿਮਜ [nimaj] See ਨਮਾਜ.

ਨਿਮਜੀ [nimaji] See ਨਮਾਜੀ.

ਨਿਮਣ [nimāṇ], ਨਿਮਣਾ [nimāṇa] *adj* humble, without arrogance, not conceited. "gurmukhī nimāṇa hohu."—*asa chāt m 3*. 2 reviled, disdained. "nimāṇia hari mānu he."—*bīla chāt m 4*. 3 *n* low ground; place lower than the surrounding land; slope.

ਨਿਮਣਾ [nimāṇa], ਨਿਮਣਾ [nimāṇa] *adj* not arrogant, humble. See ਨਿਮਣ 1. 2 *n* leper; leprous person.

ਨਿਮਣੀ [nimāṇī] *adj* humble (lady). 2 reviled (lady). "nimāṇī nīṭāṇī hari bin kīu

pave sukh?"—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 deep. "gor nimaṇī sādū kare."—*s farid*. 4 *n* ਬਿਨਾ-ਪਾਣੀ, eleventh day of the bright half of Jeth when water is not used. See ਨਿਰਜਲਾ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਨਿਮਾਣੀ ਮਾਣੀਆ [nimāṇī māṇia] *adj* having respect for the reviled person. "tū nimāṇī māṇia."—*suhi a m 5*.

ਨਿਮਾਨ [nimān], ਨਿਮਾਨੀ [nimāṇī], ਨਿਮਾਨਤੀ [nimāṇī], ਨਿਮਾਨਾ [nimāṇa], ਨਿਮਾਨੀ [nimāṇī], ਨਿਮਾਨੇ [nimāṇo] See ਨਿਮਣ, ਨਿਮਣਾ and ਨਿਮਣੀ. "nimāṇe kau gurī kino mān."—*asa m 5*. "rēhāṇī nimāṇiah."—*var sri m 1*.

ਨਿਮਿ [nimī] *Skt n* act of closing the eye. 2 time equal to the twinkling of an eye; wink; moment. 3 a sage who was the son of Dattatreya. 4 son of king Ikshvaku, who was an ancestor of Videh dynasty of Mithila. It is mentioned in scriptures like Mahabharat and Vishnu Puran that once Nimi asked Vashishth to perform a fire-ritual for him, but Vashishth had already agreed to perform such a ritual for god Indar. So when he returned from heaven after performing the ritual, he found that Nimi was getting it performed by Gautam. Vashishth hurled a curse upon Nimi that his body would perish. Nimi also hit back that he would also die. Both of them died. After leaving the body Vashishth again took birth from the semen of Mritavarun. The gods and the sages wished to make him immortal in the same body, but Nimi did not like to enter into a dead body. On this the gods awarded him a place in their eyes.

ਨਿਮਿਖ [nimikh] *Skt n* eyelid. 2 time taken in twinkling an eye; wink.

ਨਿਮਿਖਤੀ [nimikhātī] See ਨਿਮਖਤੀ.

ਨਿਮਿਤ [nimīt], ਨਿਮਿਤ [nimīt] *n* cause, motive. 2 sign, mark. 3 good omen.

ਨਿਮੀਲਨ [nimīlān] *Skt n* act of closing the eyes. 2 time taken to wink. 3 death; passing away.

ਨਿਮੀਲਿਤ [nimilit] *adj* closed, covered. 2 dead.
ਨਿੰਮੁ [nimu] See ਨਿੰਬ. "nimu birakh bahu sâcie
ômrit rasu."—*var sar m 4*.

ਨਿਮੁਣਿਆਦਾ [nimuniada], ਨਿਮੁਣਿਆਦੀ [nimunadi],
ਨਿਮੁਣੀਆਦਾ [nimuniada] *adj* without foundation,
baseless; — unstable, transitory. "nam
vihunīa nimuniadi deh."—*var maru 2 m 4*.
"kurī kapāṭi bēci nimuniada bināsīgāia
tātkale."—*asa m 5*. 'After cheating through
falsehood and treachery, the transient being
has been disintegrated.'

ਨਿਮੂਲ [nimul] See ਨਿਰਮੂਲ.

ਨਿਮੇਖ [nimekh] *Skt* ਨਿਮੇਸ See ਨਿਮਖ 1 and ਨਿਮਿਖ.
"mekholi nimekh sādī."—*cārītr 12*. 'Eyelids
are like a tarāgi (cord around the waist of a
male child) worn around (the eyes).'

ਨਿਮੋਯਾਣਾ [nimojhaṇa] *adj* embarrassed.
2 sense — feeling ashamed, or mortified.

ਨਿਮੋਰੀ [nimori], ਨਿਮੋਲੀ [nimoli], ਨਿਮੋਰੀ [nimori]
n fruit of margosa tree; its oil cures skin
diseases and purifies blood.

ਨਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [nimātrṇ] *Skt n* act of inviting,
invitation.

ਨਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਿਤ [nimātrīt] *adj* invited.

ਨਿਮੁਤਾ [nimurata], ਨਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ [nimrīta] *Skt* ਨਮ੍ਰਤੁ,
ਨਮ੍ਰਤਾ *n* humility, meekness, submissiveness.
"nic kic nimirit ghāni."—*cāu m 5*. "sānahā tēn
nimritah."—*sāhas m 5*.

ਨਿਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ [niyagrodh] See ਨਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਨਿਯਤ [niyāt] *Skt adj* fixed, laid down.
2 measured, weighed. 3 appointed, settled,
decided. 4 See ਨੀਯਤ.

ਨਿਯਮ [niyam] *Skt n* custom, rule, law.
2 promise, pledge. 3 a part of Yog, i.e. practice
of austerity, contentment, purity, intellectual
training, charity etc. 4 *P* نعم I am not.

ਨਿਯਰ [niyar] near, close to.

ਨਿਯਰਜਤ [niyarzād] *P* نقد not valued, not fit to
be sold at any price.

ਨਿਯਰਾਵਾ [niyava] came near. "tājān sarir sāma

niyava."—*GPS*.

ਨਿਯਾਸ [niyas] See ਨਿਯਾਸ.

ਨਿਯਾਜ [niyaz] See ਨਿਯਾਜ.

ਨਿਯਾਨ [niyan] *Skt n* act of reaching. 2 way,
route, path. "bherinad niyan."—*ramav*.
'sound of a musical pipe on the way.'

ਨਿਯਾਬਤ [niyabāt] *A* نائب rank of 'Nayab' (a
vice regent).

ਨਿਯਾਮਕ [niyamak] *adj* who makes rules. 2 who
manages (organises). 3 who inspires/operates.
4 *n* boatman, oarsman. 5 driver.

ਨਿਯੁਕਤ [niyukāt] *Skt* ਨਿਯੁਕਤ *adj* properly joined.
2 inspired. 3 appointed to a position.

ਨਿਯੋਗ [niyog] *Skt* act of engaging someone to
do a work. 2 order, command. "kānān
gāmānyo bina niyogu."—*NP*. 3 an old
tradition of the Hindus, according to which a
widow or a woman whose husband is unable
to impregnate her could conceive a child by
mating with her husband's brother or an other
person.¹ Swami Daya Nand has formulated
this concept for the Aryans. According to
Sikhism it is a despicable custom.

ਨਿਯੋਗ੍ਰੋਧ [niyogrodh] banyan tree, ficus
benghalensis. See ਨਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ. "bēṭhe guru virajhī
niyogrodh ki chār."—*GPS*.

ਨਿਯੋਜਨ [niyojan] *Skt n* sense of joining.
2 relation. 3 bondage. 4 yoking a horse or an
ox to a chariot or a cart.

ਨਿਯੰਤਾ [niyāta] See ਨਯੰਤਾ. 2 *Skt* ਨਿਯੰਤ੍ਰ *adj* who
yokes properly. 3 who drives a chariot, or rides
a horse.

ਨਿਰ [nir] *Skt* ਨਿਰ part without. See ਨਿਹ, ਨਿਰਗੁਣ
and ਨਿਰਜਨ etc.

ਨਿਰਸ [nirās] *adj* without taste, tasteless. 2 who
gives up taste. "hoī nirās surās pāhicanīa."
—*gāu bavan kābir*. 3 without water. "nirās
megh hve ge nīj desu."—*NP*. 4 See ਨੀਰਸ.

ਨਿਰਸਤੁ [nirāstrā] *Skt* ਨਿਰਸਤੁ *adj* armless, without
¹See ਮਨੁ ੨੧੬ 59.

a weapon.

ਨਿਰਸਨ [nirsən] *Skt* *n* killing, murder. 2 remove. 3 throw away. 4 come out. 5 without taking any food, empty stomach.

ਨਿਰਸੰਸ [nirsās] *adj* undoubted, no doubt. "bhavsagar ko nirsās tēro."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* ਰੂਪਸ਼ੰਸ merciless, cruel, tyrant.

ਨਿਰਸੰਕ [nirsāk] *adj* without doubt, undoubted.

ਨਿਰਸੁ [nirast] *Skt* *adj* thrown out, removed. 2 deserted, forsaken.

ਨਿਰਹਾਰ [nirahar] See ਨਿਰਹਾਰ. "niraharvarti aprasa."—*sri a m 5*.

ਨਿਰਹਾਰਵਰਤੀ [nirharvarti] *adj* who observes a fast during which he does not take any kind of food.

ਨਿਰਹਾਰੀ [nirahari] *adj* who does not take any food, living without food. "nirahari kesav nirvera."—*majh m 5*.

ਨਿਰਹੰਕਾਰ [nirahākar] *adj* not arrogant, humble.

ਨਿਰਕਤ [nirakat] *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਕਤ *adj* be enamoured of, in love with. 2 absorbed, engrossed. "sāru mo bhāyo nirakat."—*narsīgh*.

ਨਿਰਕਸ਼ਰ [nirakṣar] *adj* illiterate, unlettered.

ਨਿਰਕ [nirakh] See ਨਿਰਖਨਾ. 2 *P* ੨੨ *n* price, value, *Skt* ਨਿਰਕਾ. 3 *Skt* ਨਿਰੀਕਸ਼ *adj* worth seeing, beautiful. "tāb le nirakhahī nirakh mīlava."—*gāu bavan kabir*. 'united the looker with God (whom he was looking at).'

ਨਿਰਕਣਾ [nirakhṇa], ਨਿਰਖਨਾ [nirakhna] *Skt* ਨਿਰੀਕਣ look at. "nirakhau tumri or."—*dhana m 5*. 2 contemplate, think about, pay attention. "nirkhāt nirkhāt jāb jāi pava."—*gāu bavan kabir*.

ਨਿਰਕਿਤ [nirakhit] *Skt* ਨਿਰੀਕਿਤ *adj* seen. 2 tested, checked.

ਨਿਰਖੀ [nirakhi] saw. See ਨਿਰਖਨਾ. 2 ਨਿਰ-ਕੀਣ passed, elapsed. "nirakhāt nirakhāt renī sabbh nirakhi."—*kālī a m 4*.

ਨਿਰੱਖਰ [nirakhar] See ਨਿਰਕਰ.

ਨਿਰਗਮ [nirgam] *adj* not feeling any sorrow,

free from grief. 2 *Skt* ਨਿਰਗਮ *n* act of coming out. 3 nirgam has been used in place of nigam in. "agam nirgam jotik janahī."—*asa kabir*.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣ [nirgun] *Skt* ਨਿਰਗੁਣ *adj* without characteristics of Maya (the illusory world) i.e. virtue, emotion and vice. 2 the ultimate Reality. "nirgun ram tini bujhi laha."—*asa pām m 3*. 3 lacking qualities; worthless, without speciality. "nirgun nistare."—*asa m 5*. 4 weak, feeble. "ik nirgun bel hamar."—*gauravidas*.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣਆਰ [nirgun-ar], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਆਰਾ [nirgun-ara], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਵੰਤ [nirgunvāt], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਵੰਤਤਾ [nirgunvātṭa], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਵੰਤੀ [nirgunvātṭī], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਵੰਤਾ [nirgunvātā] *adj* who has no merit, worthless. "nirgunvātṭie! pir dekhi hādure."—*vaḍ chāt m 3*.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿ [nirguni] to him who lacks good qualities. "nanak nirguni gun kare."—*japu*. 2 the ultimate Reality.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [nirguniara] See ਨਿਰਗੁਣਆਰਾ.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆਰੇ [nirguniare] in the worthless, (in the one who lacks good qualities). "me nirguni-are, ko gun nahi."—*mūdavṇi m 5*. 2 plural of ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ.

ਨਿਰਗੁਨ [nirgun] See ਨਿਰਗੁਣ 1. "nirgun karta, sargun karta."—*gṛd m 5*. 2 See ਨਿਰਗੁਣ 3. "nirgun nic anath apradhi."—*sor m 5*.

ਨਿਰਗੁਨੀਆਰ [nirguniar], ਨਿਰਗੁਨੀਆਰਾ [nirguniara] See ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ. "ham nirguniar nic ajan."—*sukhmāni*.

ਨਿਰਗੰਧ [nirgādh] *adj* without smell (odour). "kāth nirgādh."—*s kabir*.

ਨਿਰਘ [niragh] *adj* sinless. 2 innocent.

ਨਿਰਘਾਤ [nirghat] *Skt* ਨਿਰਘਾਤ *n* sound of strong wind, sound produced by a tempest. 2 thunder. 3 sound produced by a stroke. "uṭhe sabbh nirghat aghat birā."—*janmejāy*. 4 destruction, devastation. 5 earthquake.

ਨਿਰਜਨ [nirjan] *adj* without any person; desolate, uninhabited. 2 solitary.

निर्जल [nirjāl] *Skt* निर्जल *adj* ageless, free from aging. 2 *n* god. 3 nectar; amrit.

निर्जल [nirjāl] *adj* without water. 2 a place where there is no water.

निर्जल ऐकादशी [nirjāl ekadāṣī], निर्जल ऐकादशी [nirjāla ekadāṣī], निर्जल ऐकादशी [nirjālakadāṣī] निर्जल ऐकादशी eleventh day of bright half of Jeth; The Hindu religious scriptures contain instruction not to use water for drinking and bathing on this day; it is mandatory that one should not use water during the whole day and night of the eleventh day and should end fast after bathing early in the morning on the twelfth day (See *वर्तमानकाल*) but the current practice is seen totally contrary to it. The constraint on eating and drinking on this day becomes clear from the following stanza written by a poet.

āb savaṣo cus aṭhsa aṇu khae.
khire kai hajar kakkri khet mukae.
dahi kaṭore car ghare do rās ke pie.
laddhu pere adhi k khūbce khali kie.
ih bhāt divas vitat bhayo vrāt nirjāl ekadāṣi.
ren sabaṛ kaṛ soraho, bhor hoṛgi dvadāṣi.

निर्जल [nirjāl] *Skt* निर्जल *n* secretion of a tree, which becomes gum after thickening. 2 essence, liquid extracted by squeezing. 3 decision. "jru bhavet tṛu nirjāl."—*sri m 1*.

निर्जल [nirjāl] after deciding, after contemplating. "māni vekhahu nirjāl."—*var sri m 4*.

निर्जल [nirjāl] *Skt* निर्जल *n* travel, pilgrimage. 2 salvation, liberation, release. 3 dying.

निर्जल [nirjāl] *Skt* निर्जल *adj* lifeless, inanimate. "sarju kaṭahi nirjāl pujaṇi."—*gāu kabir*.

निर्जित [nirjit] *adj* unconquerable; too strong to be defeated; invincible. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used nirjit in place of nirjivit (inanimate) i.e. who has given up making effort and become a dead man during his life time. "jan

drava khet vicc nirjit pāraṇi."—*BG. 3 Skt* निर्जित conquered.

निर्जित [nirjit] See निर्जित.

निर्जल [nirjāl] *Skt* निर्जल *adj* not having fever. 2 healthy. 3 nirjāl has also been used in place of nirjāl (a god). "nirjāl jā-hi ājuli jori."—*NP*. '(they) worship the deities with folded hands.'

निर्जल [nirjāl], निर्जल [nirjoga] *adj* unattached, disinterested, unaffected. "apāhi rāsbhogan nirjog."—*sukhmāni*. "parbrāhām purān nirjog."—*ram m 5*. "vade bhagi pae hāri nirjoga."—*asa m 4*. 2 *n* figure of speech, ornament. 3 equipment for yoking horses, oxen.

निर्जल [nirjāl] See निर्जल.

निर्जल [nirjāl] See निर्जल. 2 *Skt* निर्जल spring. 3 sun's horse. 4 elephant.

निर्जल [nirjāl], निर्जल [nirjāl], निर्जल [nirjāl] *Skt* निर्जल *n* wisdom, discernment, act of knowing the truth or falsehood etc. 2 judgement, decision. 3 fresh water. "khet mīala ucia ghar-ucca nirjāl."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 'The field which has high boundaries is filled with fresh water of rain.' meaning — he who has profound devotion in his subconsciousness, only keeps the teachings of the Master in his mind.

निर्जल [nirjāl] *Skt* निर्जल *n* ascertained, decreed.

निर्जल [nirjāl] *Skt* *adj* ready, engaged in work, absorbed. 2 See निर्जल and निर्जल.

निर्जल [nirjāl] dances. "megh sāme mor nirjāl."—*basāt m 5*. 2 *n* dancer.

निर्जल [nirjāl] with great devotion. "rāvie hāri nirjāl."—*bīla m 5*. See निर्जल. 2 *Skt* निर्जल great affection, continuous love. 3 *Skt* नृत्य expanding and contracting limbs of the body in accordance with the rhythmic tune. "nirjāl kare bahu vaje vājāe."—*asa m 3*. 4 निर्जल

(ਭ੍ਰਿਤਿ) auspicious, causing prosperity. 5 path, search. "nirāṭi nā paia gāṇi sakhās."—ram m 1. 6 nirāṭi has also been used in place of ਐਰਿਤਿ (ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ) false, illusory. "sāṭi nirāṭi bujhe je kor."—sukhmāni. 'if some one knows truth and falsehood.' See ਸਤਿ ਨਿਰਤਿ. 7 act of ascertaining, sense of determining. "nirāṭi nā pāve sākḥ guṇ."—jet chāt m 5. 8 Skt ਨਿਰਾਤਿ without hatred (ਰਿਤਿ is hatred). 9 wife not wedded according to the accepted religious code of conduct. 10 calamity, trouble. 11 death. 12 according to Rig Ved, god of sin is Nirat.

ਨਿਰਤਿਸਯ [nirāṭisay], ਨਿਰਤਿਸੈ [nirāṭise] Skt ਨਿਰਤਿਸਯ *adj* nothing excels, excellent, superb. 2 *n* the ultimate reality, the Creator.

ਨਿਰਤਿਕਾਰੀ [nirāṭikari] *n* act of dancing. "ehu nirāṭikari jənāmī nā ave."—ram m 5. 2 dancer (ਨਰਤਕ) one who performs a dance. "ram ko nirāṭikari."—ram m 5.

ਨਿਰਤਨ [nirāṭy] *n* dance. "nirāṭyā kəroti jətha mārkaṭəh."—sahas m 5.

ਨਿਰਤਯ [nirāṭyay] *adj* indestructible; eternal. 2 the Creator, the ultimate Reality.

ਨਿਰਦਾਇ [nirdāi], ਨਿਰਦਾਇਆ [nirdāia], ਨਿਰਦਾਈ [nirdāi] Skt ਨਿਰਦਾਇ *adj* merciless, cruel. "nirdāia nāhi joti ujala."—ram a m 1.

ਨਿਰਦਲਨ [nirdālən] Skt ਨਿਰਦਲਨ *n* act of breaking into pieces; crushing absolutely. "kāhu nanak tini jəni nirdāia."—asa m 5.

ਨਿਰਦਾਵਾ [nirdava] *adj* not claiming the ownership of, free from attachment. "nirdave rāhe nisāk."—s kabir.

ਨਿਰਦਿਸ਼੍ਟ [nirdiṣṭ] Skt ਨਿਰਦਿਸ਼੍ਟ *adj* pointed out, determined. 2 set, fixed.

ਨਿਰਦੇਸ [nirdes] ਨਿਰ-ਦਿਸ਼ Skt ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ *n* act of pointing out. 2 directive, order. 3 without any particular country; who belongs to no country in the east or the west. "nāmastā nirdese."—japu.

ਨਿਰਦੇ [nirde] See ਨਿਰਦੇਈ. "nirde jātu tisu dāia nā pai."—suh m 5.

ਨਿਰਦੋਸ [nirdos], ਨਿਰਦੋਖ [nirdokh] *adj* faultless, free from vice. 2 blameless, innocent.

ਨਿਰਦੰਭ [nirdābh] *adj* without hypocrisy. 2 humble, modest.

ਨਿਰਧਨ [nirdhān] *adj* poor, having little money, indigent. "nirdhān kāu tum devāhu dhāna."—bher m 5.

ਨਿਰਧਾਤੁ [nirdhatu] *adj* without metal. See ਧਾਤੁ. ਨਿਰਧਾਰਣ [nirdharāṇ] *n* sense of determining. 2 distinction between virtue and vice, truth and falsehood.

ਨਿਰਧੂਤ [nirdhut] *adj* shaken; which have been shed, shaken off. 2 forsaken by relatives and friends. 3 who has shed all his vices. 4 Skt ਨਿਰਧੂਤ well-washed, cleaned. 5 See ਨਿਧੂਤ.

ਨਿਰਨਾਥ [nirnaṭh], ਨਿਰਨਾ [nirna] See ਨਿਰਨਾਥ. "kāri nirnaṭh dīṭha."—var jet. 2 ਨਿਰਨ, empty stomach; period during which one has not taken any food, between sleeping at night and getting up in the morning.

ਨਿਰਨਾਥ [nirnaṭh] *adj* without a lord. 2 *n* lord of human beings, king. 3 God, the Creator.

ਨਿਰਪ [nirap] *adj* without water; dry. 2 master of human beings, king. "nirap dhavāhi lāri dukh paia."—asa chāt m 4.

ਨਿਰਪਰਾਧ [nirāpradh] *adj* who has not committed any offence; innocent, blameless.

ਨਿਰਪਾਰ [nirpar] See ਨਿਪਾਲ.

ਨਿਰਪੇਖ [nirpekḥ], ਨਿਰਪੇਖ [nirpech] *adj* without desire, disinterested. 2 free from attachment; separate; without company.

ਨਿਰਬਹੀਐ [nirbahie] reach. See ਨਿਰਬਾਹ. "binu guru pāthu nā sujhāi, kitu bidhi nirbahie?"—gəu a m 1.

ਨਿਰਬਲ [nirbāl] *adj* weak, feeble.

ਨਿਰਬਾਹ [nirbah], ਨਿਰਬਾਹੁ [nirbahu] Skt ਨਿਰਬਾਹ *n* bringing to completion; management, arrangement. 2 continuance of an act.

3 sustenance. "ਓਤਿ ਕਾਰੇ ਨਿਰਬਾਹੁ."—*s kabir*.
 4 subsistence. 5 reaching. See ਨਿਰਬਾਹੀਐ.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣ [nirbaṇ] *Skt* ਨਿਰਵਾਣ *n* salvation, liberation, release. 2 uninvolved; withdrawn. 3 status of an Udasi saint who is free from worldly attachment. 4 living in seclusion. 5 quiet. 6 liberated. 7 tired. 8 dead. 9 See ਸਤਨਾਮੀ.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣਸਰ [nirbaṇsar] pond belonging to Nirban monastery near Delhi Gate at Amritsar.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ [nirbaṇpād] *n* fourth state of consciousness [turiya], immortal state. "nirmal nirbaṇpād cinilije."—*ram namdev*. "nirbaṇpād ik hāri ko nam."—*bher namdev*. See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀ [nirbaṇi] *adj* free from worldly attachment, ascetic. See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ. "apī nirbaṇi ape bhogi."—*bher m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀ unable to speak, dumb.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀਪਦ [nirbaṇipadu] See ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ. "sābādī rāpe gharu paie nirbaṇipadu niri."—*sri a m 1*.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਤ [nirbat] See ਨਿਰਵਾਤ.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਦੀ [nirbadi] *adj* who does not controvert. 2 ਨਿਰਵਾਦਿਨ੍ who slanders.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਧ [nirbadh] *adj* without obstruction. 2 uninterrupted. 3 free from pain.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਨ [nirban], ਨਿਰਬਾਨਪਦ [nirbaṇpād], ਨਿਰਬਾਨੁ [nirbanu] See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ and ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ. "pave pād nirbana."—*ram m 9*. "grihsat māhi soi nirbanu."—*sukhmāni*. 2 ਨਿਰਵਾਣ flow. "sālī nirban he."—*BGK*.
 ਨਿਰਬਿਕਾਰ [nirbikar] *adj* unchangeable; which remains in the same state. 2 faultless, free from vice.
 ਨਿਰਬਿਖ [nirbikh] *adj* poisonless. 2 inanimate, which is beyond the grasp of senses. "nirbikh nāraknīvari."—*hajare 10*. 3 free from the effect of sensual enjoyment through sound or

touch etc.

ਨਿਰਬਿਖਈ [nirbikhai] who keeps away from sensuality; not indulging in sensual enjoyment. See ਨਿਰਬਿਖ 2. "darsan pekhi bhāe nirbikhai."—*sar surdas*.

ਨਿਰਬਿਘਨ [nirbighan] *adj* without obstruction. 2 without adversity. 3 without any trouble (problem). "nirbighan hoī sabbh thāi vuthe."—*bīla m 5*.

ਨਿਰਬੇਦ [nirbed] See ਨਿਰਵੇਦ.

ਨਿਰਬੋਧ [nirbodh] *adj* lacking in knowledge, ignorant.

ਨਿਰਬੰਧ [nirbādh] *adj* without bondage; free. "bhāe dev sabbh hi nirbādh."—*sāloh*. 2 *n* persistence, obstinacy. 3 petition, request. 4 obstruction, interruption. 5 *adj* bound, fastened.

ਨਿਰਬੰਧੁ [nirbādhū] *adj* without relative, relationless.

ਨਿਰਭਾਉ [nirbhau], ਨਿਰਭਾਇ [nirbhāi], ਨਿਰਭਾਏ [nirbhāe], ਨਿਰਭਾਯ [nirbhāy] *adj* fearless, dauntless. "nirbhāu nirveru."—*jāpu*. "tāu nanak nirbhāe."—*gāu m 5*. became fearless.

ਨਿਰਭਰ [nirbhar] *adj* brimming, full. 2 associated. 3 dependent. 4 very much, most, extreme.

ਨਿਰਭਵ [nirbhav] *adj* not liable to take birth. 2 fearless, dauntless. "bhe khināt nirbhāvah."—*sāhas m 5*.

ਨਿਰਭਾਰ [nirbhar] *adj* without weight, light. "te nār bhāv utārī kie nirbhar."—*sāveye m 2 ke*. 'relieved the burden of sins.'

ਨਿਰਭਿਮਾਨ [nirabhiman] *adj* without conceit, humble.

ਨਿਰਭੀਤ [nirbhīt] *adj* fearless, bold.

ਨਿਰਭੇਦ [nirbhed] *n* act of unveiling. 2 *adj* uninterrupted, continuous.

ਨਿਰਭੇ [nirbhe], ਨਿਰਭਯ [nirbhy] See ਨਿਰਭਯ. "nirbhe hoī bhāje bhāgvānu."—*sar namdev*. "bīcarte nirbhyā sātusena."—*sāhas m 5*.

ਨਿਰਮਲਿਓ [nirməɪo], ਨਿਰਮਲੇ [nirməe], ਨਿਰਮਲ [nirməy], ਨਿਰਮਲੇ [nirməye] created, raised, built. See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ. "tɪh nirməɪ sərəb rɪkhika."—NP. 'he has created all the senses.' "bohɪthəu bɪdhəte nirməyo."—səveye m 3 ke.

ਨਿਰਮਲ [nirməl] adj deathless, eternal, immortal. 2 limpid; clean.

ਨਿਰਮਲਿ [nirməɪɪ] clear, not foggy. "an nahi samsəri ujaro nirməɪɪ."—səveye sri mukhvāk m 5.

ਨਿਰਮਲ [nirməl] or ਨਿਰਮਲੁ [nirməlu] adj unpolluted, clear, clean, pure. "nirməl udāk gobɪd ka nam."—gəu m 5. "nirməl te, jo raməhɪ jan."—bher kəbir. 2 n the ultimate Reality, the Creator. "jo nirməlu seve su nirməlu hove."—majh ə m 3. 3 light, radiance. "kiu kəri nirməlu, kiu kəri ədhɪara?"—sɪdhgəosəɪɪ. 4 adj lighted; illuminated. See ਚਾਖੇ 2.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਸੋਭਾ [nirməl sobhə] shining glory; true fame born of good qualities, and without any trace of falsehood and hypocrisy. "nirməl sobhə əmrɪt taki bani."—sukhməni. On the contrary; insincere praise of mean, vicious and wealthy persons sung by flattering bards is not regarded as real fame of a person.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮ [nirməl kəɾəm] n deeds without blemish, kind actions done without any intention of sin and hypocrisy. "sadh nam nirməl take kəɾəm."—sukhməni.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮਾ [nirməl kəɾmə] adj devoted to virtuous deeds. See ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮ.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਗਿਆਨ [nirməl gɪən] n spiritual knowledge free from doubt and contradiction. "məntə tən te bhagi, upjɪo nirməl gɪən."—bəṣəɪt m 9.

ਨਿਰਮਲਧਰਮ [nirməldhəɾəm] n Sikh religion, Sikhism.

ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ [nirməlpəth] n a branch of Sikh

religion. 2 Sikhism. "maria sɪkka jəgət vic nanak nirməlpəth cəlaɪa."—BG.

ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪਕਾ [nirməlpəth prədɪpka] a booklet containing detailed history of the origin of Nirmala sect written by Bhai Gyan Singh, which was completed in Sammat 1948 (1891 AD) and was printed by Guru Gobind Singh Press in Sialkot city.

ਨਿਰਮਲਬੁੰਦ [nirməlbūd] sense — religious instruction by the Master. "nirməlbūd əkas ki lini bhumɪ mɪlaɪ."—s kəbir. 'The Master who holds all within him like the sky, his teaching was absorbed in the earth of inner consciousness.'

ਨਿਰਮਲਭੋਖ [nirməlbhek] See ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ. "nirməlbhek əpar tas bɪn əvər nə koi."—səveye m 5 ke. 2 whose dress is without dirt.

ਨਿਰਮਲਾ [nirməla] adj without dirt. See ਨਿਰਮਲ. "əhɪnɪsɪ nəvən nirməla, mela kəb-hū nə hoɪ."—var suhi m 1. 2 without the dirt of ignorance. "sadh səgɪ hoɪ nirməla nanak prəbh ke rəgɪ."—gəu thɪti m 5. 3 n one who adopts the true religion (Sikhism); disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. "səbədɪ rəte se nirməle."—sri m 3. 4 See ਨਿਰਮਲੇ.

ਨਿਰਮਲਾਇ [nirməlaɪ] adj who is clean. "bəṣəɪt əlɪpət səda nirməlaɪ."—maru m 5.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀ [nirməli] adj who is clean (female). 2 superb, excellent. 3 n follower of Guru Nanak; a Sikh woman.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀਆ [nirməliə] adj unpolluted. "əmrɪtu namu səda nirməliə."—majh m 5.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀ ਹੂੰ ਨਿਰਮਲਾ [nirməli hū nirməla]—var ram 2 m 5. adj clean to the utmost extent; very much pure.

ਨਿਰਮਲੁ [nirməlu] See ਨਿਰਮਲ. "gur te nirməlu janɪe."—sri ə m 1.

ਨਿਰਮਲੇ [nirməle] plural of ਨਿਰਮਲਾ. See ਨਿਰਮਲਾ. Guru Gobind Singh sent five Sikhs (Ram Singh, Karam Singh, Ganda Singh, Vir Singh, and

Sobha Singh) to Kashi dressed as celebrates for the study of Sanskrit. They were called 'nirmale'; disciples of these five Sikhs who wear clean clothes, remain calm and quiet, and devote themselves to learning, meditation, and preaching of religion they are all known as Nirmalas. Among the Sikh people Nirmala saints are considered scholars and learned persons. See ਅਖਾੜਾ and ਧਾਮੜਾ.

ਨਿਰਮਾਇਲ [nirmail], ਨਿਰਮਾਇਲੁ [nirmailu] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮਲ *n* offering; an object presented to a deity. "atəm jāunirmailu kije."—*ram namdev*. 'if we submit ourselves to the Divine.' 2 *adj* not enamoured of, not in love with. "pīr nirmail sēda sukhdata."—*vād m 3 ālahni*. 3 clean, free of dirt. "jogi jugatī namu nirmail tako mel nā rati."—*maru m 1*. "hārī nirmail sāgi."—*sar a m 1*.

ਨਿਰਮਾਈ [nirmai] built, created, made. See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣ [nirman] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮਾਣ *n* creating, making. 2 job of creating; job of making. 3 measuring. 4 constructing. 5 See ਨਿਰਮਾਨ 1.

ਨਿਰਮਾਨ [nirman] *adj* without pride, not feeling arrogant. 2 See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਮਾਲ [nirmal] See ਨਿਰਮਾਇਲ. 2 clean. 3 free from worldly attachment; detached. "tisu jān kau updes nirmal ka."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'it is the teaching of the Master who is totally free from worldly attachment.'

ਨਿਰਮਾਲਾ [nirmaly] See ਨਿਰਮਾਇਲ 1.

ਨਿਰਮਿਤ [nirmit] *adj* created, made. See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਮੂਲ [nirmul] *adj* baseless, unfounded. 2 uprooted.

ਨਿਰਮੋਹ [nirmoh] *adj* without affection, free from worldly attachment. 2 a village near Kiratpur. See ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੜ੍ਹ [nirmohgarh] a fort got built by Guru Gobind Singh near village Hardo Namoh, in tehsil Ropar under police station Ropar district

Ambala; it is at a distance of one furlong from the built up area to the east. In Sammat 1757, after leaving Anandpur, the Master stayed here on a mound. Since then it has been known as Nirmohgarh.

Once the tenth Master was holding a congregation at Nirmohgarh. A gunner at the behest of hilly kings fired a cannon ball aiming at Guru Gobind Singh, with which Bhai Ram Singh who stood on duty for swaying the flywhisk was blown up. Guru Gobind Singh instantly killed the gunner with his arrow. The building of the gurdwara is very simple with only a platform. No land has been allotted to the gurdwara. It is thirty-two miles away from Nawan Shahar railway station to the south-east. Through Ropar its distance is less than that because the place is near Kiratpur, Now Ropar is also a railway station.

ਨਿਰਮੋਕ [nirmok] *n* skin. 2 slough (snake). 3 sky.

ਨਿਰਮੋਖ [nirmokh] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮੋਕ *n* complete salvation; without bondages. 2 renunciation.

ਨਿਰਮੋਲ [nirmol], ਨਿਰਮੋਲਕ [nirmolak], ਨਿਰਮੋਲਾ [nirmola] *adj* priceless, invaluable. "esa namratān nirmolak."—*sor bhikhān*. "jini dia tudhu niru nirmola."—*ram a m 1*.

ਨਿਰਯ [niray] *Skt* *n* hell, inferno.

ਨਿਰਯਾਸ [niryas] See ਨਿਰਜਾਸ.

ਨਿਰਯਥ [nirayath] *Skt* ਨਿਰਯਥ *adj* not having any money, penniless. 2 useless, meaningless, futile.

ਨਿਰਯਥਕ [niraythak] *Skt* ਨਿਰਯਥਕ *adj* aimless, purposeless, useless.

ਨਿਰਲਜ [nirlaj], ਨਿਰਲੱਜ [nirlajj], ਨਿਰਲਾਜ [nirlaj] *adj* shameless, immodest, impudent. "simarāhi nahi jonidukh nirlaje bhāḍ."—*brla m 5*.

ਨਿਰਲੇਪ [nirlep], ਨਿਰਲੇਪਾ [nirlepa], ਨਿਰਲੇਪੀ
'The grave of this gunner is one and a half mile away from Nirmohgarh.

[nirlepi] *adj* not smeared. 2 free from evils of lust and hatred. 3 not interested in sensuality, free from worldly attachment. "sukh dukh rāhī sādā nirlepi."—*sor m 9*.

ਨਿਰਲੋਭ [nirlobh] *adj* not coveting; free from greed; contented.

ਨਿਰਲੰਬ [nirlāb], ਨਿਰਲੰਭ [nirlābh] See ਨਿਰਲੰਬ. "nirlābh he."—*japu*. 2 without contact. 3 without violence.

ਨਿਰਵਾਦ [nirvady] *Skt adj* blameless, innocent, irreproachable.

ਨਿਰਵਾਧਿ [nirvādhi] *adj* unlimited, boundless. 2 *adv* always, forever.

ਨਿਰਵਾਯ [nirvāyav] *adj* without limbs, formless.

ਨਿਰਵਾਰੀ [nirvārī] removes, eradicates, dispels. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. "pāp pūn dou nirvārī."—*gāu bavān kabir*.

ਨਿਰਵਲੰਬ [nirvalāb] *adj* without dependence, without support; self dependent.

ਨਿਰਵਾ [nirva] *adv* near, close to. "koi bole nirva, koi bole durī."—*ṭoḍi namdev*.

ਨਿਰਵਾਸ [nirvas] *adj* unclothed, naked. 2 *n* foreign tour. 3 exile, banishment.

ਨਿਰਵਾਹ [nirvah] See ਨਿਰਵਾਹ.

ਨਿਰਵਾਣ [nirvan] See ਨਿਰਵਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਵਾਤ [nirvat] *adj* not ventilated, airtight, hermetic. 2 steady, static.

ਨਿਰਵਾਦ [nirvad] *n* slander, reproach. 2 disregard, disrespect, sacrilege. 3 absence of discussion.

ਨਿਰਵਾਰਣ [nirvarāṇ] *n* act of preventing, removal. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ.

ਨਿਰਵਾਰੀ [nirvārī] removed, prevented. 2 separated. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. "na nirvārīaī."—*s kabir*.

ਨਿਰਵਾਰੇ [nirvaro] please remove, prevent, *n* sense of separating. "khir nir nirvaro."—*BG*.

ਨਿਰਵਿਕਲਪ [nirvikālp] *Skt* निर्विकल्प *adj* without sense of discrimination, without thought of diversity. 2 undoubted, certain.

ਨਿਰਵਿਕਲਪ ਸਮਾਧਿ [nirvikālp samādhi] *n* trance in which sense of duality vanishes; deep meditation in which no difference remains between the seeker and the sought. 2 the sort of meditation in which no thought of diversity comes into mind.

ਨਿਰਵਿਕਾਰ [nirvikar] *adj* free from vice. 2 unchangeable; which remains in the same state.

ਨਿਰਵਿਖ [nirvikh] See ਨਿਰਵਿਖ. 2 *Skt* निर्विख settled, established.

ਨਿਰਵਿਰਤਿ [nirvirati], ਨਿਰਵਿਰਤੀ [nirviratī] *Skt* निर्वृत्ति *n* act of withdrawing; refraining. 2 indifference; lack of involvement in the worldly affairs. "apī pārvirati apī nirvirati."—*var bīhā m 4*.

ਨਿਰਵਿਵਾਦ [nirvivād] *adj* indisputable, beyond doubt.

ਨਿਰਵੇਦ [nirved] *Skt n* apathy, disinterestedness. 2 disrespect, insult. 3 sorrow, grief. 4 repentance, regret.

ਨਿਰਵੈਰ [nirver], ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ [nirveru] *adj* without malice, free from jealousy. "nirbhau nirveru."—*japu*. 2 *n* the Creator. "bāsio nirver rīdātārī."—*sāveye m 1 ke*. 3 the true Master Guru Nanak Dev.

ਨਿਰਵ੍ਰਣ [nirvrāṇ] See ਅਨਵ੍ਰਣ.

ਨਿਰਾ [nira] *adj* pure, unadulterated. 2 only.

ਨਿਰਾਸ [niras] *adj* disappointed, in despair. See ਨਿਰਾਸੀ. "niras as kārṇā."—*sāhās m 5*. 2 *n* disappointment, despair. "jake as nahi niras nahi."—*prabhā m 1*. 3 *adj* disappointing, dismaying. "hāridhān rāsī, niras ih bitu."—*ram m 5*. 4 *Skt* निरास *n* dispelling, refutation, rejection.

ਨਿਰਾਸਰੇ [nirasre], ਨਿਰਾਸਰੇ [nirasre] *Skt* निराश्रय *adj* without support, unfounded. "nāmastā nirasre."—*japu*.

ਨਿਰਾਸਾ [nirasa] *n* disappointment; despair; losing hope. 2 *adj* See ਨਿਰਾਸੀ. "hukmē bujhe

nirasa hoi."—asa ३ m 3. 3 who has no hope.
 "sāt ka dokhi uṭhīcale nirasa."—*sukhmāni*.
 ਨਿਰਾਸੀ [nirasi] *adj* disappointed, disheartened,
 dismayed. 2 without desire, disinterested,
 indifferent.
 ਨਿਰਾਸਰ [nirasor], ਨਿਰਾਸਰ [niraṣrəy] See ਨਿਰਾਸਰੇ
 . "nirasor mane."—*paras*.
 ਨਿਰਾਹਾਰ [nirahar], ਨਿਰਾਹਾਰੀ [nirahari] *adj*
 without food, who has given up eating. 2 who
 does not eat anything. "nirahar nirver
 sukhdaī."—*sukhmāni*. "dhīar nirēkar
 nirahari."—*sār pāṭal m 4*.
 ਨਿਰਾਕਰਣ [nirakaraṇ] *Skt n* act of separating.
 2 refutation, rejection. 3 removal, prevention.
 ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ [nirakar] *adj* formless. 2 the Creator,
 the ultimate Reality. 3 sky.
 ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰੀ [nirakari] See ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰੀ.
 ਨਿਰਾਕੁਲ [nirakul] *Skt* not confused,
 unperturbed, calm and quiet. "aṭi
 vāyakulbuddhi nirakul hve lakh lage hē ghar
 sarirān ko."—*kṛsān*. 'Calm and quiet persons
 also became restless.'
 ਨਿਰਾਕੇ [nirake] prevented, removed. See
 ਨਿਰਾਕਰਣ.
 ਨਿਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [nirakṛiti] *Skt* निराकृति *adj* formless.
 2 refutation, rejection.
 ਨਿਰਾਗ੍ਰਹ [niragrāh] *adj* without persistence.
 ਨਿਰਾਤ [nirat] comes near. 2 *Skt* निर्दिष्ट *adj*
 determined. 3 considered. "nāhi tādpi tas
 sobha nirat."—*datt*.
 ਨਿਰਾਤੰਕ [niratāṅk] *adj* without fear. 2 not
 perturbed.
 ਨਿਰਾਦਰ [niradar] *n* absence of regard;
 disrespect.
 ਨਿਰਾਧਾਰ [niradhar] *adj* without support, not
 dependent. "niradhar he nā paravar."—*akal*.
 2 which cannot be proved by any method and
 example. 3 niradhar has also been used for
 nirdhar — "mokh tātbiḍ māhī jan niradhar
 he."—*NP*. 'Spiritually enlightened person does

win salvation.' See ਨਿਰਾਧਾਰਣ.

ਨਿਰਾਪਰਾਧ [nirapradh] See ਨਿਰਾਪਰਾਧ. "nirapradh
 citāvēhi burīai."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਿਰਾਫਲ [niraphal] See ਨਿਰਾਫਲ. "ja pāṭi lekhe
 na pāve, tā sabb niraphal kam."—*asa m 1*.

ਨਿਰਾਮਯ [niramāy] *adj* free from disease,
 healthy.

ਨਿਰਾਮਿਖ [niramikh] *Skt* निरामिख *adj* without
 meat, in which meat is not served as —
 niramikh śradh. 2 who does not eat meat.

ਨਿਰਾਯਾਸ [nirayas] *adj* spontaneous; naturally.

ਨਿਰਾਯੁਧ [nirayudh] weaponless; not carrying
 arms.

ਨਿਰਾਰ [nirar], ਨਿਰਾਰਥ [niraru] *adj* aloof,
 separate. "mohān rāhit nirar."—*dev m 5*.

ਨਿਰਾਰਥ [nirarāṭh], ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ [nirarāṭhak] See
 ਨਿਰਾਰਥ and ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ. "jiu kirpān ke nirarāṭh
 dam."—*sukhmāni*.

ਨਿਰਾਰਾ [nirara], ਨਿਰਾਰੀ [nirari], ਨਿਰਾਰੇ [niraro]
adj distinct; different; unique. "bed kateb te
 rāhit nirara."—*gāu kabir*. "sabb hū te pīara
 purākh nirara."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 *adj*
 uncommon, strange. "tīn ki katha nirari."
 —*bīla kabir*. 3 special, unusual. "jan ko āg
 niraro."—*guj m 5*.

ਨਿਰਾਲਸ [niralas], ਨਿਰਾਲਕ [niralak] *Skt* निरालस
adj without laziness; active; smart. 2 *n* absence
 of laziness, state of being active, smartness.
 3 name of a kind of seafish; as mentioned in
 the Sanskrit scriptures.

ਨਿਰਾਲਮ [niralam] *adj* separate from the world,
 aloof, not affected by worldly activities.
 "āhīnīsi rāhe niralmo kar dhur ki kārṇi."
 —*asa ३ m 1*. 2 uninvolved, disinterested. "jese
 jāl māhī kāmāl niralam."—*śīdhgosaṭī*. 3 See
 ਨਿਰਾਲੰਬ.

ਨਿਰਾਲਾ [nirala], ਨਿਰਾਲੀ [nirali] *adj* of a different
 type; varying; uncommon. "bhāgta ki cal
 nirali."—*anādu*. 2 solitary place, seclusion.
 3 uncommon, unusual. 4 unique, peerless.

निर्वाण [nirālāb] *adj* which does not need any support; free from dependence. "nirālāb nirhar nirhkeval."—*prabha m 1*.

निर्वाण [niravān] *n* separating. 2 act of hoeing, weeding out. 3 irrigating, watering.

निर्वाण [niravayān] See निर्वाण.

निर्वाण [niravārān] *adj* without veil; uncovered.

निर्वाण [niravālāb] *adj* without support, not based upon the other, independent.

निर्विच्छ [niricch], **निर्विच्छ** [niricchit] *Skt* निर्विच्छ *adj* without desire, disinterested.

निरी [niri] feminine of निर्वा. See निर्वा. 2 See नि.

निरी [nirih] *Skt adj* without desire, disinterested. 2 not making an effort, without movement. 3 indifferent, without worldly attachment. "nirihā niribanā sāda je akhādā."—*NP*.

निरीकार [nirīkar] See निर्वाण. "sūdh budh nirīkar."—*seveye m 4 ke*. 2 from which has disappeared the illusory world.

निरीकार [nirīkarie] Narayan Das, a bairagi saint, resident of village Kheri (in Patiala state near Dirba). His disciple Sarju Das used to meditate muttering the mystic formula 'satt nirīkar' from which the sect gets its name. Its followers greet one another with this greeting when they meet.¹ Sarju Das died in Sammat 1899 at Patiala. His memorial is near Nabha Gate, to which village Kheri has been donated as a fief. All traditions of Nirakaris are like those of bairagi saints. They put on red coloured loincloth which they claim was bestowed upon them by Hanuman. 2 See निर्वाण.

निरीक्ष [nirīkṣān], **निरीक्ष** [nirīkṣān], **निरीक्ष** [nirīkṣān] *n* looking at, seeing. 2 supervision, watch. 3 method of looking; meditating. 4 eye.

निबुद्ध [nirukāt] *Skt* निबुद्ध *adj* clearly mentioned.

¹It is a transform of sāy nirakar.

2 *n* a part of Veds containing explanation of Vedic words. In this, the meaning of words are explicitly expressed; it is a Vedic lexicon [nirghāṭu] and an explanatory treatise prepared by the sage Yasak, and has twelve chapters. 3 निर्वा-*adj* unsaid, not expressed. "nirukāt sarp hē."—*japu*.

निबुद्धि [nirukāt] *Skt* निबुद्धि *n* explanation given in the best manner; etymology. 2 a figurative expression; a literary composition in which the meaning of noun is interpreted with ingenuity.

Example:

jāke acīt vāse māni aī,
takāu cītā kāt-hu nahī.

—*gāu m 1*.

bāga bāge karpē tirāth mājhī vāsāni,
ghuṭī ghuṭī jia khavne bāge na kāhāni.

—*sūhi m 1*.

'bāga (white) is a crane but its act is black (bad) so it should not be called 'bāga' (white)'
narayān kachh māchh tīdūa kāhī sabb
kolnabhī kol jīh tal mē rāhāt hē,
gopināth gujār gopal sabbhē dhenūcari
rīkhikes nam ke māhāt lāhiyāt hē,
madhāv bhāvār ɔ ɔteru ko kānhēya nam
kās ko vādheya yāmdut kāhiyāt hē,
mūr rūṣ pītāt nā gurhā ko bhed pavē
pujāt nā tāhī jāke rakhe rāhiyāt hē.

—*akal*.

mohī nīthava in kāhyo so sac bākhani,
jāb lo atāmrup ko mān lei nā jani,
thāu pākār thire nāhī tēb lēgō nīthava,
bhāṭkāt mīrīgīṣṇa vīkhe kīt sātī nā pava.

—*GPS*.

bhāyo sabbhīn ko mohri nam mohri tohī.

—*GPS*.

akhay bhagbhāri subh tera
sarāth bhagbhāri āb hera.

—*GPS*.

tāhi ban bani inahu chedat lachh apar,
nam doī ik kriya jin sri arjan sukhkar.

—GPS.

ਨਿਰੁਕੁ [nirukt], ਨਿਰੁਕਿ [nirukti] See ਨਿਰੁਕਤ and ਨਿਰੁਕਤਿ.

ਨਿਰੁਜ [niruj] *adj* free from disease, healthy.

ਨਿਰੁੱਤਰ [niruttar] *adj* which cannot be refuted, unanswerable. 2 unable to answer back or refute an argument; deeply impressed.

ਨਿਰੁੱਦਮ [niruddam], ਨਿਰੁਦਮ [nirudyam] *adj* not enterprising, lazy.

ਨਿਰੁੱਧ [nirudhh] *Skt* ਨਿਰੁਧ *adj* restricted, obstructed, under check. 2 fastened, tied.

ਨਿਰੁਪਮ [nirupam] *adj* unequalled, unparalleled, peerless, matchless.

ਨਿਰੁਪ [nirup] *adj* formless. "nirupā nrībanā."—VN. 2 *n* sky. 3 *Skt* ਨਿਰੁਪ *act* of shaping. 4 search, hunt. 5 view, attention, contemplation.

ਨਿਰੁਪਣ [nirupan] *Skt n* a description in which an object is explained through an illustration; a discourse delivered after drawing final conclusions; illustration.

ਨਿਰੁਪਮ [nirupam] See ਨਿਰੁਪਮ.

ਨਿਰੇ [nirē] *n* hell See ਨਿਰਯ. "nār ghor nirē mār so pārhl."—NP.

ਨਿਰੋਆ [nirōa] *adj* free from disease; healthy. "sabh rog mīṭae nava nirōa."—suhī m 5.

ਨਿਰੋਸ਼ [nirōṣṭ] See ਚਿਤੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ (ਅ).

ਨਿਰੋਗ [nirōg] *adj* free from disease, healthy.

ਨਿਰੋਧ [nirōd] *Skt n* obstruction. 2 bondage. 3 quietness of mind. "gurmukhi sēda nirōdh."—sri m 1.

ਨਿਰੋਧਕ [nirōdhak] *adj* obstructive, preventive. 2 who concentrates his mind; with concentrated mind.

ਨਿਰੋਧਨ [nirōdhan] *Skt n* act of obstructing, act of stopping.

ਨਿਰੋਧਰ [nirōdhar], ਨਿਰੋਧਰਾ [nirōdhra], ਨਿਰੋਧਰੁ [nirōdharu] *adj* practising abstinence.

2 competent to control the mind from being frolic or fickle. 3 ਨਿਰੁਦਧਾਰ incontrovertible; which cannot be neutralized. According to the magical theory, there is an antimagical incantation for destroying the effect of each magical incantation. There are magical incantations to protect from the bad effects of the planets, and health restoring incantation can be used to do away with the effect of disease-producing magical incantations. The magical incantation which cannot be rendered ineffective by their incantatory alternatives is called 'niruddhar'. "gurdevmāṭu nirōdhra."—bavan. "nirmāl rīti nirōdhar māt."—gaur thiti m 5. "ek sēbad ramnam nirōdharu."—oṅkar.

ਨਿਰੋਲ [nirōl] *adj* distinct, unadulterated, pure.

ਨਿਰੋਵਾ [nirōva] *adj* free from disease, healthy. "rāhe nirōva sukh sō bāy' bāhu."—GPS.

ਨਿਰੰਗਿ [nirāṅgi] See ਨਰਗਿ.

ਨਿਰੰਗਾਰ [nirāṅgar] See ਨਿਰਾਗਾਰ. "nāh girāh nirāṅhar."—ram pāṭal m 5.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ [nirākar] See ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ. "nirākar akar apī."—sukhmānī. 2 *n* the Creator, who is formless. "nirākar ke desī jahī."—sor m 1.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ ਕਾ ਦੇਸ [nirākar ka des] congregation. 2 inner consciousness of the Guru-oriented being. 3 the whole universe. 4 fourth state of consciousness. See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ 2.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ [nirākari] *adj* worshipper of the formless Creator. "atam cinī bhāe nirākari."—asa a m 1. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 3 devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. "dubidha choṭī bhāe nirākari."—dhāna a m 1. 4 a branch of the Sikhs established by Bhai Dayal Ji. A nonbaptised Sikh, Gurusahai, a Bahri Khatri lived in Peshawar. A son Ram Sahai took birth in his house, who was married to Ladiki, daughter of Bhai Wasakha Singh who was a

ਵਧ—age.

cashier of the Tenth Master. Bhai Dayal was born to her on Vaisakh 1st, Sammat 1840 (1783 AD.)

When Bhai Dayal was thirty years old, his mother passed away, and he began to live with his maternal uncle Milkha Singh at Rawalpindi. Milkha Singh inspired him to take up the mission to preach Sikhism in which he achieved great success.

Dayal ji was married to Mula Dei, who gave birth to three sons Darbara Singh, Bhag Singh and Ratta ji.

Dayal ji always repeated the word 'nirākar' and preached worship of the formless Creator as contrary to idol-worship. So he was called Nirankari and his branch was also nicknamed as Nirankaris.

Dayal ji died on Magh 18th, Sammat 1911 at Rawalpindi. An elegant gurdwara by the Nirankari Sikh congregation has been built in Rawalpindi where proper arrangement for, hymn singing and free kitchen has been made. Gurdit Singh is the priest at this holy place. 5 *adj* of formless. "hau vari jiu vari nirākari nam dhiavṇia."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ [nirākarie] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ 4.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੂ [nirākaru] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ. "nirākaru achal adolo."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨਿਰੰਕੁਸ [nirākus] *adj* unchecked, independent. 2 fearless. 3 disrespectful.

ਨਿਰੰਕੇਰੇ [nirākere] to the formless One. "manī ek nirākere."—*kan m 5*. 2 of the formless One.

ਨਿਰੰਕੇਰੇ [nirākero] *adj* of the formless One.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨ [nirājan], ਨਿਰੰਜਨਿ [nirājanī] *adj* without collyrium. 2 faultless. 3 detached from the illusory world, free from worldly attachment.

"ājan mahi nirājanī rahie jogjugatī iv paie."—*suhi m 1*. 4 *n* God, the ultimate reality.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀ [nirājñi] *adj* of the spotless (God), of the One who is beyond time. "jhule su chātu

nirājñi."—*var ram 3*. 2 See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ [nirājñie] Hindal, a resident of Jandiala and a member of Jatt caste, born to Sukhi in the house of Gaji in Sammat 1630. He was married to Uttami, daughter of Hamja Chahal. She gave birth to a son Bidhi Chand. Bhai Hindal was an ardent follower of Guru Amar Das, and the Guru bestowed on him the honour of being a preacher of Sikhism. He used to work for the langar of the true Master with devotion. His village became famous as Guru Ka Jandiala. Hindal always repeated the word 'nirājan-nirājan'. Due to this, a branch of Sikhism, that originated from him, came to be called Niranjanie. Hindal died in Sammat 1705.

Hindal's son Bidhi Chand was an evil person. He rendered the story of Guru Nanak in an offensive way. By incorporating imagery matter into it, he tried to prove his own vices in herent to the doctrine of Sikhism. Some priests of Hindal's faction helped the tyrannical rulers of Lahore against the Sikhs. ਨਿਰੰਜਨੁ [nirājanu] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨ. "esa namu nirājanu hoī."—*japu*.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰ [nirātar] *Skt* निरन्तर *adj* without gap, continuous. "nirātar tumahī sēmane."—*sor m 5*. 2 *Skt* निरन्तर without limbs.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰਿ [nirātarī] completely within; in the heart. "se chūte mahajal te jisū gursabād nirātarī."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰੀ [nirātrī] *adj* continuous. 2 of the Creator who is all pervading. "ghatī ghatī jotī nirātrī."—*sri m 1*.

ਨਿਰੰਤੀ [nirāti] *adj* unending. "puchau bat nirāti."—*maru m 1*.

ਨਿਰੰਧੁ [nirādhru] See ਬੁਧਮਨਿਰੰਧੁ.

ਨਿਲਜ [nilaj] See ਨਿਰਲੋਜ. "re jā nilaj, laj tohī nahi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਨਿਲਯ [nilay] *Skt n* house, dwelling place.

ਨਿਲਜ [nilaj] See ਨਿਰਲੋਜ.

ਨਿਲੇਟ [nilet] *adj* lying down, tossing and turning.
“həsda həsda nilet hora.”—*JSBB*.

ਨਿਵ [niv] See ਨਿਵਟੁ.

ਨਿਵਸਸਿ [nivsasi] becomes humble, bows, salutes, greets. “cād kumudni durəhu nivsasi.”—*maru m 1*. 2 will bow. 3 resides.

ਨਿਵਸਨ [nivasan] *Skt n* dress, clothes. 2 village. 3 house.

ਨਿਵਚਵਰ [nivchavər] This word has been used for nichavər. “tən mən aṭkyo cəranḱaməl sō, dhən nivchavər det.”—*krisən*.

ਨਿਵਡ [nivəḍ] See ਨਿਵਿਡ.

ਨਿਵਣ [nivəṇ], ਨਿਵਣੁ [nivəṇu] bow, yield, be humble. See ਨਮਨ. “nivəṇu su əkhəru, khəvəṇu guṇu.”—*s fərid*.

ਨਿਵਤਨ [nivətan], ਨਿਵਤਾ [nivta] invitation. See ਨਿਮਿਤ੍ਰਣ. “nivta kəhīdin cəhū vəna.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਵਰ [nivər] *Skt adj* which heals, removes, or prevents. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. 2 *Pkt* nearby, near.

ਨਿਵਰਣ [nivəraṇ] See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. 2 without caste or colour.

ਨਿਵਰਤਨ [nivərtan] *Skt* निवर्तन *n* act of removing (pushing back). 2 prohibition. 3 a measurement of land equal to a 210 square hands (hand equal to half a yard).

ਨਿਵਰਨ [nivəraṇ] See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. “nivre dut dusəṭ berai.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਨਿਵਰਯੋ [nivrayo] healed, removed. “avət banən ko həri marəg me nivrayo.”—*krisən*.

ਨਿਵਰੀ [nivri] removed, healed. “jəli' nivri guru bujh bujhai.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਨਿਵਰੈ [nivre] may be removed, or healed. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. “əgəni nə nivre trisna nə bujhai.”—*gəu thirti m 5*. 2 near, close to. See ਨਿਵਰ 2. “nivre duri, duri phuni nivre.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਨਿਵਲ [nivəl] *n* lock with a chain to fasten the legs of an animal, especially used for a camel. 2 lock, padlock. “guru kūji pahu nival.”—*var*

¹ਜਲਨ is fire or flame.

sar m 2. ‘The mentor has a key to open the lock of the mind.’ 3 See ਨਿਉਲੀ. “kin hi nivəl bhuṭāgəm sadhe.”—*ram ə m 5*. ‘performed the act of cleaning the intestines.’

ਨਿਵਲਾ [nivəla] See ਨਿਹਲੁ. 2 See ਨਿਉਲੀ.

ਨਿਵਲਾਇ ਕਰਮ [nivladi kəram] yogic exercises like ‘niuli’ (cleaning the intestines) etc. See ਨਿਉਲੀ.

ਨਿਵਲਿ [nivəli], ਨਿਵਲੀ [nivli] See ਨਿਉਲੀ. “nivəli bhuṭāgəm sadhe.”—*sor ə m 5*. “nivlikəram bəhūt bisəthar.”—*sar pərtal m 5*.

ਨਿਵਲੀਕਰਮ [nivlikəram] yogic exercise of cleaning the intestines. See ਨਿਉਲੀ. “nivlikəram asən cəurasih, in məhi sāti nə ave jiu.”—*majh m 5*.

ਨਿਵੜ [nivər] See ਨਿਵਿਡ.

ਨਿਵਸ [nivas] *Skt* निवास *vr* cover, wrap. 2 house, dwelling place. 3 clothes. 4 residence, sense of living. “sadhsāgri prəbh dehu nivas.”—*sukhməni*. 5 equipoise, calmness. “min nivas upje jəl hi te.”—*məla ə m 1*. 6 *Skt* निर्वस *act* of turning out. “nicrukḱ te uc bhəe hē gādh sugādh nivasā.”—*asa rəvidas*. ‘after expelling the smell of castor, have become redolent of sandal.’

ਨਿਵਸ [nivaz] *P* نواز *adj* kind, merciful; it is used as a suffix in compound words. “gəribnivaj dīn rəni dhīar.”—*bher m 5*. 2 See ਨਮਾਜ਼. “səc nivaj yəkin musla.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨਿਵਾਜਨਾ [nivajna] *v* do honour to. See ਨਵਾਜਨ. “dhru prəhīlad nivajā.”—*bīla kabir*. “jisəhi nivaje so jən sura.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਨਿਵਾਜਿਸ [nivazis] *P* نوازش *n* idea of conferring honour. 2 kindness, mercy.

ਨਿਵਾਜੀ [nivaji] a person offering Muslim prayer. “jiu jhukpəun nivaji.”—*cāḍi 3*. 2 See ਨਿਵਾਜਨਾ.

ਨਿਵਾਣ [nivāṇ] See ਨਿਮਾਣ 3.

ਨਿਵਾਤ [nivat] *A* نبات *n* vegetable. 2 *P* lump sugar. “səkar khəḍ nivat gur.”—*s fərid*. 3 *Skt*

place of residence, house. 4 armour which cannot be pierced by a weapon. 5 adj without air.

ਨਿਵਾਤਕਵਚ [nivatkaṇvach] *adj* armour which cannot be pierced. 2 grandson of Hirnyakashipu and son of Sanhrad. 3 Three crore demons of Nivatkaṇvach family who lived on the seashore and used to hide in the sea to protect themselves from the enemy. 1 Arjun killed them as instructed by Indar. 2 "pritham nivatkaṇvach sabh mare."—*narav*.

ਨਿਵਨ [nivan] *n* humbleness, humility, bowing. 2 slope, depth. "jis dharti mahi hoṭ nivan."—*NP*. 3 low place.

ਨਿਵਰ [nivar] See ਨਿਵਰਣ. 2 See ਨਵਰ. "kahu palagh nivarā."—*asa kabir*.

ਨਿਵਰਣ [nivarāṇ] *Skt n* act of preventing, prohibition. 2 release, liberation.

ਨਿਵਾਰ [nivara] healed, removed. 2 bent, saluted. "pacham mukh kar sis nivarā."—*BG*. 3 made of cotton webbing. See ਨਿਵਰ 2.

ਨਿਵਾਰਿ [nivarī] after giving up, after dispelling. "apu nivarī harī harī jəpəu."—*ram thiti m 5*.

ਨਿਵਾਰੀ [nivarī] removed. See ਨਿਵਰਣ. 2 remover, who prevents. "nirbikh naraknivarī."—*hajare 10*.

ਨਿਵਾਰਯੁ [nivarīyau] removed, warned. "sabadī haume nivarīyau."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਨਿਵਾਲਾ [nivala] See ਨਵਾਲਾ.

ਨਿਵਾਰਾ [nivarā] removed, dispelled. "jini thagi jagu thagi se tudhu mari nivarā."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 finished, settled.

ਨਿਵਿ [nivi] *adv* by bowing, by bending, by submitting. "tisū nivi nivi ləga pai jiu."—*sri m 5 pepai*.

ਨਿਵਿਡ [niviḍ] *Skt* ਨਿਵਿਡ *adj* thick, dense, deep.

¹It is mentioned in Bhagvat that nivatkaṇvach lived in the netherworld.

²See ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਵਨ ਪਰਵ, ੩ 168-173.

2 snub-nosed. 3 without a hole; Sanskrit word ਨਿਵਿਡ is also correct.

ਨਿਵੀਤੀ [niviṭī] *adj* continuous, without break. See ਨਿਵਿਤ. "manik moti cog niviṭī."—*BG*.

ਨਿਵੇਸ [nives] *Skt* ਨਿਵੇਸ *n* house. 2 tent. 3 camp, residence. "sūdār sādān nives de, vāc mādhar bakhane."—*GPS*. 4 entry, admission. 5 marriage.

ਨਿਵੇਦਕ [nivedak] *adj* applicant, petitioner. 2 who offers.

ਨਿਵੇਦਨ [nivedan] *n* request, entreaty. 2 submission.

ਨਿਵੇਰਨਾ [niverā] See ਨਿਵੇਰਨਾ.

ਨਿਵੈਤ [nivāt] becoming humble, bowing. "nivāt hovāt mithiā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਨਿਵੈਦਾ [nivāda] becoming humble, bowing, submitting. 2 deep.

ਨਿਵੈਧਾ [nivādha] *adj* humble, meek, submissive. 2 deep. "hathu nā ēbrē titu nivādhe talr."—*var suhi m 1*. 'hand is thinking and intellect, and the low pond is the mind lowered by evil deeds.'

ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤ [nivrītī] *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* abstaining, refraining. 2 separated. 3 indifferent, free from worldly attachment.

ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [nivrītī] *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* liberation, release. 2 sense of abstaining or refraining. 3 aversion, indifference.

ਨੀ [ni] *part* vocative for addressing, especially females. 2 giving the sense of negation; no, not. "kuch ni si chāda."—*jet chāt m 5*. 'had not any desire.' 3 In Punjabi, this word is used as a copula: 'is' as in — "ae ni premi jan." 4 *Skt vr* take; help one to reach; guide, draw, be near, be low, desire.

ਨੀਉ [niu], **ਨੀਉ** [niū] *n* foundation, base.

ਨੀਅਤ [niat], **ਨੀਅਤਿ** [niatī] *A* نية *n* a plan in mind; intention, resolve. "mildra dhi nā hovai je niatī rasī kare."—*var vād m 1*.

ਨੀਅਰ [niar] *adv* near, close to. See *E* near. "ek

marag dur he, ik niar he, sun ram!"—*ramav*.
 ਨੀਸਾਣ [nisaṇ] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. 2 character (letter),
 writing. 3 signature. "dharām dālal pae
 nisaṇ."—*var suhi m 1*. 4 large kettledrum.
 "dhunī upje sabbad nisaṇ."—*sri m 1*. 5 See
 ਨੀਸਾਣੁ and ਨੀਸਾਨ.

ਨੀਸਾਣਿ [nisaṇi] under the banner. "sagāl
 bhagat jāce nisaṇi."—*majh m 5*. 2 through the
 symbol.

ਨੀਸਾਣੀ [nisaṇi] sign, symbol. See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ. "prabh
 milne ki ehu nisaṇi."—*majh m 5*. "ih nisaṇi
 sadh ki jisū bheṭai tarie."—*gaur var 2 m 5*.

ਨੀਸਾਣੁ [nisaṇu], ਨੀਸਾਨ [nisan] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. 2 sign,
 mark, signature. "jithē lekha māgē, tithē hoī
 saccā nisaṇu."—*sri m 1*. 3 large kettledrum.
 "baje sabbad nisaṇu."—*var mālā m 1*. "milāu
 gopal nisan bājai."—*bher namdev*. 4 writing.
 "tāp kagad tera nam nisan."—*mālā m 1*. "ape
 sabbad ape nisan."—*brīlā m 1*. 5 epithet for Jap,
 a composition by Guru Nanak, because it leads
 like a standard. See the text in the index of
 Guru Granth Sahib — "japu nisaṇu."

ਨੀਸਾਨ [nisana] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. 2 sign, characteristic.
 "pāsū bhāe, nahi mīte nisana."—*ram a m 1*.
 3 target; something to be aimed at to attack.
 "pārio nisane ghau."—*maru kabir*.

ਨੀਸਾਨੀ [nisani] See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ and ਨੀਸਾਣੀ. 2 sign,
 characteristic. "sunī sakhie, prabh milān
 nisani."—*suhi m 5*. 3 example. "ihu nisani
 sunahu tum bhai, jiu kalār bhit girie."—*brīlā
 m 5*.

ਨੀਸਾਨੁ [nisanu] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. 2 large kettledrum.
 "te sabbad nisanu bājai."—*savēye m 4 ke*.

ਨੀਸੀ [nisi] was not. See ਨੀ 2.

ਨੀਹ [nī h] foundation, base.

ਨੀਹਣ [nihāṇ], ਨੀਹਣੇ [nihāṇe] *Skt* नहण *n* string,
 bow-string. "sabbar mājh kamaṇ e sabbaru ka
 nihāṇ."—*s farid*.

ਨੀਹਮ [niham] See ਨੀਹਮ.

ਨੀਹਲ [nihāl] *n* low country. 2 foot-hill. "nihāl

pāhārī duabe mahī."—*PPP*.

ਨੀਹਾਰ [nihar] *Skt* न mist. "rāvī jyō nikās
 niharhī phorī."—*NP*.

ਨੀਹਿ [nihī], ਨੀਹੁ [nihū], ਨੀਹਮ [nihum] *S n* love,
 affection, attachment. "gali hārīnihū nā
 hoī."—*ṭodi m 5*. "thāga nihum troī."—*var
 maru 2 m 5*. 2 foundation, base. "mārāg sāvai
 nihī."—*s farid*. 3 with affection. "nihī jī
 vidhā mānu."—*var gaur 2 m 5*.

ਨੀਹੁ [nihū] *S n* custom, rite.

ਨੀਕ [nik] *Skt* निवृ adj clean. 2 good, nice.

ਨੀਕਸ [nikās], ਨੀਕਸਿ [nikāsī], ਨੀਕਸੈ [niksai] See
 ਨਿਕਸਨਾ. "hau bāihārī tīnh kau pesī jū
 nikāsījahī."—*s kabir*.

ਨੀਕਰ [nikār], ਨੀਕਰਿ [nikārī], ਨੀਕਲ [nikāl], ਨੀਕਲਿ
 [nikālī] See ਨਿਕਲਨਾ. 2 after coming out.
 "kilbikh dokh gae sabbh nikārī."—*nāṭ m 4*.
 "durmātimel gae sabbh nikālī."—*ram m 4*.

ਨੀਕਾ [nika], ਨੀਕੀ [niki] *adj* good, nice. "kīchu
 kia nā nika."—*brīlā kabir*. 2 small. "niki kīrī
 māhī kāl rakhe."—*sukhmāni*. 3 good, superb.
 "niki sadhsāgani."—*asa m 5*. "sri arjān sut
 tīnāhu ko gun gānte nika."—*GPS*. 4 free from
 disease; healthy, without wound. "kāb darsān
 nīj dehīge kārhe pād nika."—*GPS*. 'will cure
 my foot.' 5 A dancer who dances best when
 accompanied by music and rhythm is called
 'niki'.

ਨੀਕੇ [nike] *adj* plural of ਨੀਕ, nice, superb. "nike
 saccē ke vāpārī."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 small,
 young. 3 *adv* in a nice way. "nike guṇ gau."
 —*ṭodi m 5*.

ਨੀਕਰ [nigār] *n* child, kid.

ਨੀਕਰੀ [nigārī] female child.

ਨੀਘਰ [nighār], ਨੀਘਰਿਆ [nighārīa], ਨੀਘਰੀਆ
 [nighārīa], ਨੀਘਰੁ [nighārū] *adj* without a house,
 homeless. "nighārīa ghārū parā re."—*asa m
 5*. "ihu nighārū ghārū kāhī nā pae."—*prabhā a
 m 5*. 2 which has no single place of stay.
 "māīa mohṇī nighārīa jiu."—*gaur chāt m 1*.

3 sunk. "nighria nit bhog rasan me."—*sāloh*.
नीच [nic] *Skt* नीच *vr* be a slave, adopt servitude.
2 *adj* low in caste, merit and action. "nickula jolahra."—*asa dhāna*. 3 low, meek. "nic griv beṭhyo ik than."—*GPS*. 4 wicked, mean. "nic se nā priti kijo."—*hānu*. 5 dwarf.

नीचनीचा [nicnica] becomes lower than the lowest. "sāt ke dukhan nicnica."—*sukhmani*.
नीचबिरख [nicbirakh], नीचबुख [nicruk] *n* tree of very small size, castor. "ham nicbirakh, tum melagor."—*sar m 5*. "nicruk te uc bhāe he."—*asa ravidas*.

नीचल [nicāl] *Skt* नीचल *n* a tree *L* *barringtonia acutaugula*. 2 cane.

नीचा [nica] *adj* low. 2 showing meanness. See नीच.

नीचाट [nicaṭ], नीचान [nicān] *adj* mean-minded. "ham murakh mugadh nicaṭ."—*suhi m 4*. 2 low place, slope.

नीचु [nicu] See नीच. "nicu anathu ajanu."—*biṭa m 5*.

नीचे [nice] *adv* below, beneath.

नीज [niz] *P* *z* part also, too.

नीज [nijh] *n* stare; fixed look; keen observation.

नीजह [nijhar] See निजह. "unav barse nijhar dhara."—*oṣkar*. 2 continuous sound of water falling from a spring. "lobhlāhāri atī nijhar baje."—*bāsāt namdev*.

नीठ [niṭh], नीठि [niṭhi] *adj* apparent, evident. "manəhu kurām piṭh pe niṭh bhāe hē sahsrāphāni phān ṭhaḍhe."—*cāḍi 1*. 2 *adv* with difficulty, hardly. "niṭhi niṭhi mānu kia dhira."—*gāu bavan kabir*.

नीड [niḍ] *Skt n* nest. "bādh niḍ uh bāse sukhare."—*GPS*.

नीडज [niḍaj] *n* hatched in a nest; bird.

नीडज [niḍj] See नीड. "sarab birhāga girhi niḍj te."—*NP*.

नीड [nit] *Skt adj* brought, delivered. 2 acquired, siezed, held. 3 received. 4 See नीड.

ūco kār kār tāhi ūco kartar kār

uni mān ane duni hot harkat he,
jyō jyō dhān dhāre sētē tyō tyō bidhi khor khēce

lakh bhāṭi dhāre koṭi bhāṭi sarkat he,
dolāt duni me thiṭ kahūke rahi nā "kṣam"
pache neknamī bādnamī kharkat he,
raja hoy ray hoy sah umray hoy
jesi hot nit tesi hot barkat he.

5 always, ever. "nit nit ghār bādhiāhi, je rāhna hoi."—*asa a m 1*.

नीडा [nita] See नीड 5. "deh nā geh nā neh nā nita."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*. not for ever.
नीडनीड [nitānit], नीडनीडा [nitānita] *adv* daily, always, ever. "sobha nitānit."—*sor m 5*. "sāgal guṇ āvguṇ nā koi hohi nitānita."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

नीडि [niti] daily. "ravidasu dhuvāta dhor niti."—*asa dhāna*. "datan niti kare."—*tānama*. 2 *Skt n* act of taking away. 3 manners and customs for guiding a person on the right path. 4 doctrines for the running of religion and society. 5 practice of administration, manner of administrating the state.

niti hi te dhāram dhāram hi te sabbhe siddhi
niti hi te adar sabbhan bic-paie,
niti te aniti chuṭe niti hi te sukh luṭe
niti liye bole bhālo baktā kahaie,
niti hi te raj-raj niti hi te patṣahi
niti hi te yās nāvkhāḍ māhi gae,
choṭan ko bādo aru bāde māhi bādo kare
tāte sabb hi ko rajniti hi sunaie.

—*devidas*.

नीतिशास्त्र [nitiśāstrā] *n* science or art in which rules for running the society and state are described; political science; work on political ethics.

At present so many works on political
'accumulates.

ethics are available in different languages, but the main works of the ancient times are – *ṣukranīti*, *caṇīkynīti*, *pācātē*, *yudhiṣṭhīrīti* and *vidurnīti*.

ਨੀਤਿਗਤ [nitigya] *Skt* ਨੀਤਿਗਤ *adj* having knowledge of politics.

ਨੀਤਿਘੋਸ਼ [nitighoṣ] See ਬ੍ਰਿਹਸਪਤਿ.

ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ [nitī de car āṅ] (1) ਸਾਮ [sam] (ਸਾਮਨ) to pacify with sweet words. (2) ਦਾਨ [dan] (bounty) to please by giving money. (3) ਦੰਦ (punishment) to punish with weapon and force. (4) ਭੇਦ [bhed] (rift) to achieve the object by creating disunity.

ਨੀਦ [nid], **ਨੀਦ** [nīd], **ਨੀਦਤੀ** [nidatī], **ਨੀਦਾ** [nīda] See ਨਿਦਾ. “nid bhukh sabbh pārhārī tragi.” –asa chāt m 4. “ghaṭu dukh nidāṇie, pārsau sēda paga.” –bīha chāt m 5. 2 sense – ignorance. “avegi nid kaha lāgu sovau.” –nīla ravidas.

ਨੀਦਾਵਲਾ [nidavla] *Skt* ਨਿਦਾਲੁ *adj* drowsy. “jīna neṇ nidravle.” –s fārid.

ਨੀਧ [nidh] treasure. See ਜਲਨੀਧ.

ਨੀਧਸ [nidhas] *Dg* n beat of a kettledrum, sound produced by beating a kettledrum.

ਨੀਧਨ [nidhan] See ਨਿਧਨ. “nidhan ko dhānu nam piar.” –prabha m 1. 2 See ਨਿਧਨ.

ਨੀਧਰ [nidhar] See ਨਿਧਰਾ and ਨਿਰਧਾਰ. “nidharia sātiguru dhār teri.” –gūḍ m 5.

ਨੀਧਰਿਆਧਰ [nidhārī adhār] *adj* helper of the destitute, shelter for the shelterless. “nidhārī adhār pānāḥī khudā.” –bher m 5.

ਨੀਪ [nīp] n Kadamb tree, nauclea orientalis. 2 tree (bādhuk). 3 low region, deep place. 4 foot of a mountain.

ਨੀਬ [nī b], **ਨੀਬਾ** [nība], **ਨੀਬੁ** [nību] See ਨੀਬ and ਨੀਬੁ. “nību bhāio ābu, ābu bhāio nība.” –ram kabir. ‘finds evil deeds sweet but spiritual qualities bitter.’

ਨੀਬੁ [nību], **ਨੀਬੁ** [nību] See ਨੀਬੁ.

ਨੀਮ [nim] *part* prohibition, no, not. 2 n foundation, base. 3 fort. “nim gualrēr vicc

rāhīda si.” –bhāgtavli. 4 *P* ^۴ margosa tree. 5 *adj* half.

ਨੀਮਖਾਰ [nimkhar] See ਨੈਮਿਸਾਰਣ.

ਨੀਮਚਾ [nimca] *P* ^۴ n small pole.

ਨੀਮ ਜੋ [nim jo] *P* half a grain of barley, sense – very small.

ਨੀਮਾ [nima] *adj* humble, low. 2 bent down. 3 *P* ^۴ n short-limbed person. 4 *adj* half.

ਨੀਮਾਸਤੀਨ [nimastin] *P* ^۴ n jacket with half sleeves.

ਨੀਮਿ [nimī] *not*. See ਨੀਮ 1. “dāru bibha me nimī ko.” –asa m 1.

ਨੀਮੀ [nīmī] *adj* humble, low (female). 2 short-statured female. 3 inferior, belonging to a low caste. 4 *part* negation, not. “ko nīmī mēda.” –asa m 1. ‘No one is mine.’

ਨੀਯਤ [niyat] See ਨੀਅਤ and ਨੀਤ 4.

ਨੀਰ [nir] *adj* near. “jāmu nāhi ave nir.” –var maru 2 m 5. See ਨੀਅਰ. 2 *Ml* n tears. 3 scattering. 4 serving. 5 *Skt* juice, extract. 6 water. “ṣyamāl nir bāhe jāma.” –GPS.

ਨੀਰਉ [nirau] *adv* near. See ਨੀਅਰ. “nirau pekharī prabhū kau.” –jet m 5.

ਨੀਰਚਰ [niracār] See ਜਲਚਰ.

ਨੀਰਜ [niraj] n grown in water, lotus. 2 pearl. 3 fish. 4 tree. –sānama.

ਨੀਰਜਕਾਣ [nirajtraṇ] n pond. 2 sea, ocean. –sānama.

ਨੀਰਤਰ [nirtar] n that which floats on water, wood. –sānama.

ਨੀਰਦ [nirad] n that which gives water; cloud. 2 *adj* without teeth.

ਨੀਰਧ [niradh] n cloud. 2 See ਨੀਰਧਿ.

ਨੀਰਧਰ [nirdhar] See ਨੀਰਧ 1.

ਨੀਰਧਰ ਧੁਨਿ [nirdhar dhunī] n cloud’s thunder. 2 Megh Nad, son of Ravan. –sānama.

ਨੀਰਧਰ ਧੁਨਿ ਤਾਤ ਅਰਿ [nirdhar dhunī tat ari] n father of Megh Nad, Ravan; his enemy, the arrow. –sānama.

ਨੀਰਧਿ [niradhī], **ਨੀਰਧੀ** [nirdhi] n sea, which

contains water; ocean.

ਨੀਰਨ [nirən] *n* act of serving a meal. See ਨੀਰ 4.

“me nire anik bhojan bahu bijan.”—*sar m 5*.

“je sau bhojan me nire.”—*vad m 5*. “je sau smritu nire.”—*sri a m 3*. 2 act of weeding out; rooting out weeds from a crop.

ਨੀਰਨਾਇਕ [nirnak], ਨੀਰਨਾਥ [nirath], ਨੀਰਨਾਯਕ [nirayak], ਨੀਰਨਾਯਿਕ [nirayak] *n* expanse of water; ocean. 2 Varun, god of water.

ਨੀਰਨਿਧਿ [niridhi] *n* sea, ocean.

ਨੀਰਪਤਿ [nirpati] god of water, Varun.

ਨੀਰਰਾਸਿ [nirasi] *n* ocean. 2 earth.—*sanama*.

ਨੀਰਾ [nira] *n* food for cattle; chaff, hay etc. 2 *adv* near, closeby. “duri batavat paro nira.”—*gau m 1*. 3 *n* nearness, closeness. 4 water. “mrigrisna ko herahi nira. dorat mrig nahi pavahi nira.”—*NP*. ‘Deer can never reach near that water which appears due to the effect of mirage.’

ਨੀਰਾਰਾ [nirara] *adj* different, separate. 2 unattached, without companion.

ਨੀਰਾਲਯ [niralay] *n* expanse of water, ocean.

ਨੀਰਾਲਯਨੀ [niralayni] earth, that has water.

ਨੀਰਾਲਾ [nirala] See ਨੀਰਾਲਯ. 2 See ਨੀਰਾਲਯ.

ਨੀਰਾਲੇ [nirale] See ਨੀਰਾਲਯ.

ਨੀਰਿ [niri] with water. 2 on water. “pahan niri tare.”—*bavan*.

ਨੀਰੀਐ [nirie] should serve the meal. See ਨੀਰਨ 1.

ਨੀਰੁ [niru] See ਨੀਰ 6. “niru bīrole khapi khapi marta.”—*suh m 5*.

ਨੀਰੇ [nire] See ਨੀਰਨ 1.

ਨੀਰੇ [nire] serves a meal. “sar samali mata mukhi nire.”—*mala m 5*. See ਨੀਰ 4. 2 being near, matching, standing comparison with. “kamdhenu sātrenu na nire.”—*BG*. 3 from water. “jiu machuli binu nire binse.”—*sor m 4*.

ਨੀਲ [nil] *Skt* नील *vr* dye, dye in blue colour. 2 *n* a plant from which blue dye is extracted;

indigo. 3 dye obtained from indigo plant. 4 blue mark on the body caused by a blow. 5 stigma, blot, moral stain. 6 a monkey in the army of Ramchandar. “jamvat sukhen nil.”—*ramav*. 7 according to the Purans a mountain in Ilavritt region, which is on the border of Ramyak Varsh. 8 out of the nine treasures of Kuber. 9 sapphire, amethyst. 10 equal to the British number, ten billion, 10,000,000,000,000. 11 poison, venom. 12 banyan tree; ficus benghalensis. 13 *adj* blue, blue coloured. “nil vāstre pahiri hovahi parvanu.”—*var asa*. 14 dirty, ashen, dull. “nil anil agani rk thai.”—*gau m 1*. fire of sensuality and good desire; that is — fire of desire for doing evil and emotional deeds. 15 a poetic metre. See ਬਿਸੇਖ. 16 النيل a famous river of Egypt. See ਨੀਲਏਸ ਅਸਰੂ.

ਨੀਲਏਸ ਅਸਰੂ [nil-es astrā] *n* lord of river Nil, Varun; his weapon, noose. “nil adi sabaducarke esaru astrā bakhani.”—*sanama*.

ਨੀਲਕਾਂਠ [nilkāṭh] *Skt n* Shiv. There is an anecdote in Mahabharat that the three worlds were perturbed when poison (kaluṭ) emerged after churning the sea. At the request of Brahma, Shiv swallowed poison, as a result of which his throat turned blue. “nilkāṭh nārharī narayan.”—*hajari 10*. ‘O God! you are verily Neelkanth, Nrisinh, and Vishnu, who lies on the waters.’ 2 peacock. 3 male sparrow. 4 blue jay. 5 There were several scholars of Sanskrit with this name.

ਨੀਲਗਊ [nilgau], ਨੀਲਗਯ [nilgay] *n* bluebull, baselaphus tragocamelus.

ਨੀਲਗਿਰਿ [nilgiri] See ਨੀਲ 7. 2 a district in Madras with headquarters at Ootacamund, which is a very pleasant hill station. It is at a height of 7500 feet from the sea level. It is 356 miles away from Madras, 1053 miles from

Bombay and 1374 miles from Calcutta. Wealthy persons and high officials of Madras state spend their summer season at this place.

ਨੀਲਗ੍ਰੀਵ [nilgriv] See ਨੀਲਗ੍ਰੀਵ.

ਨੀਲਨਗ [nilnag] See ਨੀਲਨਗਿਰ. 2 See ਨੀਲ 7. "māni nilnagyaḥ lēkhā sis nyayā."—VN. 'seeing the blackness of God, sapphire and mountain Nilgiri bow before him.'

ਨੀਲਵਸਨ [nilvāsən] See ਨੀਲਵਸਨ.

ਨੀਲਮ [niləm], ਨੀਲਮਣਿ [nilmāṇi] a blue-coloured gem which is reckoned among the nine precious stones; sapphire.

ਨੀਲਵਸਨ [nilvāsən] *n* blue clothes. 2 who wears blue clothes. 3 *n* Saturn, the planet. 4 Balram, elder brother of Krishan. "nilvāsən bānvari."—hajare 10. 'O God! you are verily Balram and Krishan (Vanmali).' 5 Nihang Singh.

ਨੀਲਾ [nilā] *adj* blue-coloured. 2 *n* donkey. "kala mūh ar nile per."—prov. 'with blackened face and riding on a donkey.'

ਨੀਲਥੋਥਾ [nilathotha] *Skt* ਨੀਲਤ੍ਰਥਾ *n* sulphate of copper having blue colour; blue vitriol.

ਨੀਲਾਬ [nilāb] water of river Nile. 2 blue water, clear and deep water. 3 river Atak. See ਸੁਰਖਾਬ.

ਨੀਲਾਬਰ [nilābār] See ਨੀਲਵਸਨ.

ਨੀਲਾਬਰੀ [nilābri] Balram, who wore blue clothes. 2 a Nihang Singh.

ਨੀਲਮ [nilam] *Pg* ਲੀਲਮ [lilam] *n* auction.

ਨੀਲਾਰੀ [nilari] *n* dyer.

ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ [nilotpāl] *Skt* ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ *n* blue lotus. 2 white esculent lotus; waterlily.

ਨੀਲੋਫਰ [nilofar] *P* نيلوفر See ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ.

ਨੀਲੋਬਰ [nilābār] wearing blue clothes. See ਨੀਲਵਸਨ.

ਨੀਵ [niv] *n* foundation, base. "jini abicā niv rākhai."—suhī chāt m 5. "de de niv dival usari."—gāu m 1. 2 *adj* low. See ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਨੀਵਾਂ [nivā] *adj* submissive, bent. 2 without conceit, humble. 3 deep.

ਨੀਵਿ [nivī] *Skt* *n* string wound around the waist.

2 cord for fastening trousers of women. 3 dhoti; sari. 4 principal amount, capital.

ਨੀਵੀ [nivi] See ਨੀਵਿ. 2 *adj* low. 3 small, trivial. "hām nivi prābhu atī uca."—suhī chāt m 3. 4 female dwarf.

ਨੂ [nu] *adj* nine. "cap nu tāk te chorāt hē sār."—GPS. 'shoot the arrow with a bow having nine joints.' 2 *Skt* *vr* praise.

ਨੁਸਖਾ [nusakha] *A* نسخہ *n* something written on paper. 2 copy, copy of a book. 3 prescription.

ਨੁਸਰਤ [nusrat] *A* نصرت reinforcement, help. "nusrat be dārēg." See ਦੇਗ ਤੇਗ ਫਤਹ.

ਨੁਸਰਤਖਾਨ [nusratkhan] a Pathan of Malerkotla who was brother of Naharkhan. Both of them were present in the battle of Chamkaur.

ਨੂਹ [nuh] See ਨੂਹ. 2 See ਨੂਹ. 3 *P* نُه nine.

ਨੂਹਾਰ [nuhar] See ਨੂਹਾਰ.

ਨੂਹਮ [nuhum] *P* نهم ninth.

ਨੁਕਸ [nukas] *A* نقص *n* defect. 2 deficiency, shortage, loss.

ਨੁਕਸਾਨ [nuksan] *A* نقصان *n* loss, harm damage. 2 deficiency, shortage.

ਨੁਕਤਾ [nuktāh], ਨੁਕਤਾ [nukta] *A* نكتة *n* dot, cypher. "ikkātu nukte horjāi mahrām mujrām kher khuari."—BG. 2 *A* نكتة subtle utterance, excellent saying, sarcasm. "mukh te nukta nukta sām āmrīt kaḍhyo."—krīśān. 3 *Skt* ਨਕੁਤ plain cloth of the length of two yards. "sīr pār nukta jugāl gāj."—NP. 'two yards long turban.'

ਨੁਕਤਾਚੀ [nuktacī] *adj* fault-finding, cavilier. 2 critic.

ਨੁਕਤਾਚੀਨੀ [nuktacini] *P* نکتہ چینی *n* criticism. 2 analysis of qualities and defects, review, critique. 3 act of fault-finding.

ਨੁਕਤੀ [nukti] See ਨੁਕਤੀ.

ਨੁਕਰਾ [nukra] *A* نقره *n* silver. 2 silver-coloured horse.

ਨੁਕਲ [nukāl] *A* نکل *n* snacks like meat etc which are eaten to neutralize the bitter taste of liquor in the mouth. "kāryo pan mukh nukāl

māgaṛ.”—GPS. 3 Ignorant writers have written nukal in place of nukul at many places.

ਨੁਖਸਾਨ [nukhsan] See ਨੁਕਸਾਨ.

ਨੁਖਸਾਨੀ [nukhsani] who suffers a loss. “hoi nukhsani ājhu rove.”—BG.

ਨੁਖਾ [nukha] *Skt* नुखा *n* son's wife, daughter-in-law.

ਨੁਖੁਸ਼ [nuxust] *P* نُوْخُش *adj* firstly, before.

ਨੁਗਦਾ [nugda] *n* residue of an intoxicating drink prepared with crushed poppy-seed, almonds etc, which remains in the napkin after sieving. See ਨੁਗਦਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਨੁਗਦਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [nugda marna] rolling into small spherical tablets the residue, which remains in the napkin after filtering the hemp, and hitting with these the target in the name of the enemy. Hemp addicts often say. “aṛa nugda, tere bal bace nū cugda.” etc. “səṛṭṛon ke sṛr nugda marē.”—GPS.

ਨੁਗਦੀ [nugadi] *P* نُوْغَدِي *n* salty vermicelli of gram flour fried in ghee or oil. 2 vermicelli of gram flour fried and coated with sugar. “nugdi aru sevkā cṛve.”—kṛisən.

ਨੁਚਾਰਾ [nucara] न-चुचार, not uttered. “pran taje tin panī nucara.”—rudr. ‘not asked for water.’

ਨੁਤ [nut] *Skt* *adj* praised, admired.

ਨੁਤਫਾ [nutfa] *A* نُوْتْفَا *n* semen. “nutphīō mas upjai masāhu jusse pak.”—JSBB. 2 offspring, progeny.

ਨੁਤਿ [nuti] *Skt* *n* praise, admiration. “suni nuti gortat.”—NP. “nutiḥ bəkhanət anədkāda.”—NP. 2 salutation, obeisance, reverential address.

ਨੁਦ [nud] *Skt* नुद *vr* push, drive, inspire, go ahead.

ਨੁਦਯ [nuday], ਨੁਦੈ [nude] *adj* secret, hidden. 2 apparent, visible. “pūn ke pāthprakaṣ nude bhaye.”—ṣekhər. See ਨੁਦ ਧਾ.

ਨੁਮਾ [numa] *P* نُوْمَا *showing*. 2 suffix that gives

the meaning of guide as in - rahnūma.

ਨੁਮਾਇਸ਼ [numaiṣ], ਨੁਮਾਯਸ਼ [namayaṣ] *P* نُوْمَايِش *n* display, show. 2 affectation. 3 fair in which rare things are displayed; exhibition.

ਨੁਰਾਤੇ [nurate] See ਨਵਰਾਤੁ.

ਨੁਰੰਗਾ [nurāga] Emperor Aurangzeb. “drillipur ko gayo nurāga.”—GPS.

ਨੁਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [nurāgabād] See ਨੌਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ.

ਨੁਵਾਹ [nuvah] See ਨਵਾਹ.

ਨੂ [nu], ਨੂੰ [nū] *part* used in accusative and dative case; to.

ਨੁਹ [nuh] *A* نُوْح *act* of lamenting. 2 Prophet Noah who has been mentioned at many places in the Bible and the Koran. He is said to be the tenth generation of Adam. When he reached the age 500 years, his three sons (Sam, Ham and Yafas) took birth in his family. At that time, deadly sins were being committed on the earth; and God wanted to submerge it in the ocean, but being kind to Noah he ordained him to get on a boat along with him take one pair each of species on earth; and those who will be on his boat, shall be saved from annihilation. According to this instruction of God, Noah got made a boat, three hundred hands long, fifty hands wide and thirty hands high; stored food-material and boarded into it taking one pair of each species of creatures and closed the entrance of the boat with resin. When this work was completed, the earth was submerged into water because of incessant rain for forty days. Water-level rose to a height of fifteen hands above the mountain peaks. Water dried after twelve months and Noah came out of the boat with all the creatures, which had remained in the boat with him and their race spread on the earth. Noah lived for nine hundred years. The word Noah is a transform of Manu. See ਮਨੁ.

ਨੂੰਹ [nūh] *n* son's wife – daughter-in-law.

ਨੂਣ [nuṇ] *n* salt.

ਨੂਤ [nut] *Skt adj* praised, admired. 2 short for ਨੂਤਨ, new. See ਨੂਤਨ.

ਨੂਤਨ [nūtan], ਨੂਤਨੋ [nūtno] *Skt* ਨੂਤਨ *adj* new. 2 fresh. 3 strange, unique.

ਨੂਦ [nud] *Skt n* mulberry tree and its fruit.

ਨੂਨ [nun] salt. See ਨੂਣ. 2 less. See ਨਨੂਨ.

ਨੂਨਤਾ [nunta] shortage, loss. See ਨਨੂਨਤਾ. "pahīre bīna nunta jou."—*NP*.

ਨੂਪਰ [nupar], ਨੂਪੁਰ [nupur] *Skt* ਨੂਪੁਰ *n* an ornament for ankles; jingling anklet.

ਨੂਰ [nur] *A, f* *n* glow, light. 2 light of God. "ek nur te sabbhu jagu upjā."—*prabha kabir*. 3 grandeur. 4 a name for God, who is in the form of light. 5 pious ladies; it is a plural of ਨਵਾਰ. "hur nur musak khudāra bādgi."—*maru solhe m* 5. 'Nymphs of heaven, pious ladies, objects like fragrance etc all are included in the prayer to God.' 6 plural of ਨਰ [nar] (fire).

ਨੂਰਸ਼ਾਹਿ [nursahā] according to a biographical story of Guru Nanak Dev, queen of Kamrup who was wasting her life in practising black magic.¹ Guru Nanak Dev showed her the right path.

ਨੂਰਜਹਾਂ [nurjahā] نورجہاں Mirza Gayas (Itmaduddaula's) daughter, who was born in 1591. She was sister of Asdar Khan, and was the fond wife of Jahangir. Earlier, she was married to Sherafgan Khan. Jahangir got him killed and made her his own wife in 1611, and changed her name to Nur Jahan from Meharunisa. She was a very wise queen, who assisted her husband in governing the kingdom. She died in 1645, eighteen years after the death of Jahangir and was buried in Jahangir's tomb at Shahdra. See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ.

ਨੂਰਦੀ [nurdī], ਨੂਰਦੀਨ [nurdin] See ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ.

¹The chief of that place was a woman by the name of Noor Shah.—*JSBB*.

ਨੂਰਪੁਰ [nurapur] a village in district Hoshiarpur near police station Nurpur. Pir Mohammad Sayyad of this village testified at Lull that Guru Gobind Singh was a miraculous saint. The tenth Master bestowed on him an edict, which is now in possession of his descendants, who, now, get offering from the Sikh states. "basi nurpure ko subhmāṭi māg khudā ke mīlān cāhāt."—*GPS*. Some writers say that Pir Mohammad was a resident of Saloh. 2 See ਬਾਈਪਰ.

ਨੂਰਮਹਲ [nurmahāl], ਨੂਰਮਹਿਲ [nurmahīl] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Philaur, which has a police station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai stands one and a half miles away from Nurmahal railway station to the north. Keeping in view the devotion of Sai Fateh Shah, the true Master stayed at this place. Two sites at this place are believed to be related with the sojourn of the Master. A platform has been built near the tomb of Fateh Shah by the dharamsala of Chhimbas. The priest is a Sikh. 2 The tenth door of consciousness (believed in the human body besides the nine openings). 3 spiritually enlightened; inner consciousness. "nurmahāl ko sodhke gurubāl dhāse ju das."—*GV 10*. 5 Nurmahal is also the name of queen Nurjahan.

ਨੂਰਮਹਿਲ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ [nurmahīl di sarāi] See ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ.

ਨੂਰ [nuru] See ਨੂਰ.

ਨੇ [ne] *surf* a postposition of nominative, case of a transitive verb used in the past tense, as — "us ne sānan kärke gurbaṇi dā paṭh kita." 2 copula; are; as in — "sāt kartaṇ nāl pīar kārde ne." 3 ਨੇ [ne] has also been used for ਨਿਹ as in — "ne kalāki sārūpe."—*japu*.

ਨੇਉਜਾ [neuja] See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਨੇਉਦਾ [neūda] See ਨਿਉਦਾ.

ਨੇਸ [nes] *P* نیش *n* bite, sting. 2 long tooth of the

beasts with which they tear and cut. 3 ਨੇਸ [nes] has also been used for ਨੇਸ਼ [nest]. "kās nes dastāgir."—*trīlāg m I*.

ਨੇਸਟਾ [neṣṭa] village in district Amritsar, under police station Gharinda about one mile away from railway station Attari to the south. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is near the built-up-area to the north of the village. The Master visited this place on his way to Amritsar from Mujang. The condition of the gurdwara is very unsatisfactory, and there is no priest in attendance. The old well near which the Master sat still exists. 2 See ਨਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਨੇਸਤ [neṣat] *P* نيس *adj* which is not, *Skt* नसि. is not.

ਨੇਸੁਕ [nesuk] *adv* little, hardly any.

ਨੇਸ਼ਾ [neṣṭha] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਨੇਸ਼ੀ [neṣṭhi] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾ. 2 *Skt* नैसिक *adj* having faith. 3 firm in spiritual realisation.

ਨੇਸ਼ੀ [neṣṭi] *P* نسي *n* — idea of non-existence. 2 idleness. 3 destruction, devastation.

ਨੇਹ [neh], ਨੇਹ [nēh] *n* affection, love. 2 oil. "səpət suhagāṇi neh cərhavē."—*GPS*.

ਨੇਹ ਨਾਨਾਸਿ ਕਿੰਚਨ [neh nanastī kīcən] There is no plurality in the ultimate Reality.

ਨੇਹਨਿਬਾਹਨ [nehnibahən] love constantly, let no inconsistency appear in love.

sikhe rəsritī sikhe pritr ke prakar səbe

sikhe "kesoray" mən mən ko mīlaybo,

sikhe sōhē khan nət tan muskan sikhe

sikhe sen benən me hāsbo hāsaybo,

sikhe cah cah sō ju cah upjaybe ki

jesi kou cahe cah tēsi vāh cahbo,

jəhā tāhā sikhe esi batē ghatē tāte tēb

tahā kyō nā sikhyo nek neh ko nībahbo?

gahbo sagər ko nā kachu phir

ḍarbo sətru sāmuh əcheh ko,

मनसैवानु द्रष्टव्यं नेहनानास्ति किञ्चन. (vrihdamyaḥ a 8, brahmaṇ 4, verse 19). It is visible to mind only but there is not a little plurality in the soul.

ḍahbo meru ko bat kiti phir

pavək bicumahbo deh ko,

tyō kavī gval visahbo dukkh

kāhā phir cahbo sīgh sətēh ko

bahbo teg ko hē səhija su

pərē kəṭhina ju nībahbo neh ko.

ਨੇਹੀ [nehi] *n* cord, string. See ਨਰ ਧਾ. 2 *A* ن *act* of churning. 3 pitcher in which milk is kept.

"jini basuk netre ghəṭia kəri nehi tanu."—*var ram 3*. 4 *A* ن *n* farsightedness, foresight, prudence. "rəni rutəu nər nehi kərə."—*gəu*

bavən kəbir. 5 *Skt* स्नेहिन *adj* devotee, having deep love for. "gurucərnən ko nehi."—*gurupəd*.

ਨੇਹੁ [nehu] *S* *n* affection, love. "jisū pyare siu nehu, tisu age mərīcalie."—*var sri m 2*.

ਨੇਕ [nek] *P* نك *adj* good, virtuous pious. "khivi nek jən."—*var ram 3*. 2 much, more. 3 *adv* a little, a bit. 4 *adj* ਨ-ਏਕ many. "nər narən nek mətā."—*kəlki*. 'men and women of many faiths.'

5 An ignorant scribe has written ਨੇਕ [nek] in place of ਨਕਰ — "təhā brīd baji bəhe nek jese."—*əg 171*. 'like horses and crocodiles.'

ਨੇਕਸੁ [neksu] *P* good-natured; having nice temperament.

ਨੇਕਚਲਨ [nekcələn] bearing good moral character.

ਨੇਕਨਾਮ [neknām] having good reputation, celebrated.

ਨੇਕਬਖ਼ਤ [nekbəxt] *P* نيك *adj* lucky, fortunate.

ਨੇਕਲੋਕ [nekalōk], ਨੇਕਲੋਕੀ [nekalōki] *adj* without blemish, unstained. "kalōkē bīna, nekalōki sərūpe."—*japu*.

ਨੇਕਾ [neka] a village in district Lahore, tehsil Kusur. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place.

ਨੇਕੀ [neki] *P* نكي *n* goodness. 2 gentleness.

ਨੇਖ [nekh] *Skt* नैख, good motivator, excellent inspirer. "bir bəhūrē nekh."—*ramav*.

ਨੇਖਾਸ [nekhās] *A* نكاس *n* a bazaar where cattle and slaves are sold. "kīu nekhās bīkai?"—*prəbha a m I*. 'Why would Harish Chandar

have been sold in the market?' 2 slave-trader.
ਨੇਗ [neg] *n* customary payment to village
menials for serving on auspicious occasions
like marriage etc. "ayke nīket lin bedikulketu
neg."—*NP*.

ਨੇਗੀ [negī] *n* village menial working for
customary payment. 2 In Kangra district this
word means a headman. 3 *Dg* barber.

ਨੇਚਾ [neca] *P* نچہ pipe of a hookah (hubble-
bubble).

ਨੇਜਬਾਜ਼ [nejbaj] *P* نچہ *n* spearman, lancer.
"nejbaj bāhu bir sāghare."—*cārītr* 405.

ਨੇਜਾ [neja] *P* نچہ *Skt* ਨੇਕਣ *n* spear, lance. "neja
nam nisaṇu."—*sāveye m* 5 ke. 2 flag. 3 a
measure prevalent in old times that was equal
to seven hands (three and a half yards),
because this weapon (spear) used to be seven
hands long. "surāj sāva neje ute an ṭhāhīre."
—*hir varāṣṣah*. 4 pine-seed is also known by
this name. See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਨੇਜੈ [neje] ਨੈ (Ganga) + ਜੈ (born) Bhisham who
was born from river (Ganges). "arjānu dhru
prāhlād ābriku narādu neje."—*māla namdev*.
2 *Skt* नलन *n* नल (Vishnu) + ज (born). Brahma
who was born from Vishnu, 'caturān' (having four faces). He was born from the
lotus grown in the navel of Vishnu.

ਨੇਤ [net] See ਨੇਤ and ਨੇਤ੍ਰ. 2 See ਨਿਤ੍ਰ. "kari mrig
net hārē."—*ramav*. 'kill elephants and deer
everyday.' "harī simārī nanak net."—*bīla a*
m 5. 3 *Skt* निजति *n* happening as ordained by
God; what is destined to happen according to
one's previous actions; destiny, fate. "net kārta
ki nā mīṭe."—*NP*. 4 See ਨੇਤ. 5 See ਨੇਤਿ.

ਨੇਤ ਨੇਤ [net net] ਨੇਤਿ ਨੇਤਿ. ਨ-ਇਤਿ, ਨ-ਇਤਿ. not —
this; soul is not body, nor vital air and nor mind;
that is, it is beyond all. "net net kāthātī beda."
—*sāhas m* 5.

ਨੇਤਰ [netar] See ਨੇਤ੍ਰ. 2 ਨ-ਇਤਰ not another.

ਨੇਤਾ [neta] *Skt* नेतृ *adj* guiding or giving direction

by leading. 2 motivator, inspirer.

ਨੇਤਿ [neti] ਨ-ਇਤਿ beyond limit, no end. 2 See
ਨੇਤੀ 2.

ਨੇਤਿ ਨੇਤਿ [neti neti] See ਨੇਤ ਨੇਤ. "neti neti
bāṇ trīṇ kāhāt."—*japu*.

ਨੇਤੀ [neti] *Skt* नेत्री *n* a cord that is whirled round
a churning stick. See ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ. 2 ਨੇਤਿ *n* yogic
exercise, in which one span long piece of fine
and soft cotton string is put into the nose with
the force of breathing and its end is taken out
from the mouth; thus nose and throat are
cleaned by catching both ends of the string.

ਨੇਤੀ ਧੋਤੀ [neti dhoti] See ਧੋਤੀ 3 and ਨੇਤੀ 2.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰ [netu] eyes. "dhān oh māstāk, dhānu tere
netu."—*gāu m* 5. 2 See ਨੇਤ.

ਨੇਤੈ [nete] eternal, everlasting. "ekē eki nete."
—*kan m* 5.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰ [netr] *n* sense organ which diverts the
attention of mind towards objects; eye. "netr
punit pekhāt hī dārās."—*gāu m* 5. 2 cord
whirled round the churning stick. 3 root of a
tree. 4 pulse, vein. 5 chariot. 6 cognitive of
number two because there are two eyes.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਉ [netrau] *n* eye. See ਨੇਤ੍ਰ. "netrau nid nā
ave."—*suhi m* 1. 'not being overpowered by
the sleep of ignorance is the cord of a churning
staff.'

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਚਾਦ [netr-chād] *n* covering of the eye, eyelid.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਜਲ [netr-jal] *n* tears.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਠੋਕਾ [netr-ṭhoka] *xa* antimony, collyrium.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਤੁੰਗ [netr-tūg] *n* a hillock where the eyes of
goddess Durgā as a self-immolating widow
fell. "netr-tūg ke cārān tār sātḍrāv tir tārēg."
—*kṛisān*. See ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ ਦੇਵੀ.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਫੋਰੁ [netr-phoru] *n* time taken in twinkling
the eye; moment. "hārān bhārān jākā netr-
phoru."—*sukhmāni*.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਰੰਜਨ [netr-rājan] *n* colour with which eye
lids are painted; lampblack; collyrium.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [netra] *Skt* नेत्र rope. "bel kōu netra pāi

duhave."—*gāu m 5*. 2 rope whirled round a churning stick. "jini basaku netre ghatio."—*var ram 3*.

"मन्थानं मन्दरं कृत्वा तथा नेत्रञ्च वासुकिम्."—*mahabharat, pārav 1, a 18*.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾਬੁ [netrābu] *n* ਨੇਤ੍ਰ-ਅੰਬੁ tears.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਿ [netri] See ਨੇਤਾ.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰੀ [netri] See ਨੇਤਾ. 2 *Skt* नेत्री *n* a woman who gives direction by going ahead; woman leader. 3 goddess Lakshmi. 4 stream. 5 with eyes. "netri sätiguru pekhna."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਨੇਧਾਨੁ [nedhanu] See ਨਿਧਾਨ. "guṇdata nedhanu."—*var mēla m 3*.

ਨੇਪਥ [nepath] *Skt* नेपथ *n* dress including clothes and ornaments. 2 place on the stage of a theatre behind the curtain's back. 3 curtain, tent-wall.

ਨੇਪਰ [nepar] See ਨੁਪਰ.

ਨੇਪਲ [nepal] an independant Hindu hill state to the north of India. To its north is Tibet, to the east is Sikkim state and Darjeeling, to the south is some area of Bengal and U.P., and to the west is Kamaon and the black river. It is the motherland of Gorkhas; its area is 54,000 sq. miles and population is 5000000. The name of its capital is Kathmandu which is at a height of 2646 ft. from the sealevel.

ਨੇਫਾ [nefa] *P* نف *n* turned-in top of the pajama through which tying-cord is passed.

ਨੇਬ [neb] *P* نيب *n* deputy of a king who assists him in ruling; minister. "kam neb sadi puchi."—*var asa*. "kia laskar kia neb khavasi."—*var majh m 1*. 2 in Punjabi, the word ਨੇਬ [neb] is used for a Kalal and its etymology is ਨਲ-ਆਬ, which means one who draws water with a tube. 3 This word is also used for a macebearer; its root is ਨਲ (to take away); a macebearer leads the people to the court of a king.

ਨੇਬ ਖਬਾਸ [neb khabas] various deputies of a

lower level in the court of a king.

ਨੇਬੀ [nebi] *n* post, duty and status of a deputy. 2 macebearer; usher. "nebi māhta sāgal bulae."—*caritr 326*.

ਨੇਬੁ [nebu] See ਨੇਬ.

ਨੇਬੁ [nēbu] See ਨਿਬੁ.

ਨੇਬੁਨਿਬੇਤ [nēbunibet] person who sits to eat with others by squeezing a lemon as his contribution to the meal; sense — who sucks profit from others with little contribution; selfish; leech. See ਤੁਫੈਲ.

ਨੇਬੇਰਾ [nebera], ਨੇਬੇਤਾ [nebera] decision. See ਨਿਬੇਤਾ. "hīdu turak duha nebera."—*bher m 5*. "hathī tise ke nebera."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨੇਮ [nem] *Skt* *n* time. 2 piece, part. 3 wall, walled compound. "khat nem kari koṭhri bādhi."—*gāu kabir*. See ਖਟਅੰਗ 1. 4 See ਨਿਯਮ. "nem nibahio sätiguru."—*asa m 5*.

ਨੇਮਖਾਰਨ [nemkharan], ਨੇਮਖਾਰਨ [nemkhvaran] See ਨੇਮਿਸਾਰਣ. "nemakhvaran bhitār ayo."—*krisan*.

ਨੇਮਿ [nemī] *Skt* *n* outer framework of a wheel in which spokes remain fixed. ਨਾਭਿ [nabhi] is the axle of the wheel and ਨੇਮਿ [nemī] is its rim. 2 raised platform around a well. 3 a circular frame of wood to protect the raised wall of a well.

ਨੇਮੀ [nemi] *adj* regular, regulated. 2 See ਨੇਮਿ. "ghore per ko bajāte, nemi sābād uṭhāte."—*GPS*. 3 *Dg* moon.

ਨੇਰ [ner] *adv* near, close to. "sadhūsāg ke nahi ner."—*gāu m 1*.

ਨੇਰਾਉ [nerau], ਨੇਰਾ [nera] *n* nearness. "nerau paio tah."—*gāu bavān kabir*. 2 *adv* close by, near. "ghatī ghātī ātārī varte nera."—*majh m 5*. 3 *adj* small, young. "jah apān uc, apānapī nera."—*sukhmāni*.

ਨੇਰਿ [nerī], ਨੇਰੇ [nere], ਨੇਰੈ [nere] *adv* near, close by. "koṭī bighān nahi avāhī nerī."—*ram m 4*. "kal nere aia."—*bīla m 4*.

ਨੇਵਜਾ [nevja] *P* پلجڑ a kind of nut taken out from the pine fruit; pine seed, edible pine.

ਨੇਵਰ [nevər] wound on the ankle of a horse which occurs due to the ankles hitting each other. 2 *Skt* नृपुत्र *n* jingling anklet. "pəg nevər chənək chənħəri."—*g3d kəbir*.

ਨੇਵਲ [nevəl] See ਨਿਉਲਾ.

ਨੇਤ [ner], ਨੇਤਾ [nera] *n* nearness. "jisu bujhae apī nera tisu he."—*suhī a m 5*.

ਨੇਤਿ [neri], ਨੇਤੈ [nerē], ਨੇਤੈ [nerē] *adv* near, close by. "nerē dekhəu parbrəhəm."—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਨੈ [ne] *suf* See ਨੇ. "ikne bhāde sajie."—*sri a m 1*. 2 *n* river. See ਨਯ. "morgai ne saṇe."—*srdhgosaṭi*. "soṇhi mehival nū ne tərādi rati."—*BG*. 3 *P* ੨ pipe, tube. 4 flute. "gopi ne goalia."—*sri m 1 jogi ādərī*.

ਨੈ [nē] See ਨੈ 2. 2 name of Sutlej river especially from Harike Pattan onward in Ferozepur district. "nē ləg kərħē raj tuhara."—*GPS*.

ਨੈਸਕ [nesək] See ਨੈਸਕ. "nesək mor gae antē."—*cərītr 129*. 'due to my going to the other place for a little while.' 2 *Skt* नैसिक linked with night, pertaining to night.

ਨੈਸਕਰ [neškər] *P* نيسكر *n* sweet reed; sugarcane.

ਨੈਸਧ [neṣədh] *Skt* adj related to Nishadh area. 2 *n* king Nal who was ruler of Nishadh state. 3 Nalopakhyan Kavay written by poet Shri Harash. See ਖਟਕਵਜ਼.

ਨੈਸਰਗਿਕ [nesərgik] *Skt* ਨੈਸਰਗਿਕ *adj* natural.

ਨੈਸਾਧੁ [nesaṇu], ਨੈਸਾਨੁ [nesanu] *n* which makes sound—stream, river. "ləkh sairu nesaṇu būd sāmavne."—*BG*. 2 ocean that thunders due to waves. "udəru nesaṇu nā bhārie kəb-hū."—*bher m 3*. "həsu hetu asa əsmanu. tisu vici bhukh bəhutu nesaṇu."—*gəu m 1*. violence, attachment, greed and conceit.

ਨੈਸਿਕ [nesik] See ਨੈਸਕ 2.

ਨੈਸੁਭ [nesūbh] See ਨਿਸੁਭ.

ਨੈਸ਼ਿਕ [neṣṭhik] *Skt* adj having firm faith; believer.

ਨੈਸ਼ਿਕ ਬ੍ਰਹਮਚਾਰੀ [neṣṭhik brəhəmcari] who practises celibacy all his life.

ਨੈਹਰ [nehər] *n* father's house, parental house. "nehər kutāb taj byahe sasurar jaī."—*BGK*.

ਨੈਕ [nek], ਨੈਕੁ [neku] *adja* little, a bit. "yəh mən nek nā kəhio kare."—*dev m 9*. 2 ਨ-ਏਕ, many. 3 ਨ-ਐਕ, disunity, opposition.

ਨੈਜਰਿਆ [nejəria] *A* plural ਨਜੀਰ example, instance. See ਨਜੀਰ. "name ce suami biṭhlo jin ti' nejəria."—*guj namdev*. Three examples—
a) "avət kine nā pekhio, jiu akase pākhialo." 'as is the bird not seen coming from the sky.'
b) "jiu jəl majhe machlo." 'as is fish in the water.'

c) "jiu akase ghəruəlo mrigtrisna bhəria." 'as is pitcher of the sky filled with illusion.'

ਨੈਣ [neṇ] *Skt* नयन *n* which diverts the attention of mind towards the objects of the world; eye. "neṇ nā dekhəhi sadh, si neṇ bihalia."—*phunhe m 5*. 2 wife of a barber.

ਨੈਣਹਾਰ [neṇhəjar] *Dg* *n* Indar, who has a thousand eyes.

ਨੈਣਭਾਰ [neṇbhar] *n* moment; time required for the twinkling of an eye. "gəcheṇ neṇbharen."—*gatha*. 'can circumambulate the universe in a wink.'

ਨੈਣਸਿੰਘ [neṇasīgh] This religious warrior was a gem of misl Shaheedan; he is referred to in history under this name but his real name was Narayan Singh. He pioneered the practice of wearing a high turban. See ਨਿਹੰਗ and ਫੁਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ. ਨੈਣਕੋਟ [neṇakoṭ] a town in district Gurdaspur, tehsil Shakargarh. To the east of this town at a distance of one furlong is a place related to Baba Gurbax Singh (Ram Kunvar) descendant of Budha Ji.

Earlier Baba ji lived at Ramdas in district Amritsar. When he got old, he assigned the service of preaching religion to Mohar Singh
'ਬੁਧੀ—three.

and himself came here. This town was founded by Chaudhary (headman) Nainsukh. Baba ji told Nainsukh that he would live there and Nainsukh welcomed him by donating 19 ghumaons of land to Baba Ji, and got built a gurdwara. After some time Baba ji left this mortal world, In his memory an elegant shrine with a golden dome on the top was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Land for langar has been donated by the following villages:

10 ghumaons at village Lallu Chakk.

7 ghumaons at village Saun Chakk.

12 ghumaons at village Sultanpur.

2 ghumaons at village Mamian.

2 ghumaons at village Bhagwal.

2 ghumaons at village Kaithe Brahmanan.

10 ghumaons at village Chakk Bhupa and Chakk Ishar.

52 ghumaons at village Manjua.

A fief of ten rupees per annum from village Paramanand. Another fief of 900 rupees per annum by Maharaja Ranjit Singh was made. Priest Prem Das has laid a beautiful garden. Since 1922; Sewa Singh has been serving at this holy place. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is at a distance of fourteen miles to the north-east of Gurdaspur railway station.

ਨੈਣਾਦੇਵੀ [neṇadevi] a temple of goddess Durga and a village of this name at the top of a hill to the north of Anandpur at a distance of seven Kohs (koh = 2.4 kilometres). According to Gurpartap Surya, a goddess popularised by a Jatt Naina, and according to Purans, a place where the eyes of a self-immolating widow sati fell down. See ਸਤੀ 8. A text of Dasam Granth confirms this : — "netr tūg ke carān tār sēdrāv tīr tārēg."—ramav. To the north-east of village Naina Devi is a place where Guru Gobind Singh paid a visit. There is no priest at this place. It falls in the

area of Bilaspur state and is 35 miles away from railway station Garhshankar towards the east. Now it is close to Ropar railway station. See ਭੈਰੋ.

ਨੈਣੀ [neṇi] with eyes. "hərī prabhū dīṭha neṇi jiu."—gāu m 4. 2 adv apparently, seemingly. "ētar cīta neṇi sukhi, mulī nā utre bhukh."—var gāu 2 m 5. 3 adj with eyes, having eyesight.

ਨੈਣੂ [neṇu] n butter. "atsəri mājhī neṇu."—var maru 2 m 5. as — butter in fire. 2 a kind of embroidered muslin called cīkən. 3 short for ਨਰੈਣੂ, which is a short for ਨਾਰਾਇਣ.

ਨੈਨ [nen] eyes. See ਨਜ਼ and ਨੈਣ. "səhəs tēv nen, nān nen hāhī tohī kəu."—sohila.

ਨੈਨਲੋਨੀ [nensəlōni] lady with beautiful eyes. "nensəlōni sūdərī nārī."—gāu 2 m 1.

ਨੈਨ ਦਿਖਾਲਨੂ [nen dīkhalənu] See ਅਧਮਚੰਡਾਲੀ and ਮਾਲਿ ਦੁਲੀਓ.

ਨੈਨ ਨੰਦਨੀ [nen-nādni] adj appealing; whose beauty looks pleasant to the eyes; charming (lady). 2 n illusory world. "udhrāṇṅ nennādni."—səhəs m 5.

ਨੈਨਾਹ [nenah] See ਚੰਕਾਈ.

ਨੈਨੀ [neni] See ਨੈਣੀ. "neni hārī hārī lagi tārī."—māla m 4.

ਨੈਨੂ [nenu] butter. See ਨੈਣੂ. "niru bilove ətī srəmu pavē, nenu kēsē rise?"—sar m 5. 2 eyes. "nenu nəkṭu srəvnu."—maru kabir.

ਨੈਨੋਤਮ [nenottām] n one who has superb eyes. —der.—sānama.

ਨੈਪਾਲ [nepal] adj ethical. 2 of Nepal. See ਨੇਪਾਲ.

ਨੈਮਿਸ [nemis], **ਨੈਮਿਸਾਰਣ** [nemisāraṇ], **ਨੈਮਿਖਾਰ** [nemikhar] a place of pilgrimage in district Sitapur of U.P. where a big forest existed in days goneby. It is written in the Varah Puran that at this place sage Gaurmukh reduced to ashes a huge army of demons in a wink. So it got the name 'nemisāraṇ'. Ramchandar

performed horse-sacrifice by resorting to fire-ritual at this very place. See ਨੈਮਹਰਖਣ.

ਨੈਮਿਤਿਕ ਕਰਮ [nemittik karam] *n* an action performed for the sake of some other person and which is not required to be done as a matter of routine, i.e. actions performed on a religious festival commemorating a guru, or on occasions of birth and marriage of children.

ਨੈਯਾ [neya] *adj* inspirer. 2 *n* boat.

ਨੈਯਾਯਿਕ [neyayik] *adj* versed in logic.

ਨੈਰਤ [nerat], **ਨੈਰਿਤ** [nerit] *Skt* **ਨੈਰਤਿ** *n* a demon and master of the south west direction, who was son of Nirrit. In works of astrology, Rahu has been referred to as Nairit. *

ਨੈਰਿਤਿ [neriti], **ਨੈਰਿਤੀ** [neriti] *Skt* **ਨੈਰਿਤੀ** *n* south-west direction, which is under Nairit.

ਨੈਰੰਗ [nerəṅg] *P* نیرنگ *n* deceit, treachery, guile.

ਨੈਵਾਸ [nevas] See ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਨੈਵੇਦ [neved], **ਨੈਵੇਦ੍ਯ** [nevedy] See ਨਈ ਥੇਦ. "thakur kau neved kərau."—asa namdev.

ਨੋ [no] *conj* a particle used in the accusative and dative cases; to. "jisno bəkhse siphəti salah."—japu. "tudhno chodī jāie prabh kēdhəri?"—asa m 5. 2 *Skt* *adv* no one. 3 indicative of negation.

ਨੋਸ਼ [noṣ] *P* نوش imperative of **ਨੋਸ਼ਿਦਨ** [noṣidan] (to drink), have, take. 2 *adj* given to drinking. In such a situation, this word is used as a suffix, as in şarabnoṣ. 3 *n* honey. 4 antidote of poison.

ਨੋਸ਼ਦ [noṣad] *P* نوش drink, may drink, will drink. See **ਨੋਸ਼ਿਦਨ**.

ਨੋਸ਼ਿਦਨ [noṣidan] *P* نوشیدن *v* take, drink.

ਨੋਕ [nok] *P* نوک *n* sharp point, tip. 2 tip of a jutti (country-made shoe) etc. "ik pəg pənhi nok bəḍ."—NP.

ਨੋਕ ਚੋਕ [nok cok] prick of the tip of a weapon like the spear etc. 2 pungent argument, sarcastic remarks. "kit kit nok cok mæg bhəi."—GPS.

ਨੋਖਾ [nokha], **ਨੋਖੇ** [nokho] See ਅਣੋਖਾ. "nokho

neh nigoḍo lago."—caritr 206.

ਨੋਚਣਾ [nocna], **ਨੋਚਨਾ** [nocna] *v* strip, tear; pull off; scratch; pluck.

ਨੋਦ [nod], **ਨੋਦਨਾ** [nodna] *Skt* *n* inspiring, goading, driving. "caḍhē kīkan kudāy su nod."—GPS. it is a transform of **ਚੋਦਨਾ** [codna].

ਨੋਦਿਤ [nodit] *adj* inspired. "munī nodit kal sīdhar tēhā."—ratnav. See **ਨੋਦਨਾ**.

ਨੋਨ [non] *n* salt.

ਨੋਨਾ [nona], **ਨੋਨੀ** [noni] *adj* salty, saline. 2 handsome, beautiful, best. "tāv kīrətī noni."—NP.

ਨੋਰਾ [nora] *n* rivulet; flow of water. "tāte nora nora bhər cəlat."—BGK.

ਨੌ [no] *Skt* **ਨਵ** *adj* nine. See ਨਉ. 2 *P* ; new, novel. 3 brave.

ਨੋਸਾਬਾ [nosaba] *P* نوسابه *n* nectar, elixir, ambrosia. 2 daughter of king Barua, with whom Alexander held a meeting. "nosaba istri da kila si."—JSBM.

ਨੋਸ਼ਿਰਵਾ [noṣirvā], **ਨੋਸ਼ੇਰਵਾ** [noṣervā] *P* نوشيروان a renowned impartial king of Iran, who was son of Qubad and a fire-worshipper. He sat on the throne in 531 and ruled gloriously for 48 years. Prophet Mohammad was born during his reign. "ədāl kita noṣervā jās jəg vīc chāra."—jəgnama.

ਨੋਹਰ [nohar] a city in the district and tehsil Reni of Bikaner state, 58 miles away from Hisar to the west, 129 miles away from Bikaner to the north-east and at a distance of 25 miles from Sirsa to the south-west direction. On his way to the southern states, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. A gurdwara has been built at Chhintalai; the priest is a yogi saint.

ਨੋਕਰ [nokar] *P* نوکر *n* servant, employee.

ਨੋਕਰੀ [nokri] *n* work of a servant. 2 salary of a servant.

ਨੋਕਾ [noka] *Skt* *n* boat; small boat. In Yuktikalpatar written by Bhoj many names of boats are given

according to their different sizes.

32 hands long and 4 hands wide (that is 32 by 4) boat is *dirghika*.

48 by 6, *tarni*.

64 by 8, *lola*.

80 by 10, *gātvra*.

96 by 12, *gamini*.

112 by 14, *tari*.

128 by 16, *jāgla*.

144 by 18, *plavni*.

160 by 20, *dharini*.

176 by 22, *vegini*.

ਨੋਕਾਦੰਡ [nokādāṇḍ] *n* a pole with a flat blade to propel a boat through water; oar.

ਨੌ ਕੰਨਯਾ [nō kānya] See ਨਵ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ and ਨਵ ਦੁਰਗਾ.

2 according to the Tantriks, the following are the nine virgins – *nāṇi*, *kālali*, *veśya*, *dhobāṇ*, *naṇ*, *brahmaṇi*, *śudra* (*śudri*), *gāvalān* and *malāṇ*.

ਨੌਖੰਡ [nokhāṇḍ] See ਨਵਖੰਡ.

ਨੌਗ੍ਰਹਿ [nōgrāhi] See ਨਵ ਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਨੌਚੰਦ [nōcāṇḍ] new moon; moon on the second day of bright half of the lunar month.

ਨੌਚੰਦਾ [nōcāṇḍa] *adj* pertaining to the new moon.

2 the first day of bright half of the lunar month.

ਨੌਜਵਾਨ [nōjavan] *P* جوان *adj* young, youth.

ਨੌਥੇਹਾ [nōtheha] According to Bhai Santokh Singh, Guru Gobind Singh visited this place while he was passing through the Malwa region, but residents of this village prevented the true Master from camping at this place. Guru Gobind Singh still on the horse back went straight to Tahlian Fattu Sammukian. “*nōthehe jāb sri prābhū gāe. tāhī ke nār gāṇ avat bhāe. hāth jor tīn arāj gujārī. ap cāmu hājrat ki marī. is thāl ki je nāhi mukamu. utro jāi agle gramu.*” –GPS.

ਨੌਦ [nōd] *P*, *j* *adj* favourite son. 2 ninety – 90.

ਨੌਦੁਆਰ [nōduar] See ਨੌਦੁ ਦੁਆਰਾ and ਨਵ ਦੁਆਰ.

ਨੌਧਾ [nōdha] See ਨਵਧਾ. 2 Missar Naudha,

revenue minister of Patiala state, who worked in the executive of Raja Sahib Singh and Queen Aas Kaur and managed the affairs of state well.

ਨੌ ਨਾਗਕੁਲ [nō nagkul] See ਨਾਗਕੁਲ.

ਨੌ ਨਾਥ [nō nath] See ਨਵ ਨਾਥ.

ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲ [nōnihāl] *adj* delightful youngman.

2 This word is use for the favourite son like ‘*bārxudar*’.

ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ [nōnihāl Singh] son of prince Kharag Singh who was born to Chand Kaur, daughter of Sardar Jaimal Singh, a noble of Kanahya misl, in Phagun, Sammat 1877 (February 11th, 1820) at Lahore. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had much affection for this prince. The charge of his religious education was given at an appropriate time to Bhai Sant Singh Giani, and for training in arms, Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa and General Vutura were appointed as his tutors. Kanwar Naunihal Singh was married to Nanki, daughter of Sardar Sham Singh Atari, a noble, on Phagun 23rd, 1893 (March 1837) with great pomp and show, in which all rulers and rajas of Punjab and representative of the Government of India, Sir Henry Fane, Commander-in-Chief, were present.

Kanwar Naunihal Singh proved himself an efficient prince rising to the expectations of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He annexed many territories into the Sikh state on the orders of his grand father. The victory of Peshawar on May 6th, 1834, made him especially popular in the whole of Punjab and generated a deep feeling of love for him among the armed forces.

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, when Kharag Singh, father of the Kanwar succeeded to the throne, Raja Dhian Singh, blinded by selfishness felt jealous of the

proximity of Sardar Chet Singh to the Maharaja. Exploiting the political situation, he succeeded in creating a rift between the father and the son. So he murdered Chet Singh in the presence of Maharaja Kharag Singh and turned the Prince into deadly enemy of his father, by convincing him that his father wanted to hand over the Lahore empire to the British.

The Kanwar imprisoned his father and held the reins of administration of the state in his hands. On November, 1840 (Kattak 21st, Sammat 1897) Kanwar Naunihal Singh was returning to the fort after cremating his father. As he reached near the grave of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a portion of left entrance of the royal tombs collapsed upon him which caused his death. Many historians and colonel Alexander have given an eye-witness account of this happening from which it appears that Kanwar Naunihal Singh was killed in a conspiracy.¹

ਨੋਨਿਧ [nɔnɪdh] a resident of Agra belonging to Bhandari caste, who came and attended upon the tenth Master when he visited Agra. The Master instructed him to keep his hair unshorn.

ਨੋਨਿਧਿ [nɔnɪdhi] nine treasures. See ਨੌਧਿ ਨਿਧਿ.

ਨੋਬਹਾਰ [nɔbəhar] *P* نوبهار *n* new season, spring season.

ਨੋਬਤ [nɔbət] *A* نوبت *n* large kettledrum. 2 turn. 3 state, condition. 4 guard's duty, police post. 5 pavilion for court.

ਨੋਬਤਖਾਨਾ [nɔbətɁana] *n* a house at the entrance of kings and emperors in which kettledrum was sounded and clarinet played. In olden times, kettledrums were sounded and clarinets

¹About this see 'biography (jivan briaṭ) of Maharaja Naunihal Singh' written by Baba Prem Singh; resident of Hoti.

were played five times a day.

ਨੋਬਤੀ [nɔbti] drummer. 2 intermittent as nɔbti buxar (intermittent fever).

ਨੋਭਗਤੀ [nɔbhəgti] See ਨਵਾ ਭਗਤਿ.

ਨੋਮਿ [nɔmɪ], **ਨੋਮੀ** [nɔmi] See ਨਉਮੀ and ਨਵਮੀ.

ਨੋਰਸ [nɔrəs] See ਨਵ ਰਸ and ਰਸ.

ਨੋਰਤਨ [nɔrətən] See ਨਵਰਤਨ.

ਨੋਰਤੇ [nɔrte], **ਨੋਰਤੇ** [nɔrate] See ਨਵਰਤ. "Isi prēkar nɔrte prapujte su ayudhan."—GPS.

ਨੋਰਿਖੀ [nɔrɪkhi] See ਨਉਮੁਨੀ.

ਨੋਰੋਜ [nɔroz] *P* نوروز new year day. 2 celebration on new year day. 3 new year day especially celebrated by Parsees in reverence of the sun.

ਨੋਰੰਗ [nɔrəŋg] See ਨਵਰੰਗ.

ਨੋਰੰਗਸਿੰਘ [nɔrəŋgsɪŋh] an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh, who was a great warrior.

ਨੋਰੰਗਾ [nɔrəga] See ਨਵਰੰਗੀ. 2 See ਨਰੰਗਾ.

ਨੋਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [nɔrəgabād] a famous village in district Amritsar tehsil Tarn Taran, which was the residence of Baba Bir Singh. It is to the south-east of Tarn Taran at a distance of four miles. The gurdwara has land in freehold in many villages. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਨੋਲਕੀ [nɔlki] See ਨਿਉਲੀ.

ਨੋਲੱਖਾ [nɔləkhha] *adj* priced at nine lacs; cost of which is nine lacs. 2 a village in Patiala state, district Patiala, tehsil Sirhind, under police station Mulepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands here adjoining the built-up area to the north side of this village. At this place a tradesman offered nine coins of two pice each to the Master. The Guru said that they were equal to nine gold coins; this is how this place derived the name of Naulakha, and the village which was founded near this place also acquired the name of Naulakha. There is Manji Sahib there with some residential houses near by. The holy Granth Sahib is daily displayed the traditional way. The priest is a Sikh. 100 vigas of land has been

donated by Patiala state. A seven mile long unmetalled road leads to the place from Sadhugarh railway station to the west.

ਨੋਲਿ [nɔli], ਨੋਲੀ [noli] See ਨਿਉਲੀ.

ਨੋ ਵਯਾਕਰਣ [nɔ vɔyakarən] ědr, cādr, kaṣkrītsn, apīṣṭr, śaktayən, paṇīniy, amər, jēnēdr, and kəlap (katātr). These are nine main grammars. For eight grammars, See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜਿ ਸਾਜਿ. "nɔ vɔyakarəṇəru sastrə khəṭ nɪj drīṭ pəṛhe sudhar."—*cārītr* 235.

ਨੋ [nə] *part* indicative of negation, no, not. "sukheṇ beṇ rət nā."—*gāthā*. 'in sweet words there is a lack of love.'

ਨੋਗ [nəg] *adj* naked, without clothing, unclothed. 2 poor, penniless. 3 *P* ੴ *n* shame. 4 rust. 5 fault, sin. 6 respect.

ਨੋਗਨਾ [nəgna] *v* become naked; uncover oneself. 2 feel abashed, be ashamed. See ਨੋਗ 3. "bahurī jonī nā nāgna."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਨੋਗਨੀ [nəgnāgi] *adj* नगनाडगिन having unclad limbs. "rki nagan phirāhi nāgnāgi."—*gāthā m* 4. 'Some unclad ascetics wander completely naked.'

ਨੋਗਲ [nəgəl] a village in Faridkot state which is at a distance of six miles from railway station Faridkot to the east. Bhai Bhagwan Singh of this village has in his house the following articles relating to Guru Gobind Singh :-

(1) a long robe, of which the colour is deep grey and cloth is very soft.

(2) a pair of shoes worn by Guru Gobind Singh which are nine and a half inches long while breadth of the forepart is three inches. The sole is made of leather and the upper part is made of brocade; on the inner side green silken cloth is fixed on which marks of having been worn can be seen. With one shoe of the pair, a yellow silken thread was tied by Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, when he had a glimpse of the pair.

(3) a big bowl equal to one seer in weight

and two inch deep, eight inches wide at the mouth and seven inches wide at the bottom. It is made of an alloy.

The tenth Master bestowed these articles upon his devotee Bhai Lal Chand who was earlier resident of Buria (Ambala) and was a confectioner. Afterwards he lived at Anandpur in the service of the Master, and showed great valour in the battle of Bhangani.

When the Guru was to proceed towards Muktsar, he sought permission to return to his home. The Master bestowed these articles upon him with great pleasure.

After getting farewell from the Guru, Lal Chand lived at Kot Kapura and later his descendants settled at Nangal. Bhai Bhagwan Singh is his ninth generation. See ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ.

ਨੋਗਾ [nəga] *adj* naked, unclad. "nāga dojəkr calīa."—*var asa*.

ਨੋਗਸਣਾ [nəgasṇa] *adj* without armour. "gharī hoī nāgasṇa."—*BG*.

ਨੋਗੇ ਧੜ ਨੜਨਾ [nəge dhəṭ ləṇa] *v* fight without wearing an armour and shield. 2 work upon a big project beyond one's capacity without any external help.

ਨੋਢੜਾ [nədhṛa], ਨੋਢੜੇ [nədhṛo], ਨੋਢਾ [nədhā], ਨੋਢੀ [nədhī], ਨੋਢੇਰੜੇ [nədherṛo], ਨੋਢੇ [nədho] *Ml adj* young, small (boy) i.e. — lust free. "je jāṇa səhu nādhṛa tā thora maṇ kəri."—*s fārid*. 2 See ਨੋਢੇਢਾ. "nādhī kātu nā ravīo vāḍi thi muīasu."—*s fārid*.

ਨੋਦ [nəd] *Skt* नन्द *vr* enjoy, be happy, acknowledge an obligation, attain prosperity, praise. 2 *n* bliss. "bādhyo nād jī ko."—*cārītr* 286. "jagat bhagat da nād."—*NP*. 'bestower of bliss upon the devotees in the world.' 3 the Creator who is the embodiment of bliss. 4 a treasure of Kuber (God of wealth), which is reckoned one among nine treasures. 5 Lord

Vishnu. 6 son. "tegbahadur nād."—GPS. 7 son of Parjanay born to Variyasi, headman of the milkmen of Gokul, husband of Yashodha, and caring father of Krishan. "tum ju kahat hau nād ko nādanu."—gāu kabir. 8 Parkhad, a close devotee of Vishnu. "nādadik prabhukīkar tei."—NP. See ਪਰਖਦ. 9 step brother of Mahatma Buddh. 10 a glorious king of Magadh named Mahapadam whose title was Nand. Mahapadam founded the Nand empire with great effort in 413 BC¹ and his eight successors were also called Nand. The reign of Nand dynasty ended after 91 years. See ਚੰਦਰ ਗੁਪਤ. 11 The word gives the meaning of nine because nine Nand kings ruled. 12 frog, that enjoys rain.

ਨੰਦਕ [nādek] *Skt* नन्दक *adj* pleasing. 2 sword of Vishnu. 3 frog.

ਨੰਦਗ [nādeg] See ਨੰਦਕ 2. "dhanu sarāg nādeg khagg bhāṇē."—*samudr mathan*.

ਨੰਦਗ੍ਰਾਮ [nādgām] a village at a distance of fourteen kōhs from Mathura which was the dwelling place of Nand, the milkman who nourished Krishan like a father.

ਨੰਦਦੇਵ [nāddēv] resident of Daroli and grandson of Umarshah who was the Guru's agent for Daroli area. Guru Gobind Singh appointed him his revenue officer and commander of the army. He showed great valour in the battle of Bhangani, which finds reference in the 8th chapter of Vichitar Natak: "tāhā nāddēdē kīyo kop bhāro. lagai barrāchi kīpāṇē sēbhāro. tuṭi teg trīkkhi kādhe jāmāddēdhā. hāṭhi rakhīyē lāj bēsē sānāddēdhā."

Once Udasi saints brought² a hand written

¹Before Christ means before the beginning of the Christian era.

²From the time of Guru Hargobind to Guru Gobind Singh whenever a fresh copy of Guru Granth Sahib was made, it was presented by Sikhs to the Guru for his signature.

copy of Guru Granth Sahib at Anandpur to get the signature of Guru Gobind Singh on it. Nand Chand kept this copy with him at his house and refused to return it to the Udasīs. When the saints complained to the tenth Master, Nand Chand disappeared from Anandpur and went to Dhir Mall at Kartarpur, who got him killed suspecting him to be a spy of Guru Gobind Singh. Nand Chand was cremated at Kala Sangha.

The copy of Guru Granth Sahib that had been taken from the Udasīs is now at Daroli. ਨੰਦਜ [nādej] Krishan, who was brought up like a son by Nand. 2 son of a son, grandson. ਨੰਦ ਦੇਸ [nād des] *n* Magadh region which was ruled by Nand dynasty. See ਨੰਦ 10.

ਨੰਦਨ [nādan] *Skt* adj pleasing. "nādan jag bari pāg bādan."—NP. 2 *n* son. "nādan pheru suchād bālad."—GPS. 3 garden of Indar. See ਦੇਵੇਦਰਨ. 4 cloud. 5 saffron. 6 sandalwood. 7 Many Punjabis pronounce London, name of the main city of England, as 'nādan.'

ਨੰਦਨੀ [nādni] *adj* pleasing, charming. See ਨੈਨਦਨੀ. 2 *Skt* ਨੰਦਨੀ *n* daughter. 3 Uma, Parvati. 4 river Ganges. 5 Kamdhenu, that was daughter of Vashishth's cow Surbhi. In many writings, the cow of Jamdagni, father of Parshuram, has been mentioned as Nandini. "huti nādni sīdhuja ki suputri."—*pāras*.

ਨੰਦਨਦਨ [nādanādan] Krishan, son of milkman Nand. 2 son of the son, grandson.

ਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੋੜ [nādepur kabr] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ 2. Now the railway station of this place is Bassi Pathana.

ਨੰਦਰ [nādar] *n* vision, look, glance. "sri guru dekhat bhe kar nādar."—GPS.

ਨੰਦ ਰਜਨੀਸ [nād rājnīs] *n* son of the moon; lord of night, moon; his son, Mercury. "var nād rājnīs."—GPS. Wednesday.

ਨੰਦਰਿ [nādarī] sight. See ਨੰਦਰ. "durī nahī dekho, kari nādarī."—*maru solhe m l*. consider, think

about. 2 See ਕਰਵੰਦਰਿ.

ਨੰਦਲਾਲ [nāḍalal] See ਮੀਰਾਂ. 2 a devotee of Guru Hargobind, whose other name was Sohna, his earlier name was Khwaja Arjani. 3 See ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ. 4 a Brahman, brother of Pindi Lal who became a follower of Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Master explained the meanings of Japu to him. 5 Lord Krishan, the darling son of Nand.

ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ [nāḍalal bhai] See ਸੋਹਣਾ 3. 2 Munshi Chhajju Ram a member of Angris Khatri caste, who was a scholar of Persian, migrated from Hindustan to Ghazni in 1630 and on the merit of his qualification became a scribe of the ruler of that kingdom. At this very place Nand Lal took birth in his family in 1633. His father made appropriate arrangements for his education. When he was 12 years old, according to the the family tradition, his father wanted his son to acquire the knowledge of Vaishnav sect from the family priest and made him the priest's disciple. However the thoughtful Nand Lal told the family priest that he would not like to adopt any religion not fulfilling his curiosity.

After the death of his father in 1652, Nand Lal, feeling apathetic and dejected, came from Ghazni to Multan and got built his house near Delhi Gate and settled there. The neighbouring street is known as Agapur because his disciples addressed him as Agha (the Master).

At this place he was married to the daughter of a Sikh family from where the love and devotion for Sikhism sprouted in his mind.

In 1682 he went from Multan to Amritsar on foot and after having a glimpse of Amritsar and paying obeisance there, he reached Anandpur to be in the service of tenth Master, and after initiation from the Guru he proved to be a unique follower.

Bhai Nand Lal was a great scholar of Arabic, Persian and Riazī and possessed very sharp intellect. He was introduced to Prince Muazzam by the Guru and from 1683 began to live with the prince as an attendant and chief scribe. Hearing his praise from the prince and listening to a wonderful interpretation of one verse of Koran in the gathering of scholars, Emperor Aurangzeb desired to bring him into the Muslim fold, due to which he took leave (of Muazzam) and came to Anandpur again to be in the service of the Master.

He was hailed as an ornament in the court of the Master, and was reckoned among the Guru-oriented persons. At the time of inspection of free kitchens arranged by the Sikhs, the tenth Master praised the 'hospitality of Sikhs' rendered by Bhai Nand Lal above all others.¹

When the true Master left Anandpur Sahib, Bhai Nand Lal returned to his house at Multan and spent his life in preaching Sikhism and imparting education. He died in 1705.

Bhai Nand Lal had two sons, the elder was Lakhpat Rai and the younger Leela Ram. Lakhpat had no issue. The family of Leela Ram prospered, which now lives at many places like Multan, Bahawalpur etc, having both Sahajdhari (easy going) and Amritdhari (baptised) members who are held in great respect by the Sikh community and addressed as "Bhai". Bhai Nand Lal wrote the following books in praise of the Guru, on devotion and spiritual realisation:

- (1) zīdginamāh. (2) tāsifosāna. (3) gājnamāh. (4) jotvikaṣ. (5) divangoya. (6) inṣā dastur. (7) arājulīfaj. (8) xatmāh. The
- ¹"nāḍlal ho hamro data. bhagatibhav sālan man rata. chudhrt na dekh sake cit bharo. deg karat mam sor praro."—GPS.

pen name of Bhai Nand Lal is 'Goya'.

ਨੰਦਵੰਸ਼ [nādvāṣ] See ਨੰਦ 10.

ਨੰਦਾ [nāda] *Sk* नन्दा *n* sister-in-law; husband's sister. 2 first, sixth, eleventh day of the lunar half of month. 3 Durga, goddess. "kār nāda khəṛəg uṭhaṛke."—*cāḍi* 3. See ਨਿੰਦਾ 2. 4 a mountain peak in the district Almora of U.P., the height of which is 25661 feet; it derives its name from the seat of Nanda (Durga). 5 a person of Sudna caste who was the follower of Guru Amar Dev. 6 a person belonging to Sanghera caste, who was a devotee of Guru Hargobind; he was a spiritually enlightened person and a great warrior. He died in the battle of Amritsar after killing commander Mirzabeg. 7 See ਸੁਮੀ ਦਸ. 8 See ਬਰਵਾ.

ਨੰਦਿ [nādi] *Sk* नन्दि *n* bliss. 2 the Creator, the embodiment of bliss. 3 bull, used as conveyance by Shiv. 4 Shiv. 5 friend.

ਨੰਦਿਗਾਂਵ [nādigāṅv], ਨੰਦਿਗ੍ਰਾਮ [nādigram] a village four kos away from Ayodhya where Bharat ruled in the guise of an ascetic during the exile of Ram. See ਭਰਵਾਸਾ.

ਨੰਦਿਘੋਸ਼ [nādighoṣ] *Sk* नन्दिघोष *whose* sound is pleasure pleasing. 2 chariot of Arjun.

ਨੰਦਿਨੀ [nādinī] See ਨੰਦਨੀ.

ਨੰਦੀ [nādi] See ਨੰਦਿ and ਨਾਂਦੀਮੁਖ. "byah sāmē nādi kārē."—*GPS*. 2 bull, used as conveyance by Lord Shiv. "amrit baṅ nādi kahu mare."—*rudr*. 3 marked bull left free in the name of Shiv. 4 *adj* happy, joyful.

ਨੰਦੀਮੁਖ [nādimukh] See ਨਾਂਦੀਮੁਖ. "nādimukhā śraddh kārwayo."—*NP*.

ਨੰਦੇਰ [nāder], ਨੰਦੇਰ [nāder] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਨੰਨਾ [nāna] ਨ character of Punjabi script. "nāna nārak pārəḥi te nahi."—*bavan*. 2 pronunciation of ਨ; negation. 3 part no, not, prohibition.

ਨੰਨਾਕਾਰ [nānakār], ਨੰਨਾਕਾਰ [nānakār] *n* refusal, disapproval, rejection. "nānakaru nē koī kareī."—*gəu am I*.

ਨੰਨਾ [nāna] *adj* small, deficient.

ਨੰਬਰ [nābar] *E* number, counting, reckoning.

ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰ [nābardār] *adj* who is appointed to keep record of men, fields and articles. *n* headman of a village.

ਨੰਮ੍ਰ [nām] *adj* low. 2 bent. 3 free from arrogance, humble.

ਨੰਮ੍ਰਤਾ [nāmratā] *n* sense of bending, bowing. 2 humility.

ਨਾਉਣਾ [nauṇa] *v* take bath.

ਨਾਤ [nhat] takes bath. 2 bathed.

ਨਾਨ [nhan] *n* bath. "həjrat kinās nhan hāmām."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਪੇ [nhape] have a bath, let's bathe.

ਨਾਪੇ [nhape] by bathing, by taking bath.

ਨਾਸ [nyas] *Sk* न्यस्य *vr* throw, renounce, plant.

ਨਾਸਤ [nyast] *Sk* न्यास्त *adj* thrown away. 2 deserted. 3 sitting. See *P* ۱۰۰.

ਨਾਗੋਧ [nyāgrodh] *Sk* न *n* banyan tree.

ਨਾਸ [nyas] *Sk* न *n* sense of laying or putting.

2 safe deposit. 3 dedicating, offering.

4 renunciation, asceticism. 5 according to the tradition of Tantarshastar, touching the precepted organ, chanting the magical text or word 'oṣ' etc. See ਅੰਗਨਾਸ.

ਨਾਯ [nyay] *Sk* न *n* right dictum, ethics, justice.

(b) a treatise written by Gautam which is recognised in schools of philosophy. See ਖਟਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

(c) a sentence having five parts such as: prāṭigya, hetu, udahrāṇ, upnāy and nigman.

(i) the mountain has fire — prāṭigya.

(ii) because of having smoke — hetu.

(iii) smoke must have fire as a kitchen — udahrāṇ.

(iv) according to the axiom, the mountain has a reason to have smoke because of its association with fire — upnāy.

(v) hence, undoubtedly this mountain has fire — nigman.

(d) illustration, example, maxim, logical

expression are used in all languages, and these are unlimited. We give here those which are very well known and are frequently used.

(1) Camel stick logic [uṣṭrā lāgū nyay]: As a camel is controlled by taking a stick from a bundle of woods with which the camel is loaded, so is using other's argument to confirm one's own view point.

(2) Barren rain logic [uḥkhar vārkha nyay]: As rain is not productive in barren land, so is the person whom to advise is in vain.

(3) Fire smoke logic [āgānī dhuḥ nyay]: As one can guess fire (the cause) arise from smoke (action), similarly one can understand the cause from the action.

(4) Forest weeping logic [āṇy rodan nyay]: As weeping in the forest is in vain, similar is the situation where no body is interested in listening and the speaker goes on speaking uselessly.

(5) Blind and elephant logic [ādhgaj nyay]: Many blind persons tried to learn about an elephant by groping. One who felt the tail told that the elephant was like a rope, one who touched his legs said it was like a column, and one who felt the ears stated that it was like a winnowing basket. This saying is quoted where people imagine something in a partial way.

(6) Blind and tradition logic [ādh pārāpāra nyay]: To do a work following another person is following the old tradition without thinking about it.

(7) Blind and lame logic [ādh pāgu nyay]: A blind man cannot see and a cripple cannot walk, but it can be made possible if the blind person carries the cripple and they can go where they want. Similarly where persons, who can do only one type of work, are united to help each other this saying is quoted.

(8) One-eyed man and the straw [ekakṣi

trīṇ nyay]: A man was blind in one eye and a bit of straw fell into the other eye. Similarly, if there is already weakness in some thing, over and above which another obstruction is caused, this maxim is quoted.

(9) Logic Thorny beard [ṣaṁṣru kāṭak nyay]: Persons who shave their beard and moustaches, grow sharp hair like thorns on their faces. Such persons when they kiss their children with affection, cause their children to cry due to prickly or thorny hair. This maxim is used for one who causes pain inspite of his love.

(10) Logic of Rain in the sea [sāmudr vārkha nyay]: As the rain is of no use in the sea, this saying is quoted where something is not wanted.

(11) Logic of looking back by a lion [sīghavālokān nyay]: As the lion looks back again and again when he goes forward after killing the prey, likewise is to pay attention again and again to some matter.

(12) Logic of Sund and Upsund [sūdopāsūd nyay]: Sund and upsund both brothers wanted to marry nymph Tilotamma. She said she would get married to him who prove more powerful of the two. On this both of them died fighting against each other; similarly where both sides suffer a loss due to mutual enmity, this example is quoted.

(13) Needle and cauldron logic [suci kṣāh nyay]: One person gave an order to make a cauldron for him and the other person ordered a needle. The blacksmith first made the needle and after that began to make the cauldron. So it is right to do easy work first and then undertake big project.

(14) Earthen pot and rice logic [sāthali tāḍul nyay]: As one can know that rice has been cooked in the pot by taking one rice grain similarly one gets to know about the whole

situation from the knowledge of one thing.

(15) Fixing a wooden beam logic [səthuna nīkhnān nyay]: As a wooden beam while being fixed is tested by shaking again and again after stuffing, like this is to make a claim stronger by using skill and giving arguments in its favour.

(16) Plantain tree and fruit logic [kədli phəl nyay]: Plantain tree bears more fruit after pruning, similarly benefit can be won over from a mean person by giving him punishment.

(17) Logic of hand and bracelet [kər kākān nyay]: It is understood only by ब्रैकेट to be an ornament for the hand so the word 'hand' with it is redundant. So where words are used in excess to clear a point, this saying is quoted.

(18) Logic of crow and clapping [kaktaliy nyay]: A crow was sitting on a palm tree, hands were clapped to scare it away, because of which the crow flew away, due to the disturbance caused by the flying of crow, the fruit, which was very ripe, dropped from the branch. There may be no direct relation between two events but they happen all the same.

(19) Logic of the well and a frog [kup mādūk nyay]: A frog from the sea fell into a well. The frog of the well asked him 'how vast is your sea?' He replied, 'very vast'. The frog from the well asked again if that is as large as the well. On this the frog from the sea told him that this small well was no match for the sea! On hearing this the frog from the well said that he was a liar. How could a sea be larger than the well. This is a case of a man of little knowledge not believing a great scholar and arguing with him.

(20) कैमुतिक नमः [kemutikk nyay]: One who has completed a big project has no

difficulty in doing a small one.

(21) Logic of neck and gold [kāth camikar nyay]: A man who has been wearing a necklace around his neck but he is wrongly thinking that it is lost, becomes mentally disturbed while searching for it. This is having a thing with himself yet believing that he has not got it.

(22) Logic of walking sheep style [gəddurā prəvah nyay]: See डेडरल.

(23) Logic of jaggery and medicine [gur əkhədh nyay]: Bitter medicine is given to a child by tempting him with jaggery. In the same manner, we prepare some one to do a work by arousing his interest.

(24) Logic of pitcher and lamp [ghəṭ dipək nyay]: The light of a lamp in the pitcher remains within the pitcher. This applies to a person who wishes his own well being and does not benefit others by his knowledge etc.

(25) Logic of woodworm and letter [ghuṇ əkkhənyay, ghuṇəkṣər nyay]: As the woodworm eats wood and sometimes by chance, shape of characters is drawn. When some work is done without paying any attention, this maxim is quoted.

(26) Logic of water and wave [jəl tərəgnyay]: In spite of the name of the wave being different from that of water, it is not separate from water. This saying is quoted to express that two things are identical.

(27) Logic of water and water-container [jəl tūbi nyay]: Someone hid a water-container made of gourd in water, and it began to float on the surface. This is trying to conceal a matter which cannot be concealed.

(28) Logic of sesame seed and rice [tīltādul nyay]: Sesame seed and rice, though mixed together, appear separate. Different types of things cannot become integral part of each other.

(29) Logic of threshold and lamp [dehli dipāk nyay]: A lamp placed on the threshold gives light in and outside of the house. This saying is spoken when some thing shows two qualities or a word sounds ambiguous.

(30) Logic of a stick and potter's wheel [dāḍ cāk nyay]: Just as a stick, potter's wheel and many other articles help in making a pitcher, in the same manner, when an axiom is proved from many happenings this maxim is quoted.

(31) Logic of grinding the already ground [pīṣṭ peṣaṇ nyay]: It is useless to grind which has already been ground, similarly doing the same work agains and again is fruitless; it is of no use to repeatedly utter the same words.

(32) Logic of frog and weighing [māḍuk tolān nyay]: A tradesman used to weigh by putting frogs in the pan of material so that he had to give less, as the frogs jumped out of the pan and the weight of the thing weighed became less. By implication a treacherous act is exposed.

Or – frogs cannot be weighed if one collects them and tries to weigh them, because they cannot sit still. You place one and four will jump out of the pan. Similarly, a group of self-willed persons cannot be successful in doing any work.

(33) Logic of deer and musk [mrīg kāsuri nyay]: Musk develops in the umbilicus of a deer, but the deer searches it in the forest. Similar is the case of one who has bliss within him, but is looking for it elsewhere.

(34) Logic of the rope and the snake [rājju sārāp nyay]: So long as one is ignorant of reality he considers the rope to be a snake. Similarly without realisation of the ultimate reality, one considers the world to be real. Misapprehension cannot be removed without knowing the reality

of a thing.

(35) Logic of iron and magnet [loh cūbāk nyay]: Iron, inspite of being stationary, is attracted towards the magnet. Similarly, the inactive soul endeavours for salvation with the help of Nature. Scholars of Sankhya school of philosophy quote this example.

(36) Logic of the ocean and a sandpiper [varīdhī īṭṭābh nyay]: It is said that once the ocean submerged the eggs of a sandpiper. The sandpiper associated all the birds with her to dry the ocean. At last with the help of blue jay she put the ocean to shame and got her eggs. It means with effort and unity, all jobs can be done.

(37) Logic of wood apple tree and the bald [vīl (vīlv) khāvaṭ nyay]: A bald person, troubled by the heat of the sun, sat under a bīl tree, where a bīl fruit fell and struck him on the head. This saying is quoted when one has to undergo pain while making effort to find comfort.

(38) Logic of seed and sprout [vijākūr nyay]: Whether the sprout grows from the seed or the seed is produced from the sprout, cannot be determined. To illustrate the continued process of two related things, the Vedantists quote this example.

(e) *adv bent, down.* "mukh nyay khīsay cālyo." – *kṛisān.*

ਨਗਰੀ [nyayī] *Sk* नयायिन् *adj* just, impartial.

ਨਗਰ [nyar] *n* food for animals, which is prepared by mashing of chaff and solution of ground grain.

ਨਗਰਾ [nyara] See ਨਿਆਰਾ.

ਨਗਰੀਆ [nyaria] See ਨਿਆਰੀਆ.

ਨਗੁਨ [nyun] *adj* less, deficient. 2 sinner, mean, base.

ਨਗੁਨਤਾ [nyunta] *n* loss, shortage. 2 meanness.

ਨਗੁਨ ਰੂਪਕ [nyun rūpāk] See ਰੂਪਕ (e).

ਨਰੰਤਰ [nyāta] See ਨਰੰਤਰ.

ਨਿ [nri] *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿ *n* human being, man. 2 word ਨਿ [nri] has also been used for ਨਿਰ as —“nāmastā nriname. nāmastā nrīkame.”—*japu*.

ਨਿਸਿੰਘ [nrīsiṅgh] See ਨਰਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਿਸੰਸ [nrīśāṣ] who kills human beings, merciless.

ਨਿਸ੍ਰਿਕ [nrīśrik] without any rival. “nrīśrik he.”—*japu*.

ਨਿਰਹਿ [nrīhəri] See ਨਰਸਿੰਘ and ਨਰਹਿ.

ਨਿਰੁੱਧ [nrīkrudh] *adj* free from anger. “phirē sārāb nrīkrudh.”—*gyan*.

ਨਿਰੁਖੇਧ [nrīkredh] See ਨਿਰੁਖੇਧ. “te bhāt bhāt kine nrīkredh.”—*mānu*.

ਨਿਰੁਭ [nrīg] *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿਭ *n* According to Mahabharat a bountiful king daily gave a herd of cows in charity. One cow given in charity entered the herd of king, which the king again gave in charity to another Brahman. In the meantime, the Brahman whom the king had given the cow earlier arrived. The king very earnestly requested both the Brahmans to come to terms with each other but neither agreed to it. At last due to curse hurled by the quarrelsome Brahman, the king became a large sized lizard and had to live in a well for one thousand years. Krishan liberated him. In *krīṣṇāvatār* the word *dig*¹ is written in place of *nrīg*. See ਡਿਗ 2.

ਨਿਰੁਘਤ [nrīghat] *adj* which cannot be killed; immortal. “nāmastā nrīghate.”—*japu*. 2 *n* ਨਿ (man) + ਘਤ (murder) killing a person, murder, homicide.

ਨਿਰੁਚੱਢ [nrīcēcch] *adj* without eyes, blind.

ਨਿਰੁਜਰ [nrījār] See ਨਿਰੁਜਰ.

ਨਿਰੁਤ [nrīṭ] *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿਤ *vr* dance. 2 See ਨਿਰੁਤ.

ਨਿਰੁਤਿ [nrīṭi] *adj* dancing (girl).—*cārītr* 264.

ਨਿਰੁਤੰਤ [nrīṭāt] end of the dance. 2 *adj* after the dance. 3 See ਨਿਰੁਤੰਤ.

ਨਿਰੁਤਿ [nrīṭi], ਨਿਰੁਤਿ [nrīṭi] *Skt* dance.

¹It is result of the ignorance of a scribe.

ਨਿਰੁਤਕਾ [nrīṭka] *Skt* ਨਰਤਕੀ *n* female dancer. “nrīṭka ke pav hē.”—*ramav*.

ਨਿਰੁਤ [nrīṭy] *n* rhythmic movement of limbs; dance.

ਨਿਰੁਦਾਇਕ [nrīdāik] *adj* who gives to human beings. “nāmo nath nrīdāik.”—*gyan*.

ਨਿਰੁਦੇਸ [nrīdes] *adj* without a country; not confined to a particular country. “nāmastā nrīdese.”—*japu*. 2 *n* ਨਿਰੁਦੇਸ (world of human beings), this world, mortal world. 3 See ਨਿਰੁਦੇਸ.

ਨਿਰੁਦੇ [nrīde] See ਨਿਰੁਦੇ.

ਨਿਰੁਧਤ [nrīdhat] *adj* without the primary substance; who has no element in his body like water, blood etc. See ਧਤੁ. “nāmastā nrīdhat.”—*japu*.

ਨਿਰੁਧੁਤ [nrīdhut] *adj* immovable, steady. See ਧਤੁ. “nāmastā nrīdhute.”—*japu*. 2 See ਨਿਰੁਧੁਤ. 3 *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿਧੂਤ purified in the form of man.

ਨਿਰੁਥ [nrīnath] *adj* without the lord; who has no master over him. 2 *n* ਨ੍ਰਿਥਾਥ lord of human beings, king. “nāmastā nrīnathe.”—*japu*.

ਨਿਰੁਪ [nrīp] *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿਪ *n* protector of humans; king, lord of men. “kop dekḥ munis ko nrīp put tā sāg din.”—*ramav*.

ਨਿਰੁਪਕੰਨਿਆ ਕੇ ਕਾਰਨੇ [nrīpkāṇiā ke karne] See ਕੇਖਧਾਰੀ.

ਨਿਰੁਪਜਨ ਏਸ਼ਟਿ [nrīpjan esāṣṭi], ਨਿਰੁਪਜਨ ਏਸ਼ਟਿ [nrīpjan esāṣṭi] *n* public; lord of the public, the king; his army, army of the king.—*sānama*.

ਨਿਰੁਪਣੀ [nrīpṇi] *n* army of a king.—*sānama*. wife of a king, queen. “nāṭi nāṭaki nrīpṇi.”—*cārītr* 264.

ਨਿਰੁਪਤਾ [nrīpta] *n* authority of a king; rule, kingship. “ben gae jāb te nrīpta kār.”—*mādhata*.

ਨਿਰੁਪਤਿ [nrīpāṭi] *n* lord of man, king.

ਨਿਰੁਪਤਿ ਨਾਥ [nrīpāṭi nath] king with vast empire, emperor. “nrīpāṭinath nanāk bār.”—*sāveye m* 3 ke.

ਨਿਰੁਪਨੀ [nrīpṇi] See ਨਿਰੁਪਣੀ.

निधमेय [nrīmedh] *n* a fire-ritual in which a king is presented as an offering. 2 a fire-ritual in which a Kshatriya is sacrificed. See **निधमेय**. "lēcch jō nrīp marīe tēb hot hē nrīpmedh." –*parās*. 3 Poets have also mentioned Rajsuy fire-ritual as nrīpmedh.

निधाम [nrīpadhām] *adj* a mean person among the kings; unjust king.

निधान [nrīpan] *Skt* निरपायिन् *adj* unfailing, without fault. "ābhed nrīpan sēbhe pāc-hare." –*ākal*. 2 *Skt* नृपाण *adj* engaged in serving water to men. 3 *n* group of kings.

निधार [nrīpar], **निधाल** [nrīpal] *n* sustainer of human beings; king; protector of the public.

निधेस [nrīpes] *n* lord of kings, emperor.

निधव [nrībak] *adj* fearless, dauntless. "nāmastē nrībake." –*japū*. 2 not speaking; who has taken a vow of silence. 3 who does not speak any language like Sanskrit, Arabic etc; God.

निधव [nrībaṇ] See **निधव**.

निधव [nrībadh] *adj* without suffering, free from trouble. 2 See **निधव**.

निधन [nrīban] See **निधव**.

निधम [nrībam] *adj* without loss. 2 without crookedness. 3 beyond the illusory world (maya); the ultimate Reality. "nāmastē nrībame." –*japū*.

निधुज [nrībujh] *adj* who is beyond intellect; in comprehensible. "nāmastē nrībujhe." –*japū*. 2 ignorant.

निधुगी [nrībhāgi] *adj* not broken, whole. 2 indestructible.

निधेय [nrīmedh] *n* a fire-ritual in which man is sacrificed; in old times; these yajnas were quite usual. See **जहुर वेद** chapter 30.

निलंब [nrīlābh] See **निलंब**. "nrīlābh hē." –*japū*. 2 *Skt* निर्लम्ब which is difficult to be achieved. See **लंब**.

੫ [pəppa] twenty-sixth character of Punjabi script; it is articulated bilabially. 2 *Skt* *n* air, wind. 3 leaf. 4 egg. 5 as a suffix in a compound word it suggests the meaning of a drinker as in *dvīp*, *padāp*, *mādhup* etc. 6 protector, nourisher etc as in *nrīp*, *bhup* etc. 7 In Punjabi it is also used in place of *ਪੁ*. See ਪਥਰਨ. 8 As a suffix, it also forms an abstract noun as in *stāṇap*, *suṇāṇap* etc.

ਪਉ [pəu] *n* foot. *P* ਪੁ and ਪਯ. 2 moment, instant. "jetho pəu pəu luhe."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 'The month of jeth scalds every moment.' i.e. the god of death causes suffering. 3 free stall for drinking water. *Skt* ਪੁਧ. 4 attainment. "dhrānu lāhie, pəu mukīhī."—*saveye* *m* 3 *ke*. 'salvation is attained.' 5 trick in a game. See ਪੈਬਾਦ. 6 *Ml* saffron. 7 imperative form of verb *peṇa*. "pəu sərṇai ramrai."—*brīla chāt* *m* 5. "pəu sāt sərṇi lagu cərṇi."—*sri* *m* 5. 8 *adv* on, upon. "rəkhī rəkhī per dhəre pəu dhərṇa."—*maru solhe* *m* 1.

ਪਉਸਟਈ [pəusəṭni] See ਪੈਸੁਨੀ.

ਪਉਸਨਿ [pəusənī] will be, will happen. "təlbā pəusənī akiā."—*var ram* *m* 1.

ਪਉਸਹਿਭ [pəusəhiḥ] See ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ 11.

ਪਉਸੀ [pəusi] will happen. "dīn te sərṇpər pəusi rati."—*asa* *m* 5.

ਪਉਛਕ [pəuchək] *Skt* ਪੁਛਕ *n* destruction. "pəuchək sari."—*BG*. 'end of the game.' 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਸ਼ਕ *adj* who is engaged in sprinkling.

ਪਉਛਰੀਕ [pəuchrīk] *Skt* ਪੌਛਰਕ king of Punder region (Bihar) who was son of Vasudev; his

¹or—by meditating one succeeds in attaining salvation.

mother's name was Sutanu. It is recorded in Harivansh that he was very arrogant, and disliked Krishan being addressed by the name of Vasudev. He claimed that only he was Vasudev's conch bearer. In his presence, the son of a cowherd had no right to be called Vasudev. Once Pondrak attacked Dwaravati with a large army to subdue Krishan but he was killed by the latter in the battle. "pəuchrīk ki īk kətha so me kəhīt sūnai."—*krīsan*.

ਪਉਛਣਾ [pəuchṇa], ਪਉਛਨਾ [pəuchṇa] *v* lie down, roll.

ਪਉਣ [pəuṇ] *n* air, wind. "pəuṇ paṇi dhərti akas."—*tlīg* *m* 4. 2 vital air; breath. "pəuṇ puchəhu jāi."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3. 3 shortfall of one fourth, deficiency of a quarter.

ਪਉਣਸੁਮਾਰੀ [pəuṇsumari] *adj* engaged in counting breaths; regularly doing of breathing exercises; who inhales uttering the holy word 'oṣ' and counting his breaths; holds it for some time and then exhales it. "īkī pəuṇsumari pəuṇ sumari."—*var maj* *m* 1.

ਪਉਣ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ [pəuṇ ki bāṇi] *n* wind's whistling sound; sound produced by the blowing of wind. "akhəṇ sūṇṇa pəuṇ ki bāṇi."—*sri* *m* 1. 'Sermonising is like the noise of wind. i.e. ineffective.'

ਪਉਣ ਪਾਣੀ ਅਗਨੀ ਬਿਸਰਾਉ [pəuṇ paṇi əgṇi bisrau]—*brīla thirṭhi* *m* 1. 'has forgotten wind (virtue), water (passion) and fire (evil)' i.e. 'has forgotten vanity of the body formed from the five elements.'

ਪਉਣ ਮਾਰਿ [pəuṇ marī] by having control over

breathing, by controlling the sprightliness of breathing and putting it into the practice of repeating ਨਾਮ [nam]. "pauṇ marī mānī jəpu kare."—var sar m 1.

ਪਉਣਵਾਉ [pəuṇvau] See ਪਵਣ ਵਾਉ.

ਪਉਣਵੇਗ [pəuṇveg] adj who walks with the speed of wind. i.e. — very fast moving. "so in sakhatī pəuṇveg."—var sar m 4. 'fast moving horses with golden saddles.'

ਪਉਣਾ [pəuṇa] adj three fourths; less by one quarter, falling short by one fourth. "jaṇo sara dev tan, pəuṇa mānəsdēh."—GPS.

ਪਉਣੁ [pəuṇu] n wind. "kīti vāgē pəuṇu."—s farid.

ਪਉਣੁ ਬਿੰਦੁ [pəuṇu bīdu] See ਨਾਦ ਬਿੰਦੁ. 2 See ਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਪਉਤ [pəut] is put; is placed. "sātāh cārān matha mero pəut."—ram m 5. "pāp bādhān nīt pəutjāh."—bāsāt m 5. 'are being put in.'

ਪਉਦ [pəud] See ਪੋਦ.

ਪਉਦਾ [pəuda] See ਪੋਦਾ. 2 occurs, falls. "hārīrās tūlī tūlī pəuda jīu."—majh m 4. 'abounds with, overflows.'

ਪਉਦੀ [pəudi] getting filled with. "pəudi jāi pəralī."—var suhi m 1. Here paddy straw means bad intentions. sinful actions.

ਪਉਦੀਈ [pəudi-i] being struck with. "thau nā hovi pəudi-i."—var asa. 'there will be no end to shoe-beating.'

ਪਉਦੇ [pəude] plural form of ਪਉਦਾ. 2 fall into. "hārī bīsrākē pəude nārākī ādhāyār."—sava m 5.

ਪਉਧ [pəudh] See ਪੋਧ.

ਪਉਨ [pəun] See ਪਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਪਵਨ.

ਪਉਨਸੁਤ [pəunsut], ਪਉਨਪੁਤ [pəunput] Hanuman and Bhimsen. See ਪਵਨਪੁਤ.

ਪਉਨਾ [pəuna] See ਪਉਣਾ. "karājū sādhe tīnī hāth, gānī tē pəune carī."—s kabir. i.e. 'for a grave to be long, then three and three quarters of a hand will suffice.'

ਪਉਬਾਰਾ [pəubarā] See ਪੋਬਾਰਾ.

ਪਉਰਖ [pəurakh] See ਪੋਰਖ.

ਪਉਰਤਨ [pəuratən] Skt ਪੁਰਾਤਨ adj old, ancient. 2 endless. See ਪਉਰਤਨ. 3 n the Creator, the Transcendent One.

ਪਉਲਾ [pəula] n which remains attached to the foot; shoe, boot. "pəuli pəudi phava hōrke ūthī ghārī aīa."—var gəu 1 m 4. 'foot stuck with shoes.' 2 one-fourth of a rupee.

ਪਉਲੀ [pəuli] See ਪਉਲਾ 2. 2 with shoes. See ਪਉਲਾ 1.

ਪਉੜ [pəuṛ] n horse's foot, hoof.

ਪਉੜਨਾ [pəuṛna] See ਪਉੜਨਾ. "jāh pəuṛe sri kāmākāt."—bher a kabir.

ਪਉੜਾ [pəuṛa] n stairs; wooden steps. See ਚੌਥਾ ਪਉੜਾ. 2 authority, rank.

ਪਉੜੀ [pəuṛī] or ਪੋੜੀ [pōṛī] place for the foot; series of fixed steps, ladder; stairway. "bīnu pəuṛī gārī kīu cārāu?"—sri m 1. Here ladder (pəuṛī) means a congregation and fort (gārī) means realization of the Divine. 2 rank, destination. "īsu pəuṛī tē jō nārū cūkē, so aī jāi dukh pāida."—maru solhe m 5. Here pəuṛī means the human body. 3 a poetic metre in which ballads of battles are especially composed. The balladeers describe the context in prose and after that recite the gist of the context in pəuṛī poetic metre, rhythmically with the help of a small drum and thus conclude the chapter. "durga pāth bəṇāīa sābhe pəuṛīā."—cāḍī 3.

In the ballads contained in Guru Granth Sahib, many poetic metres are used under the title of pəuṛī. Vars of Bhai Gurdas are also known as pəuṛīs. These poetic metres are both of simple and complex kind.

Guru Arjan Dev has set nine spiritual ballads and nine tunes to be recited according

The translation of the poetic metre which has been described as ਪਿ: ਝੋੜੀ in prosodic works is 'pəuṛī.'

to musical measures. *pauri* is sung in one repeated beat, thrice repeated beat, two and a half times repeated beat. At the time of singing a *pauri* ਸਥ [sath] is played, but without the accompaniment of a side drum. Thus after singing *pauri* it is again recited so that the audience may understand the meaning of the text. It is regretted that devotional singers are getting ignorant of the tunes of *pauris*, and in the morning and evening, while concluding the session, they do not sing stanzas of (*pauri*) in *bilaval* and *kanra* musical measures per the earlier convention.

In Sikh literature, *pauri* is found in these forms:

(1) ਚੌਰ [doha] (couplet) consisting of eight lines:

re man! bin harī jehī rahau,
tāhī tāhī bādhān pahī
jih bīdhī kētāhu nā chūṭī
sakat teu' kāmāhī. ...

—bavan.

(2) *copai* metre, comprising eight lines:

bhābbha bhāram mīṭavāhu āpna,
īa sāsaru sāgal he supna,
bhārmē sur nār devī deva,
bhārmē sīdh sadhīk brāhmeva. ...

—bavan.

(3) *hāsgatī* metre, comprising eight lines—
(See ਚੰਸਗਤਿ).

(4) as a variation of *hāsgatī* metre, *pauri* is of nine feet, each foot having twenty matras, first pause at the eleventh, and second at the next ninth, guru at the end, with alliteration in the middle and at the end of the foot:

guru cele rāhīras, alākh ābheu hē,
guru cele śabaṣ, nanākdeu hē. ...

—BG var 3.

¹for flow of the poetic metre, the pronunciation here is ਚੌਢੀ [teu].

(5) six feet, each foot has twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, second at the next tenth, māgāṇ (SSS) at the end, with alliteration in the middle and at the end of the line.

sāṭīguru sācca nāṭ, gurmukhī jāṇīe,
sādhūsāgāṭī sāc thāṭ, śābād vākharīe. ...

—BG var 14.

(6) eight feet, it is a form of *cādrayān* poetic metre; each foot contains twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, jāgāṇ at the end; second at the next tenth rāgāṇ at the end.

sāccāhu pōṇ upāī, ghāṭeghāṭī chārī. ...

—BG var 22.

(7) eight feet; in six feet, twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, second at the next tenth; last two lines, contain twenty-seven matras each, first pause at the fifteenth, second at the next twelfth, with all lines ending with māgāṇ.—SSS.

ākul nīrājān purākhu, āgām āparīe, ...
sābhse de dataru, jet uparīe, ...
prābhū jīu tudhu dhīrāe sor,
jīsu bhagū mārharīe,
teri gāṭī mīṭī lākhi nā jāī,
hāu tudhu bālīharīe.—var guj 2.

(8) eight feet, twenty-one matras in each foot, first pause at the twelfth, two gurus in the end, second pause at the next ninth, lāghu and guru in the end, with alliteration in the middle of the lines. It is a form of *śrikhāṇḍ* metre:

āgāṇī ghurē nāgare, dālā bhīṭīdīā,
pae mākhāl bhale, devā danvā. ...

—cāḍī 3.

(9) eight feet, each foot contains twenty-two matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next ninth. This *pauri* is a form of 'radhika' metre.

ੴ ਭਸਮ ਚਰਾਵਹਿ ਐਗ, ਮੇਲੁ ਨਾ ਧੋਵਹਿ,
ੴ ਜਾਣਾ ਬਿਕਾਏ ਬਿਕਰਲ, ਕੁਲੁ ਘਰੁ ਖੋਵਹਿ.

—var mālā m 1.

(10) six feet, twenty-two matras in each foot, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next ninth, lāghu guru in the end.

ਜੇ ਖੁਥਹਿ ਬਿਧਾ ਬਾਹੇ, ਕੀਉ ਹੋਰ ਬਾਜਾ?
ਕੁਟੇ ਦੇ ਗਲ ਵਾਸੀ, ਨਾ ਸ਼ਰਾਫੀ ਸਾਜ. ...

—BG var 36.

(11) five feet, twenty-three matras in each foot, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next tenth, two gurus in the end; it is a form of dāṭpāṭa and nīṣani metres.

ਲੇ ਪਾਹੇ ਰਾਤੀ ਟੁਰਾਹਿ, ਪ੍ਰਭੁ ਜਾਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਨੀ,
ਤਕਾਹਿ ਨਾਰੀ ਪੈਰਾਇ, ਲੁਕੀ ਓਦਰੀ ਥਾਨੀ. ...

—var gāu 1 m 5.

This form of stanza has also been used in the first ballad ਵਾਰ [var] of Ramkali musical measure.

ਸੱਚੇ ਤਕਹਾਤੁ ਰਾਇ, ਬੇਸਾਨ ਕਾਊ ਜੀ,
ਸੱਭਕੀਚੁ ਅਪੇ ਅਪੀ ਹੇ, ਗੁਰਬਾਦੀ ਸੁਨੀ. ...

This very form is also seen in cāḍī di var:
dekhān cāḍī prācāḍī nu, rāṅ ghure nāgare,
dhae rakās rohle, cāḍī rāḍī bhare. ...

A devotee composed a 'var' (ballad) in praise of Guru Gobind Singh in the beginning of nineteenth century of Bikrami Sammat. In that ballad, stanzas consisting of seven, eight and nine lines, are found composed in this metre as:

jebnasa¹ phīr akhdi, ੴ sūxān sūyā,
jād da beṭha tēxat te, ki āḍal kāmāyā?
ṣāhjahā nū ked kār, dara māvāyā,
tegbāhadur nāl bhi, tē dhoh kāmāyā,
bijya biu ju zāhīr da, phāl khaṇa aya,
āgge lekha māḡie, bhār legu sāvāyā,
ṣāh āḍalāt na kārē, phīr dozāx payā,
umārkhītab² āḍalti, beṭha māvāyā,

¹Zebunisa, daughter of Aurangzeb.

²See ਉਮਰਖਤਾਬ.

kita āḍal nuṣervā,³ jās jāg vīc chaya.

In the eighteenth century, poet Nijabat composed a ballad about Nadar Shah, which has stanzas in this metre:

gussa khake dākkhā, kālraṇī jāgi,
āgge nadārṣah de, ai phāyādi,
tu sūṅ kībla almi, phāyāḍ āṣāḍī. ...

(12) five feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, rāḡāṅ, ੴ, in the end.

ਅਪੇ ਅਪੀ ਨੀਰੋਜਾ, ਜੀਨੀ ਅਪੁ ਉਪਾਇ,
ਅਪੇ ਖੇਲੁ ਰਾਇ ਓਨੁ, ਸੱਭੁ ਜਾਗਤੁ ਸਾਬਾਇ. ...

—var sar m 4.

(13) five feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, two gurus in the end.

ਹਾਰੀ ਕਾ ਨਾਮੁ ਧੀਰਾਇ, ਹੋਹੁ ਹਾਰੀ ਬਾਈ, ..
ਨਾਨਕੁ ਸਿਮਰੇ ਕੁ ਨਾਮੁ, ਪੀਰੀ ਬਾਹੁਰ ਨਾਧਾਈ.

—var bāsāt.

(14) eight feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, guru lāghu in the end.

ਹੇ ਐਤੁ ਹੇ ਪਾਰਬ੍ਰਹਮ, ਐਨਾਸੀ ਐਘਨਾਸ,
ਹੇ ਪੁਰਾਨ ਹੇ ਸਰਾਬਮੇ, ਦੁਖਭਾਜਨ ਗੁਣਾਸ. ...

—bavān.

(15) six feet, each foot containing twenty-five matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next twelfth, two gurus in the end; it is a form of muktamāṇī:

ghāt ghāyā cūhīā, gāl bīlī paic,
māta pākāyā mākhhīā, ghīu āḍar nhaic. ...

—BG var 36.

(16) four feet, in the first three feet are each of twenty-seven matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next fourteenth, two gurus in the end; the fourth foot contains

³See ਨੋਬੇਰਵਾ.

fifteen matras, two gurus in the end:
 sūbhū nīśūbh ālarā, vāḍ jodhīsāghar vae,
 roh dīkhali dīttia, vāriami ture nācae.
 deu dano lujjhān ae.

—cāḍi 3.

(17) eight feet, the first seven feet having each twenty-eight matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next fifteenth, guru in the end; the eighth foot has seventeen matras, guru in the end:

sadhū sātjug bitra, ādhīli treta āra,
 nācci kāl sārōsri, kāl narād dōru vāra,
 pas druga de fīdār āra.

—cāḍi 3.

(18) twelve feet, the first eleven feet each having twenty-eight matras, pause at the thirteenth and the next fifteenth; the twelfth foot containing fifteen matras; rāgān, १५, at the end of each:

bāḍe bāḍe cuṇ surme, gāhī koṭī dāe cālāike,
 rān kali gussa khāike.

—cāḍi 3.

(19) eight feet, the first seven feet each having twenty-nine matras, pause at the thirteenth and the next at sixteenth, last foot contains sixteen matras, each ends with a guru.
 suṇī pukar dātar prābhū,
 guru nanāk jāg mahī pāṭhaya, ...
 kālī tarān guru nanāk āya.

—BG var 1.

(20) five feet, each foot containing twenty-three matras, pause at the fourteenth and at the next ninth, guru lāghū in the end.

koṭī āgha sabbhī nas hohī, simrēt hārī nau,
 māncīde phāl parāhī, hārī ke guṇ gau,
 kārī kīrpa prābhū rakhlehu, nanāk bālī jau.

—var jēt.

(21) eleven feet, each foot containing twenty-three matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next ninth, two gurus and alliteration

in the middle of the line, last words not rhymed.
 It is a form of sīrkhāḍī (sīrkhāḍ) metre.
 dhaggā sul bājaiā, dālā mukābla,
 dhuh mīanō laiā, jvāni surmī. ...

—cāḍi 3.

(22) six feet, five feet each having thirty matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next sixteenth, the last foot having sixteen matras, māgān — ११ at the end of each.

danū māhīdā tālikhaku,
 jē mīle tā mātāki laiē,
 kuṛā lālēcū chāḍīe
 hoi ikmānī ālakhu dhīaiē. ..
 mātī thōrī sev gāvaiē.

—var āsa m 1.

(23) seven feet, each of the first six feet containing thirty matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next sixteenth; last foot consisting of sixteen matras, two gurus at the end of each.

sātīguru sācca patsah, pāṭṣahā pāṭṣah jūhari,
 sadhsāgātī sākḥāḍ hē, āī jhārōkhe khōlē bārī,..
 bhāgātīvāchālī huī bhāgātībhāḍārī.

—BG var 11.

(24) five feet, each foot containing twenty-five matras, pause at the fifteenth and the next tenth, two gurus at the end. This stanza is a form of poetic metre 'sugita':

tū kārta apī ābhulū hē, bhulān vīcī nahi,
 tū kārāhī sū sāce bhālā hē, gursābādī bujhai...

—var gāu 1 m 4.

(25) six feet, the first five feet each containing twenty-five matras each, pause at the fifteenth and the next at tenth; last foot consisting of twenty-four matras, pauses at the fourteen and the ten, two gurus at the end of all lines:

hārī sācce tākhāt rācā rā, sātsāgātī mēla,
 pio pahul khāḍdhar, huī jānām suhela, ..
 vah vah gobīdsīgh, āpē guru cēla.

—gurudas kāvī.

(26) five feet, each foot containing twenty-six matras, pause at the fifteenth and the next eleventh, *rāgān*, *śīṣ*, at the end.

tu hāri prābhū apī āgāmu hē, sabbhi tudhu upāra,
tu ape apī vāṛatda, sabbhu jāgatu sabbāra. ..

—var *bīla m 4*.

(27) five feet, the first three feet containing thirty-one matras each, pauses at the fifteenth and the next sixteenth; the last two feet have forty matras in each foot, pauses at twelve and twenty-eight, *māgān*, *śīṣ*, in the end of each.

tu ape hi sīdh sadhi ko,
tu ape hi jug jogia, ...
sabbhi kabhū mukhū hāri hāri hāre hāri
hāri hāre,
hāri bolat sabbhi pap lāhogia.

—var *kan m 4*.

(28) five feet, each foot containing thirty-one matras, pause at the sixteenth and the next fifteenth, *rāgān* — *śīṣ* in the end of each. This stanza is also a form of *Bir metre*. It contains *rāgān* — *śīṣ* in place of *guru lāghu*:

pāce sabbad vāje mātī gurmātī,
vādbhagi ānhadu vājra. ...

—var *kan m 4*.

(29) seven feet, the first six feet containing thirty-two matras each, pause at the sixteenth and the next at last sixteenth; last foot consisting of sixteen matras, two gurus at the end of each:

bālihari tīnha gursikkhā,
jāi jinhā gurdārṣan dīṭṭha,
bālihari tīnha gursikkhā,
peri pe gursabha bāhīṭṭha, ...
gurmukhi mīlā pap pānīṭṭha.

—BG var 12.

(30) five feet, this type of stanza consists of unequal (measures); the first foot

containing forty-six matras, second thirty, third seventy-three, fourth fifty-nine and fifth forty-six, having two gurus at the end of each:

jīne patisah sah raje khan umrav
sīkdar hāhi, tīne sabbhi hāri ke kie,
jo kīchu hāri kārave su oī kārāhi
sabbhi hāri ke āthie,
so esa hāri sabbhna ka prābhū sātīguru ke vālī
he
tīnī sabbhi vārān care khānī sabbh sītīṣī gōle
kāri,
sātīgur āge kar kāmavān kōu die. ...

—var *bīla m 4*.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤ [paua] *n* a slipper. See ਪ੍ਰੀਤ. 2 one-fourth. 3 one quarter of a seer. 4 one-fourth of an hour, fifteen minutes. 5 a bottle with the capacity of eight ounces or four chāṭāks in weight.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾਣਕ [paurāṇak] *S* ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾਣਕ. *adj* scholar of Purans. 2 related to Purans, of Purans. 3 old, ancient. 4 *n* a 'purāṇpathi sut'. See ਲੇਖਕਸਤ. ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾਣਕ ਅਰਿ [paurāṇak ari]—*sānāma*. *n* Balbhadar, enemy of Puranic Lomharshan; when Balram went to Naimisharnay, he killed Lomharshan for the offence of not showing respect to him.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾਤਨ [paurātān] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾਤਨ. "purākhū paurātānu sunīe."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*. the primeval man; primordially, the primeval person.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾਤਨ ਪੁਰਖ [paurātān purakh] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾਤਨ. ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾ [pauva] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਾ 1. "raj sāmaj dio pauva pā."—*ramav*. 'Bharat dedicated the kingdom and its subjects to Ram's slipper.'

ਪਾਇ [pāi] *n* foot. 2 *Sk* पयस् milk. 3 water. 4 *adj* by lying down. 5 See ਪੈ.

ਪਾਇਓਈ [pāioi] you have felt. "ape tārāsu pāioi."—*mūdāvanī m 5*.

ਪਾਇਆ [pāia] written, ordained. "pāia kīrātu nā meṭe kōi."—*sukhmāni*. 'What has been

destined according to one's actions.'

ਪਇਆਣ [pəiaṇ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਯਾਣ *n* departure, travel, march, leave. "sābhna ehu pīaṇa."—*vāḍ m 1 alahṇi*. 2 advance. 3 beginning, act of beginning a task. "juṭhī lāhe jiu mājīe, mokh pīaṇa hoī."—*gūj m 1*.

ਪਇਆਣਾ [pəiaṇa] See **ਪਇਆਣ**. 2 gone away, has left, departed.

ਪਇਆਣੇ [pəiaṇe] went away. See **ਪਇਆਣਾ** 2. "dukh durī pīaṇe."—*māj m 5*.

ਪਇਆਣਾ [pəiaṇa] See **ਪਇਆਣਾ** 2. "jāh anād, dukh durī pīaṇa."—*prabhā kabir*. 'pain has gone.'

ਪਇਆਰ [pəiar] See **ਪਯਾਰ**. 2 See **ਪਤਾਲ**. "binu gur puche jāi pīari."—*gūḍ m 1*. 'For without asking his mentor Shukar, king Bali went to the netherworld.'

ਪਇਆਰੀ [pəiarī] to the netherworld. See **ਪਇਆਰ**.

ਪਇਆਰੂ [pəiaru] See **ਪੈਆਰੂ**.

ਪਇਆਲ [pəial] *Skt* ਪਤਾਲ. region underneath the earth. Sanskrit scholars believe that there are seven nether regions. See **ਸਪਤ ਪਤਾਲ**. "tū dip lō pāiala."—*sri m 5 pepai*. 2 bottom, i.e. under the foot; sole. 3 adv under, below. "uca cāṛe su pāve pāiala."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਇਆਲਭਗਤ [pəialbhagat] *n* devotee residing in the netherworld; king Bali. See **ਪਾਯਾਲਿਭਗਤ**.

ਪਇਆਲਾ [pəiala] See **ਪਯਾਲਾ**. 2 See **ਪਇਆਲ** 3.

ਪਇਆਲਿ [pəiali] in the nether world. "pārbatī gupha kārī, kē paṇi pāiali."—*var māj m 1*. 2 from the netherworld. "sāci pāiali gāṅsār bhāre."—*ratanmala bāno*. 'Hold the vital air (breath) in the highest region after drawing it from below.'

ਪਇਆਲੇ [pəiale] in the netherworld. "māch pāiale."—*jāpu*. 2 adv under, below. See **ਪਇਆਲ** 3. "kāb-hu jāra ubhī cāṛat hē, kāb-hu jāi pāiale."—*ram m 1*.

ਪਇਐ [pəie] adv being destined. sense —

predestined. "pāie kiratī nācē sābhū koī."—*var asa*.

ਪਇਐਪ [pəiep], **ਪਇਐਪਨ** [pəiepən] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਲਪਨ *n* utterance, speech, articulation. "nanāk pāiepē kārāhū kirpa."—*bīla chāt m 5*. 2 babbling, uttering nonsense. 3 *Skt* ਪਾਦਪਣ. offer at someone's feet. 4 enter, arrive.

ਪਇਐਪੇ [pəiepe] utters. See **ਪਇਐਪਨ**.

ਪਈ [pəi] became. "jāgatīa mōhāṇ mūdāṇī pāi."—*tukha chāt m 4*. 'Octroi clerks got silent.' 2 followed. "sābh bhagī sātīgur pīche pāi."—*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਪਈਸੁ [pəiasu] has become. See **ਪਈਸੁ**.

ਪਈਆ [pəia] See **ਪਹੀਆ**. "dhur uṭhī rāth pāian chayo."—*krisan*. 2 has taken. "sārāṇī prabhū tisu pāche pāia."—*bīla m 4*.

ਪਈਸਾ [pəisa] See **ਪੈਸਾ**.

ਪਈਸਾਚ [pəisac], **ਪਈਸਾਚਾ** [pəisaca], **ਪਈਸਾਚੀ** [pəisaci] See **ਪਿਸਾਚ**, **ਪਿਸਾਚੀ** and **ਪੈਸਾਚ**, **ਪੈਸਾਚੀ**.

ਪਈਸੁ [pəisu] has been put. "gālī pāisu jāṁ kī phas."—*māj barāhmaha*.

ਪਈਹੇ [pəihe] will fall. "rāhīnu nā kou pāihe re."—*bīla kabir*.

ਪਈਨਾ [pəina] See **ਪੈਨਾ**.

ਪਸ [pəs] *Skt* पश् *vr* see, fasten, touch, moye. 2 पश् *vr* crush, grind. 3 *P* پس part due to this, owing to it. 4 again. 5 after, later. 6 *n* landslip. 7 pus, suppuration. See *E* pus.

ਪਸਖੁਰਦਾ [pəṣxurda] *P* پس خورده *n* leftover, remnant.

ਪਸਗੀਬਤ [pəsgibat], **ਪਸਗੀਬਤ** [pəsgēbat] *P* پس گیت *n* slander someone in his absence. "pəsgēbat ka muh kala hē."—*hazirnama*. See **ਗੀਬਤ**.

ਪਸਚਮ [pəscəm] *Skt* पश्चिम *adj* back *n* direction in which the sun sets; west; direction at the back while one stands with face towards the rising sun. "pəscəm duare ki sīl oṛ."—*bher kabir*. Here it stands for the backbone and the nape.

ਪਸਚਾਤ [pəscat] *Skt* पश्चात् *adv* after, later.

ਪਸਚਾਤਾਪ [pəscatap] *Skt* पश्चात्ताप *n* regret for wrong doing; repentance.

ਪਸਚਿਮ [pəscim] See ਪਸਚਮ.

ਪਸਜੌ [pəsjə] felt pity. "bhār āk pulāk tən pəsjo."—*ramav.* 2 became fond of.

ਪਸਟ [pəst] *Skt* प्रहृष्ट *adj* glad, happy, overjoyed. "para pəstəni parbēti dusaṭ-harta."—*cādi* 2. who can be pleased; who can be enraptured.

ਪਸਟੀ [pəstəni] See ਪਸਟ.

ਪਸਣ [pəsaṇ], ਪਸਣੁ [pəsaṇu] *v* see, behold. See *vr* ਪਸ and ਪਸੜ. "prem āthah pəsaṇ ku sēcā dhāni."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਪਸਤ [pəst] *P* پست *adj* low. 2 pressed. 3 mean. 4 *n* level and plain land.

ਪਸਤਵੀ [pəstəvi] *P* پشتو *n* language of Afghanistan. "pəhalvi pəstəvi sās-kṛiti ho."—*akal*.

ਪਸਤਾ [pəsta] *adj* short-statured.

ਪਸਤੋ [pəstəto] *P* پشتو *n* language of the Pathans of Afghanistan.

ਪਸਪਰਦਹ [pəspərdəh] *P* پس پردہ *adv* behind the curtain, secretly.

ਪਸਪਾ [pəspa] *P* پسا *adj* withdrawn; retreating.

ਪਸਮ [pəsam] *P* پشم *n* soft hair of sheep and goat etc, wool.

ਪਸਮਣ [pəsməṇ], ਪਸਮਨ [pəsmən] *Skt* पुसुवन् *n* drip, flow. "purāb āsthān me kuch nahi, pun pəy pəsmət dhara."—*NP*. 'dripping, flowing.' 2 dripping of milk. 3 coming down of milk to the teats from the udder.

ਪਸਮਾਉਣਾ [pəsamauna] *v* cause to drip. 2 disposing a cow or a buffalo to yield milk.

ਪਸਮੀਨਾ [pəsmīna] *P* پشمینا *n* cloth made from soft wool of the sheep from the cold climes.

ਪਸਮੰਬਰ [pəsmābər] *n* cloth made of wool. "posis āg pəṭābār ābār, he pəsmābār sobh kārī."—*NP*.

ਪਸਰ [pəsar] *Skt* प्रसर *n* expansion. "pəsrīo apī hui anət tārēg."—*sukhmāni*. 2 See ਪੁਸਰ.

ਪਸਰਾਇਆ [pəsrāia] *adj* spread, expansive. "nādrī ave sabh brāhām pəsrāia."—*bīla* *m* 4. 2 *n* expansion.

ਪਸਰਣ [pəsarəṇ] *Skt* प्रसरण *n* advancing. 2 act of

expanding, spreading. "pəsrī kīrāṇ jotī ujāla."—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਪਸਰੂਰ [pəsarur] tehsil headquarters in district Sialkot, a town eighteen miles away from the city towards the south. To the east of this town is a place visited by Guru Nanak Dev. It is called Diuka. Guru Nanak Dev came here from Sialkot. In those days, a river named Dek used to flow here, which has now changed its course somewhat.

The shrine has an ordinary building in which Bhai Mohan Singh performs service of sweeping the floor. This land is under the control of the district board.

This place is at a distance of two or three furlongs to the south of Pasrur railway station.

ਪਸਲੀ [pəslī] *Skt* पसली *n* a curved bone round the chest; rib. "pəslī cirdin tatkala."—*sāloh*.

ਪਸਵਾਜ [pəsvaj] See ਪਿਸਵਾਜ਼.

ਪਸਵਾਰਾ [pəsvāra], ਪਸਵਾਰਾ [pəsvāra] *n* turning of the body to one side. "tuṭo āmal āphimāhī jānu pəsvare let."—*cārītr* 91.

ਪਸਾ [pəsa] short for ਪਸਾਉ. 2 *Pkt* *n* beard.

ਪਸਾਉ [pəsau], ਪਸਾਇ [pəsaī] *Skt* प्रसार *n* expansion, extension. "kita pəsau eko kāvau."—*jāpu*. 2 preaching. "dhaḍhi kārē pəsau sēbādu vājāra."—*var majh m* 1. 3 *Skt* प्रसाद *n* benediction, kindness. "jisū pəsai gāṭī āgām jāni."—*sāveye m* 3 *ke*. 'by whose grace, attained His benediction.' 4 pristineness, purity. "guru tuṭha kārē pəsau."—*sri m* 4. 5 happiness, joy. "kārē rēg pəsau."—*sri m* 1.

ਪਸਾਣ [pəsaṇ] See ਪਖਾਣ.

ਪਸਾਰਣ [pəsarəṇ] *Skt* प्रसारण *n* act of expanding, elaborating. 2 extending, spreading ahead. "māgāhī hath pəsari."—*gūjā m* 4.

ਪਸਾਰਾ [pəsara] See ਪਸਾਉ 1. "atām pəsara kārāṇhara."—*bīla chāt m* 5.

ਪਸਾਰਿ [pəsarī] by expanding, by extending, by spreading.

ਪਸਾਰੀ [pəsari] expanded, extended. See ਪਸਾਰਣ. "əpni mara apī pəsari."—*brha m 9. 2 Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰਿਨ੍ *adj* expansive, pervasive, extensive. "chute hor pəsari."—*gəu kabir. 3* See ਪਨਸਾਰੀ and ਪਸਾਰੀ. 4 See ਪਸਾਰਿ. "magəhi hath pəsari."—*guj m 4.*

ਪਸਾਵ [pəsav] See ਪਸਾਉ. 2 *Dg n* charity. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਵ.

ਪਸਿੰਦ [pəsɪd] See ਪਸੰਦ. "khasam ki nədərī dīlāhi pəsīde."—*sri m 1.*

ਪਸੀ [pəsi] longing to see. See ਪਸ 1. "kəd pəsi didar?"—*var maru 2 m 5.* 'when may I have the glimpse?'

ਪਸੀਐ [pəsie] should see. See ਪਸ 1. "nanək bīa, nə pəsie."—*var guj 2 m 5.* 'should not see other than the Divine.'

ਪਸੀਜਨਾ [pəsijna] *v* get wet with sweat, melt. 2 feel pity. 3 be pleased.

ਪਸੀਨਾ [pəsina] *n* sweat, perspiration.

ਪਸੁ [pəsu] *Skt* ਪਸੁ *n* which can be fastened. See ਪਸ *vr* four footed creature, animal. 2 animate. 3 rituai, sacrifice. 4 stupid as an animal. "pəsu apən həu həu kərə."—*bavən.*

ਪਸੁਈਸ [pəsuis], ਪਸੁਏਸ [pəsues] See ਪਸੁਪਤਿ.

ਪਸੁਢੋਰ [pəsudhor] *n* animal fit for yoking. "bīn bujhe pəsudhor."—*bavən.*

ਪਸੁਪਤਾਰਿ [pəsupatarī] *n* lion, enemy [əri] of the elephant—*sānama. 2* lord of the animal—*Shiv; his enemy, sexual desire. "pəsupatarī dukh de ghāno."—cārītr 21.*

ਪਸੁਪਤਿ [pəsupati] *n* Shiv—lord of the animals. 2 lord of creatures (persons), the Creator. 3 Fire, the lord of the ritual type sacrifice. 4 elephant. —*sānama. 5* lion, tiger.

ਪਸੁਪਤਿਸੁਰਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚਖੁ ਅਰਿ [pəsupatisurdhar əri dhuj cəkhə əri]—*sānama. n* arrow, lord of animals; Shiv, his enemy Kam; his flag, bearing fish in it; the eye of the fish; its enemy, the arrow. Arjun had pierced the eye of the fish at the time of marrying Dropadi.

ਪਸੁਪਤੋਸ [pəsupates] *n* elephant, lord of animals; his lord, lion.—*sānama. 2* Shiv, lord of Nadia.

ਪਸੁਪਤੋਸ ਅਰਿ [pəsupates əri] *n* lion, lord of the elephant, his enemy, gun.—*sānama. 2* Kam, enemy of Shiv.

ਪਸੁਭਾਸਾ [pəsubhāsa], ਪਸੁਭਾਖਾ [pəsubhākha] *n* language of animals; it was held in the ancient scriptures that many people understood the language of animals and used to converse with them. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ ਕਾਂਡ 2 ch 35 and ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 27.

ਪਸੁਰਾਜ [pəsuraɟ], ਪਸੁਰਾਟ [pəsuraɪ] *n* lion, the king of animals. 2 Shiv, lord of the ox. "ek dīvəs pəsuraɪ rījhayo."—*cārītr 142. 3* hugely foolish; king of fools.

ਪਸੁਰਿਯਾ [pəsuriya] See ਪਸਲੀ. "tək tək hve səbhe pəsuriya jayhē."—*cārītr 228.*

ਪਸੁ [pəsu], ਪਸੁਆ [pəsua] See ਪਸੁ. "pəsu mīlāhi cāgīraia, khəru khavāhi əmrītu dehi."—*guj m 1.* 'Animals graze hay and yield elixir (milk).'

ਪਸੁਆਕਰਮ [pəsuaakəram] *n* actions performed not from any benevolence but only to satisfy one's hunger. 2 actions bereft of benevolence. "pəsuaakəram kərə nəhi bujhe."—*bher m 3.*

ਪਸੁਆਰਾ [pəsuaara] *adj* ਪਸੁਹਾਰਿਨ੍ animal killer. 2 *n* hunter. 3 water carrier. "jiu mina here pəsuaara."—*gōd namdev.*

ਪਸੇ [pəse] see. See ਪਸ 1. "pəse kiū didar?"—*sri chāt m 5.*

ਪਸੇਉ [pəseu] *n* sweat, perspiration.

ਪਸੇਸ [pəses], ਪਸੇਸੁਰ [pəsesur], ਪਸੇਸੁਰ [pəsesvər] *n* ਪਸੁ-ਈਸ. lord of Nandi, Shiv. "bəhu tokh kin pəsēs."—*jg. 'pleased Shiv.'* "ses sures dīnəs pəsēsvar."—*GV 10. 2* lion, lord of animals. "nath kəhyo ju pəsēsur ko, əb hohu sucet!"—*GV 10.*

ਪਸੇਚ [pəsec] *P* पञ्च *n* preparation. 2 baggage for a journey.

ਪਸੇ ਪੁਸ਼ੁ [pəse puʃt] *P* پُستِ *adv* at the back.
 ਪਸੇਮਾਨ [pəʃeman] *P* پشیمان *adj* repentant.
 2 ashamed, abashed.

ਪਸੇਮਾਨੀ [pəʃemani] *P* پشیمانی *n* repentance,
 penitence. 2 shame.

ਪਸੇਵ [pəsev] *n* sweat, perspiration. "nəkh pəsev
 jace sursəri."—*māla namdev*. 'from whose foot-
 nails, Ganga has erupted.'

ਪਸੈ [pəse] sees. See ਪਸ 1. 2 will lie down, will
 fall. 3 is placed, is put. "pote pəsē."—*BG*. 'is
 put in the treasury.'

ਪਸੇ ਪੇਸ਼ [pəso pəʃ] *P* n back and front.
 2 deliberation, consideration. 3 good and bad.
 4 loss and profit.

ਪਸੰਦ [pəsənd] *P* پسند *adj* desirable, likeable.

ਪਸੰਦੀਦਨ [pəsədidən] *P* v like.

ਪਸੰਦੀਦਾ [pəsədidā] *P* پسندیده *adj* favourite.

ਪਸੰਦੋ [pəsədo] *adj* liked, favoured. 2 sees. See
 ਪਸ 1. "nəp pəsədo sor, pekhi musətak bhāi."
 —*asa m* 5. 3 on seeing. "pīri pəsədo həri
 thio."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਪਸ [pəss] See ਪਸਤ.

ਪਸੁਮਿ [pəscami] towards the west. "uləṭi gəg
 pəscami dhāia."—*səveye m* 3 *ke*. e.g. — 'The
 convention was reversed, and the master
 bowed before the disciple.'

ਪਸੁਮ [pəscim] west, the direction in which
 the sun sets. See ਪਸਚਮ.

ਪਸੁ [pəst] See ਪਸਤ.

ਪਸਤ [pəʃy] *Skt* see, understand clearly. See ਪਸ
 ਧਾ.

ਪਸਤੋਹਰ [pəʃytohar] *Skt* n who steals while
 being seen, pickpocket. 2 goldsmith, who
 makes ornaments of gold.

ਪਸਤਨ [pəʃyan] see. See ਪਸ ਧਾ. "ləkh acarəj
 pəʃyan cit cahu."—*NP*. 2 seeing.

ਪਸਤੰਤੀ [pəʃyōti] See ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ. 2 See ਪਸ ਧਾ.

ਪਸ਼ੇਸ [pəʃves] *n* ਪਸ਼ੁ-ਈਸ਼. Shiv, lord of Nandi.
 "pəʃves piṭh dai hē."—*kṛiṣan*. 'Shiv fled the
 battlefield.' 2 See ਪਸੁਪਤਿ.

ਪਹ [pəh] *n* dawn, daybreak, early morning. "cīṛi
 cuhki pəh phuṭi."—*var gəu* 2 *m* 5. 2 path, track,
 way. 3 *S* pain, distress. "pəh pīṭari."—*ramav*.
 'bundle of sufferings.'

ਪਹਚਾਨ [pəhcan] *n* recognition, introduction,
 acquaintance, understanding.

ਪਹਣੀ [pəhni] See ਪਨਹੀ.

ਪਹਿਤਿ [pəhəti] *S* n lentil, pulse. See ਪਹਿਤਿ. 2 *Skt*
 offering; food offered to a deity; sacrifice.

ਪਹਨ [pəhən] *P* پهن *adj* wide.

ਪਹਨਣਾ [pəhənna], ਪਹਨਣਾ [pəhən-na] *v* put on
 clothes, wear ornaments, dress up.

ਪਹਨਾਉਣਾ [pəhnauna], ਪਹਨਾਨਾ [pəhənana] *v* help
 one to dress up with clothes and wear
 ornaments. 2 bestow a robe of honour in king's
 open court.

ਪਹਨਾਮ [pəhənam] *Skt* परिहृतनाम *adj* disreputable.
 2 inconspicuous. "prəgəṭ bhāe sāsar māhi
 phirte pəhnam."—*brīla m* 5. See ਛਾ-ਪਿਨਹਾਂ.

ਪਹਨਾਮੀ [pəhnamī] *n* infamy. See ਪਹਨਾਮ. 2 *Skt*
 ਅਪਨੁਤਿ. secrecy, privacy, notoriety. "tis nalkia
 cālē pəhnamī."—*brīla a m* 3. 3 cheating,
 treachery, secret plans.

ਪਹਨਾਵਾ [pəhənavā] *n* dress, costume. *adj* who
 helps in putting on clothes.

ਪਹਰ [pəhər] *Skt* ਪਹਰ *n* eighth part of day and
 night; a period of three hours. "ghəṛia sabbhe
 gopia, pəhər kəṇh gopal."—*var asa*.

ਪਹਰਣਾ [pəhəṛnā] *v* put on clothes and wear
 ornaments.

ਪਹਰਾ [pəhṛā] *n* session, which changes after
 three hours; police post set up for protection.
 ਪਹਰਾਨਾ [pəhṛānā] *v* help one dress, dress. 2 put
 on the robe of honour.

ਪਹਰਾਵਾ [pəhṛāvā] See ਪਹਨਾਵਾ.

ਪਹਰੂ [pəhru], ਪਹਰੂਆ [pəhruā], ਪਹਰੂਆ [pəhruā]
n guard, watchman. "uṭhāt beṭhāt hārī sēgī
 pəhrua."—*gəu m* 5. See ਛਬ.

ਪਹਰੇ [pəhṛē] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. 2 a poetic composition
 uttered by Guru Nanak in Sri Rag comparing

each stage of life with *pəhrs* i.e. period of three hours during the course of day and night. This divides life span of a human being into four parts. 3 *adv* always, day and night. “*binu hāribhagatī kaha thitī pave, phirto pəhre pəhre.*”—*gəum* 5.

ਪਹਰੇਕ [pəhrek] one of the eight parts of a day and night. “*pəhrek lagi jəg baji.*”—*səloh*.

ਪਹਰੇਕਿਕ ਲਹੁ [pəhrekik ləu] for a period of three hours. 2 after a period of three hours. “*pəhrekik ləu phir pran phire.*”—*ramav*.

ਪਹਲ [pəhəl] *n* side, edge. 2 See ਪਹਿਲ.

ਪਹਲਵ [pəhləv] See ਪਹੁਵ.

ਪਹਲਵਾਨ [pəhləvan] *P* *جنگجو* *n* brave man, valiant fighter. 2 who takes part in wrestling; wrestler.

ਪਹਲਵੀ [pəhləvi] See ਫਾਰਸੀ. Sanskrit scholars believe as ‘pəhlvi’ its root. ‘pəhləv’ is the language of the Iranians.

ਪਹਲੜਾ [pəhəṛā], ਪਹਲੜੀ [pəhəṛī], ਪਹਲਾ [pəhla], ਪਹਲੀ [pəhli] *adj* first, initial, primary.

ਪਹਲੂ [pəhlu:] *P* *جانب* *n* body's middle part, between the armpit and groin; facet, side.

ਪਹਲੋਂ [pəhləṭhə] *adj* the first born, the first son. 2 the earlier born.

ਪਹਾ [pəha] has been. “*ṭhagəuri siu uləjhī pəha.*”—*sar m* 5. ‘has been entangled in cheating.’ 2 *n* path, way, track as in — ‘*ih pəha pīd nū jāda he.*’

ਪਹਾਰ [pəhar] *n* mountain. “*gun ko pəhar he.*”—*akal*. 2 See ਪੁਹਾਰ. 3 *Skt* expansion, spread, elaboration.

ਪਹਾਰਾ [pəhara] *n* multiplication table, table of multiplication. 2 *Skt* expansion, spread, elaboration. 3 effect, competence. “*nanək prəgəṭ pəhare.*”—*sor m* 5. “*prəgəṭ pəhara japda.*”—*var gəu l m* 4. 4 preaching, character. 5 place of striking, blacksmith's workshop where metal is heated and moulded by beating with a hammer. See ਪਹਾਰਾ.

ਪਹਾੜ [pəhar] mountain. 2 a musical measure. also known as ‘*pulṭg pəhar*’. See ਪਹਾੜੀ 2.

ਪਹਾੜਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਜਾ [pəhəṛsiṅgh rājā] son of Charhat Singh Bairar who ascended the throne of Faridkot in 1827. At the end of the second Anglo-Sikh war, the British Government gave him more territory and bestowed the title of raja upon him. He died in April 1849. See ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ and ਵਜੀਰਸਿੰਘ.

ਪਹਾੜਾ [pəhəṛā] See ਪਹਾਰਾ 1.

ਪਹਾੜੀ [pəhəṛī] *n* hill, hillock. 2 a musical measure popular in the hilly areas, as complete mode of music. In this mode both flat and pure forms of the seventh note (*nīṣad*) are employed. All other notes are used in pure form. The third note (*gādhār*) is the key note and the sixth note (*dhevət*) is used as supplemental. It is also known as *jhājhoṭī*. No particular time has been fixed for its singing.

ascending : *dha ṣə rə mə gə mə pə dhə nə ṣə*

descending : *ṣə nə dhə pə mə gə rə ṣə*

3 dialect of the hill area. 4 residents of a hilly area. 5 *adj* related to the hills; hilly.

ਪਹਾੜੀਆ [pəhəṛīā] *n* a resident of hills.

ਪਹਾੜੀ ਰਾਜੇ [pəhəṛī rājē] See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ.

ਪਹਿ [pəhi] See ਪਹ. 2 *part* with, to. “*jis manukh pəhi karəu bentī.*”—*guj m* 5. “*ihu tənū veci sāt pəhi.*”—*asa chāt m* 5. 3 *Suf* than. “*to pəhi dugni mājuri dehəu.*”—*sor namdev*. ‘I will pay double of what you pay.’

ਪਹਿਤ [pəhit], ਪਹਿਤਿ [pəhitī], ਪਹਿਤੀ [pəhiti] cooked pulses. See ਪਹਿਤ. “*bhatu pəhitī əru lapsi.*”—*asa kabir*. “*ap pəhiti me dār khat nə bəsar hē.*”—*cəritr* 266. ‘such misers as do not put turmeric powder in the cooked pulse.’

ਪਹਿਨਣਾ [pəhinṇā] See ਪਹਨਣਾ.

ਪਹਿਨਾਮ [pəhinām] See ਪਹਨਾਮ.

ਪਹਿਨਾਮੀ [pəhināmi] See ਪਹਨਾਮੀ. “*lakh ṭhəgia pəhināmiā.*”—*var asa*.

ਪਹਿਰ [pəhɪr] See ਪਹਰ.

ਪਹਿਰਣਾ [pəhɪrɳa] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. "bāstrā nā pəhɪrē aḥi nīstī kəhɪrē."—var asa.

ਪਹਿਰਣੁ [pəhɪrɳu] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. 2 See ਪੈਰਾਹਨ. "pəhɪrɳu pərdhianu."—sri m 1. 'Meditating at the feet of the Creator is my attire.'

ਪਹਿਰਾ [pəhɪra] See ਪਹਰਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਾਇਆ [pəhɪraɪa] made one wear a dress; was dressed, was attired. 2 bestowed a dress of honour. "pureguri pəhɪraɪa."—sor m 5.

ਪਹਿਰਾਨਾ [pəhɪrana] See ਪਹਰਾਨਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ [pəhɪrava] See ਪਹਰਾਵਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਿਆ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਗਾਵਣਾ [pəhɪria kə ghəri gavṇa]—sri beṇi. This hymn is to be sung on the same tune as "pəhɪle pəhre reṇi kə vənjarīa mītra!"

ਪਹਿਰੇ [pəhɪre] See ਪਹਰੇ.

ਪਹਿਲ [pəhɪl] See ਪਹਲ. 2 *n* beginning. 3 *adv* first of all, primarily. "pəhɪl pūsa bīra."—dhana namdev. 'First of all, the seeker should embrace non-attachment.'

ਪਹਿਲਸਿੰਘ [pəhɪlsɪŋh] son of Mela, a goldsmith, who lived in Sirhind. Once he came to Anandpur Sahib, got into the service of Guru Gobind Singh, who assigned him the task of making some gold articles. He stole a part of the gold given to him but the Guru prohibited him from indulging in evil deeds, taught him to lead a righteous life and baptised him with amrit.

ਪਹਿਲ ਪੁਰੀਏ [pəhɪl puriē] from the ancient man, from the primeval person. 2 before the creation. "pəhɪlu puriē pūdrak vāna."—dhana namdev. 'the lotus (pūdrak) came into being.'

ਪਹਿਲਰੀਆ [pəhɪlria] *adj* first; of the first aeon. "priti citi pəhɪlria."—sar m 5.

ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨ [pəhɪlvān], ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨੜਾ [pəhɪlvāṇṛa] See ਪਹਲਵਾਨ. "hau gosai da pəhɪlvāṇṛa."—sri m 5 pepai.

ਪਹਿਲੜਾ [pəhɪlṛa], ਪਹਿਲੜੀ [pəhɪlṛī] *adj* the first,

coming before all others in time. "həri pəhɪlṛī lav pərvīrti kərəm dṛīṛaia."—suhī chēt m 5.

ਪਹਿਲਾ [pəhɪla] See ਪਹਿਲਾ. 2 *adv* first of all, in the first instance, at first. "pəhɪla suca apī hui."—var asa.

ਪਹਿਲਾਂ [pəhɪlā] *adv* earlier, previous.

ਪਹਿਲਾਦ [pəhɪlad] See ਪਹਲਾਦ.

ਪਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ [pəhɪladsɪŋh] See ਪਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ.

ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਪਿਛਰੀ ਮਾਈ [pəhɪla putu picheri mai] hymn uttered by Kabir in Asa mode:

- 1 pəhɪla putu picheri mai,
- 2 guru lago cele ki pai, ...
- 3 dekhāt sīghu cāravāt gai,
- 4 jāl ki mēchulī tārvarī bīai,
- 5 dekhāt kutra legāi bīlai,
- 6 tēle rebesa upārī sula,
- 7 tīs kē pedī lage phāl phula,
- 8 ghore cārī bhes cāravān jai,
- 9 bahārī belu gonī ghārī ai. ...

Thus goes the meaning of this hymn:

1 Due to lineal descent from the ultimate Reality, the living being, as the first born son came earlier and the world of illusion was created later.

2 The soul is the mentor but it follows the mind (disciple).

3 Cow-like senses prevail upon the lion-like being.

4 Fish-like intellect entitled to enjoy ocean-like spiritual bliss, dotes upon the tree-like body.

5 The cat of hypocrisy has snatched away the dog of spiritual service.

6 The tree of the world with branches downward, has its root upward i.e. the ultimate Reality.

7 The Divine, controlling the world of illusion, bears all the fruit and flowers.

8 The conscience, riding the horse of vital air, involves the buffaloes of senses in

worldly pleasures.

9 The ox of energy stands outside but the bundle of sexual yearnings has already overwhelmed the mind.

ਪਹਿਲੂ [pəhɪlu] See ਪਹਲੂ.

ਪਹਿਲੋਦੇ [pəhɪləde] adv at first, in the first place, primarily. "pəhɪləde tɛ rɪjəku səməhə. pɪchode tɛ jət upəhə."—*majh ə m 5*.

ਪਹੀ [pəhi] *n* narrow countryroad, footpath. 2 wayfarer, traveller. "pəhi nə vājə bɪrəthɾə."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 can. "kudrəti kim nə pəhi."—*dev m 5*. 4 fell down. "gucəran məstəku dərɪ pəhi."—*mala pərtal m 5*. 5 messenger.

ਪਹੀਆ [pəhiə] *n* wheel of a cart or a chariot etc. 2 traveller, wayfarer. "avət pəhiə khudhe jahɪ."—*g5d kabir*. 'The wayfarers who come and go without assuaging their hunger.' "pur bhare pəhiəh."—*maru ə m 1*. 'The boats are loaded fully with passengers.'

ਪਹੁ [pəhu] See ਪਹ 1. 2 part from. "kɪthəhu hərɪ pəhu nəsi?"—*gəu m 4*.

ਪਹੁਚ [pəhuc], ਪਹੁੱਚ [pəhūc] *n* act of reaching, reach. 2 power, strength. 3 entrance, access. 4 pəhūc has also been used for pəhūci; an ornament worn by women on their wrists. "besər gəjrarə pəhūc əpārə."—*ramav*.

ਪਹੁਚਣਾ [pəhucəna], ਪਹੁਚਣ [pəhucən], ਪਹੁੱਚਣ [pəhūcən] *v* go from one place to another, arrive. 2 be equal, fare equal in a competition. "pəhucɪ nə səkə koi tərɪ tək jən."—*guj var 2 m 5*. "tɪsu nəhɪduja ko pəhucənəhə."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pəhucə], ਪਹੁੱਚਾ [pəhūcə] *n* joint between hand and forearm; wrist. *adj* reached; arrived. ਪਹੁਚਾਉਣਾ [pəhucəuəna], ਪਹੁੱਚਾਨਾ [pəhūcəna] *v* carry from one place to another, deliver at a fixed place.

ਪਹੁਚਿ [pəhucɪ] *adv* after reaching, after realizing one's hopes. "rəjɪ nə koi jivɪə, pəhucɪ nə cəliə koi."—*səva m 1*.

ਪਹੁਚੀ [pəhucɪ], ਪਹੁੱਚੀ [pəhūcɪ] *n* an ornament

for the wrist. 2 feminine form of wrist [pəhucə].

ਪਹੁਤਣਾ [pəhutəna], ਪਹੁਤਨਾ [pəhutna] *v* be present; reach; it is a transform of word 'pəhucəna'. "le le dat pəhutɪə ləve kərɪ təiaru."—*sri m 5*. "məhəlu nə pəve, kəhəto pəhuta."—*suhi m 5*. "əti dukhu pəhuta ai."—*m 3 var sor*.

ਪਹੁਤਾ [pəhuta] reached. See ਪਹੁਤਨਾ.

ਪਹੁਨਾ [pəhuna] See ਪਹੁਨਾ.

ਪਹੁਨਾਈ [pəhunai] *n* state of being a guest. 2 entertaining a guest, hospitality.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pəhucə], ਪਹੁਤਾ [pəhuta] reached, arrived. "apəskəu apəhɪ pəhucə."—*sukhməni*. "so to gəe bəkuṭh pəhuti."—*GPS*.

ਪਹੁਤੀ [pəhuti] *adj* relating to one getting angry; irate, evil. "səgəl sənəḍhi bhəe pəhuti. je gurunɪda kərhə kuṭi."—*GPS*.

ਪਹੇਲ [pəhel] See ਪਹਿਲ 1.

ਪਹੇਲੀ [pəheli] See ਪਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਪਹੋਆ [pəhoə] a place of pilgrimage in district Karnal, tehsil Kaithal at a distance of sixteen miles from Thanesar. It is a part of Kurukshetar of which the Sanskrit name is Prithudak (pond of king Prithu). Two gurdwaras have been built at this place — one, relating to Guru Har Rai, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, is situated to the north of this city at a distance of one furlong near the Shivalya of Jammu. Now only its walls stand, the rest of the building has collapsed. There is a tank close by and margosa tamarid trees stand there. Due to the absence of any attendant, this place is not properly maintained. It is being disregarded.

(2) The other, relating to Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, is situated in the city on the bank of Sarasvati. It was got built by Bhai Sahib Uday Singh, raja of Kaithal. Donation of rupees 100 per year has been made by Nabha state. A religious congregation is held on the fourteenth day of

the lunar half in the month of Chet and on full moon in the month of Kattak.

It is eighteen miles from Kurukshetar railway station to the west. A pucca road leads to the gurdwara.

ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [pəhhləʃ] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਪਕ [pək] See ਪੱਕ.

ਪਕਣਾ [pəkna], ਪਕਨਾ [pəkna] v ripen, not to remain unripe. 2 affirmation of an idea, its formation into a principle. 3 be expert in the art and erudition; be skilled.

ਪਕਰ [pəker] n grip, grasp. See ਪਕੜਨਾ. 2 anxiety, worry. "pəker vīkhe māṅ gāṅ kō."—GPS.

ਪਕਰਿਸ [pəkəris] will hold, will grasp, will catch.

ਪਕਰਨਾ [pəkərna] catch; catch hold of.

ਪਕਰਾਈ [pəkraɪ] gave the grasp of; let it be held. "prəbhu bah pəkraɪ."—asa chāt m 4. 2 act of being caught, sense of being held.

ਪਕਰਨਾ [pəkərna] deliver, give into the custody of. "bah prəbhu pəkraɪ jiu."—asa chāt m 4.

ਪਕਰਿ [pəkəri] adv after catching. "pəkəri jiu ania deh bīnasi."—prəbha kəbir.

ਪਕਰੀ [pəkəri] held, grasped, took. "nanak oṭ pəkri prəbhu suami."—gāu m 5.

ਪਕਲੂਤ [pəklut] See ਲੂਤ 2.

ਪਕਵਾਨ [pəkvən] n cooked meal. 2 dishes fried in ghee. See ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ and ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ.

ਪਕੜ [pəkəṛ] See ਪਕੜ and ਪਕੜਨਾ.

ਪਕੜਨਾ [pəkəṛna] v catch, seize, grip. 2 make firm determination. "ədrīṣəṭu əgocəṛ pəkṛia gursəbdi."—tukha chāt m 4.

ਪਕੜਿ [pəkəṛi] adv catching hold of. "pəkəṛi cəlaɪni dutjəm."—majh barəhmaha.

ਪਕਾ [pəka] See ਪੱਕਾ 4. "pəke bāk duar."—var majh m 1.

ਪਕਾਉਣਾ [pəkauna] v cook, boil well. 2 cause fruit to ripen etc. 3 be firm in one's view or doctrine, resolve firmly. "bəhɪ mād pəkai."—var sar m 4.

ਪਕਾਈ [pəkai] cooked, boiled well. 2 n firmness,

resoluteness, determination. "kəc pəkai oṭhe paɪ."—jəpu. 'testing the deficient to know the extent of perfection.'

ਪਕਾਰੋਗੀ [pəkərogi] adj suffering from an incurable disease. 2 leper, leprosy. "jiu pəkərogi vil-lai."—dhəna m 1.

ਪਕੀਸਾਰੀ [pəkisari] confirmed oblong dice. See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ. "ape dhəri dekhəhɪ kəci pəkisari."—majh ə m 3.

ਪਕੋਰਾ [pəkorə], ਪਕੋਰੀ [pəkori], ਪਕੋੜਾ [pəkoṛə], ਪਕੋੜੀ [pəkoṛi] n pakora; cooked ball, ball of gram flour fried in ghee. "dadhɪ sō pəkori bəre jirək mərəc paɪ."—GPS. "sukhəm odən bəre pəkore."—NP.

ਪਕੋਬਰ [pəkəbər] See ਪੈਕੋਬਰ.

ਪੱਕ [pəkk] Skt ਪक्व adj ripe. 2 determined.

ਪੱਕਰਣਾ [pəkkəṛna] v oblige; render grateful. 2 reach for helping someone in the hour of need.

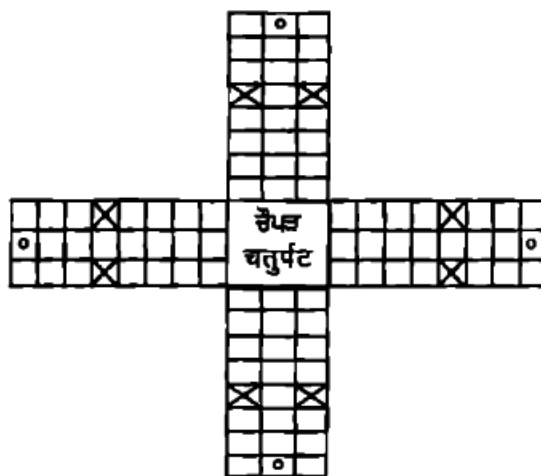
ਪੱਕਾ [pəka] adj ripe; ready to be used. 2 well cooked. 3 fully practised. 4 built with mortar of lime and brick powder etc. 5 n a village of Patiala state in district Barnala, tehsil and police station Rama. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands to the south of this village close to the residential houses. On his way to Talwandi, the Guru stayed here for three days. The wild tree with which the Guru tied his horse still exists. A built shrine stands there. The gurdwara owns one hundred ghumaons of land donated by Patiala state. The priests are Sikhs. It is four miles to the south away from Sangat railway station (B.B. & C.I. Railway).

ਪੱਕਾਸਾਹਿਬ [pəkkasahib] There is village Madheh (or Madhei) in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga, under police station Nihal Singh Wala, which is at a distance of sixteen miles from Moga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands two furlongs away from the village (Madheh) to the south.

The Guru stayed here for sometime while going from Takhtpura to Dina. The Guru's thumb had gone septic and he changed the bandage at this place. So it has come to be known as Pakkasahib. An elegant and lofty shrine has been built. An Udasi saint Rodu Ram got it renovated through social service. Sixteen to seventeen ghumaons of land has been donated by the villagers.

ਪੱਕੀ [pækki] feminine form of ਪੱਕਾ.

ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ [pækki sari] a pawn, in the game of 'ਚਾਫ', which has cleared all obstacles and reached the safe region. Starting from the centre and passing forty-two squares, the pawn gets confirmed and when it reaches the outer house it is called strong and sound. If it is not conquered upto this square, then it enters the inner chamber. Like the squares with dots in the figure, are the obstructions. "ape dharr dekharr kaci paki sari."—*majh ə m 3*. "dekharr kita apna dharr kaci paki sarie."—*var asa*. An unconfirmed (kacci) pawn stands for a being wandering in the transmigratory cycle; confirmed means the spiritually enlightened person who has realised the ultimate truth under the guidance and protection of the Guru and whose transmigratory cycle has come to end.



ਪੱਕੀਸੰਗਤਿ [pakkisāṅgati] a holy place in Prayag where Guru Tegbahadur stayed. See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ 4. ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ [pækki rasoi], ਪੱਕੀ ਰੋਟੀ [pækki roti] according to Hinduism, it is a meal which is cooked with ghee and milk on fire, like fried bread ball, sweet dish prepared with rice and milk, and roasted grains or potatoes cooked in hot ash.

ਪੱਕੇ ਪੋਥਾਰਾਂ [pække pōbarā] See ਪੋਥਾਰਾਂ.

ਪਕ੍ਵ [pækv] See ਪੱਕ and ਪੱਕਾ.

ਪਕ੍ਵਾਸ਼ਯ [pækvaṣay] a bodily organ that digests food. See ਮੇਦਾ.

ਪਕ [pæk] *Skt* पक्ष *vr* adopt, be partial to one side; participate in some matter. 2 *n* side, direction. 3 one aspect of an issue. 4 companion, assistant. 5 wing, feather. 6 bright and dark halves of the lunar month. 7 house, dwelling place. 8 sun. 9 wisp of hair adorning the forehead of women. 10 word suggestive of the numeral two because there are two halves in a month. 11 shoulder. 12 opinion, view. 13 wall. 14 elephant, used by a king as his conveyance. 15 part of the body. 16 neighbourhood.

ਪਕਸ਼ਧਰ [pækṣdhar] *n* bird. 2 moon. 3 arrow.

ਪਕਸ਼ਪਾਤ [pækṣpat] *Skt n* favouring of someone without considering his good and bad points; partiality.

ਪਕਸ਼ਾਘਾਤ [pækṣaghat] See ਅਧਰੰਗ.

ਪਕਿਰਾਜ [pækṣiraj] *n* king of birds, blue jay. 2 vulture.

ਪਕੀ [pækṣi] *Skt* पक्षिन् *adj* having wings. 2 partial. 3 supporter. 4 *n* bird. 5 arrow.

ਪਖ [pæk] See ਪਕ. 2 *P* ਪ੍ਰ aspect, side. 3 *adj* fine, good. 4 *part* wonderful, excellent!

ਪਖਧੁਆ [pækdhua] *n* wing, feather. "morpakhauan ko dharke."—*krisən*. 'adorning oneself with peacock's feathers.' 2 bird.

ਪਖਈਆ [pakhāia] I wash. See ਪਖਾਲਨ. "sadhucārən pakhāia."—*brīla ə m 4*. 2 *adj*

engaged in washing.

ਪਖਰ [pəkhər] See ਪਖਰ and ਪੁਖਰ.

ਪਖਰਾਰਾ [pəkhārā], ਪਖਰੀਆ [pəkhriyā], ਪਖਰੀਆ [pəkhriā], ਪਖਰੇਤ [pəkhret], ਪਖਰੇਤ [pəkhret] *adj* who uses saddle and armour; who rides the horse which is saddled and armoured; horseman, cavalry man. "pəkhare nacət bhæ."—*cəritr* 128. "cun cun hane pəkhria juana."—*VN*. "cəle pəkhretsīgari."—*gurusobha*. "bədə i bənēt bir səbhə pəkhret."—*krisən*. 2 *n* saddled and armoured horse or elephant.

ਪਖਲਵਨ [pəkhlavən] *v* washing, cleaning. "kər pəg pəkhəlavəu."—*brīla* m 5.

ਪਖਵਾਰਾ [pəkhvārā], ਪਖਵਾਰਾ [pəkhvārā] *n* period, equal to half of a lunar month, time equal to fifteen lunar days. "pəl pəkhvārā ghārī māhina."—*prov*.

ਪਖਾ [pəkhā] *n* stirrer of a current of air; fan. "pəkhā pheri paṇi dhovā."—*suhi* a m 4. 2 wing, feather. "morpəkhā ki chəṭa mādhu murəti."—*cəritr* 12.

ਪਖਾਵੁਜ [pəkhāvuj] See ਪਖਵਜ.

ਪਖਾਣ [pəkhāṇ], ਪਖਾਨ [pəkhān] *Skt* ਪਾਸਾਣ *n* stone. "pəkhāṇ puḥ-hō nāhi."—*VN*.

ਪਖਾਨਪੂਜਾ [pəkhānpūjā] worship of stones, idolatry, idol worship.

ਪਖਰ [pəkhər] See ਪਖਰਨ. 2 *n* line, streak. "bədə pəkhār gat pər pərə. māṇhu girī pər əhī samsəre."—*GPS*. 'Black lines on the body of a tiger appear like black snakes on a mountain.'

3 gully or erosion formed by the flow of water. 4 leather bag, filled with water, which is mounted on an animal. "īkī dīn jəl pəkhār kəu lade brīkhəbh əgārī kərət pəyan."—*GPS*.

ਪਖਰਨ [pəkhārən] *Skt* ਪੁਕਲਨ *n* act of washing well. "kərī sēgī sadhu cārən pəkhare."—*asa* m 5. "cārən pəkhārəu kərī seva."—*brīla* m 5.

ਪਖਰਿ [pəkhārī] *adv* after washing. "cārən pəkhārī kəhā guṇ tasu."—*dhəna* m 5.

ਪਖਾਰੀ [pəkhārī] See ਪਖਾਰਨ. 2 ਪਕ—ਅਰੀ. opponent,

rival, defendant. "əpne ləkhī bar nivar pəkhārī."—*krisən*. 'Remove sufferings of opponents by taking them as your own children.'

ਪਖਾਲ [pəkhāl] See ਪਖਰ 4.

ਪਖਾਲਨ [pəkhālən] See ਪਖਾਰਨ. "tisu cārən pəkhālī jo tere marəgī calē."—*majh* m 5. "so pəkhāḍī jī kārī pəkhālē."—*var* ram 1 m 1.

ਪਖਾਵਜ [pəkhāvāj] *n* pair of one-sided musical drums used for maintaining rhythm. Its right part is plastered black and left is coated with flour. It is used for maintaining rhythm. "phūlu rəbābī bələdu pəkhāvāj."—*asa* kəbir. See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਪਖਾਵਜੀ [pəkhāvājī] *n* one who plays a pair of one-sided musical drums.

ਪਖਾਵਜੁ [pəkhāvājū] See ਪਖਾਵਜ. "vājā māṭī pəkhāvājū bhāu."—*asa* m 1.

ਪਖਿਆਨ [pəkhian] See ਪਖਾਨ.

ਪਖਿਆਰੀ [pəkhīārī] *adj* having a plait on the forehead; having adorned herself with a lock of hair on the forehead. See ਪਕ 9. "kərī sigarū bāhē pəkhīārī."—*gūḍ* kəbir.

ਪਖੀ [pəkhī] See ਪਕੀ. 2 See ਪੱਖੀ. 3 See ਪੰਖੀ. 4 wing, feather. See ਪਖੀਆਂ.

ਪਖੀਆਂ [pəkhīā] wings, feathers. "tuṭ khāgēs gāi pəkhīā."—*cāḍī* 1. 2 petals, floral leaves. "phul gulab ki jāyō pəkhīā."—*cāḍī* 1.

ਪਖੀਜੇ [pəkhijē] should wash. "sadhucārən pəkhijē."—*kālī* a m 4.

ਪਖੁ [pəkhū] See ਪਕ 4. "mē hārī binu pəkhū dhārā əvəru nē koi."—*asa* m 4.

ਪਖੇ [pəkhē] washed. "hām sətīgur cārən pəkhē."—*nəṭ* m 4.

ਪਖੇਰੂ [pəkhēru] *n* feathered creature; bird. See ਪਖੇਰੂ.

ਪਖੋਆ [pəkhōā] See ਪਖਉਆ.

ਪਖੰਡ [pəkhāḍ], ਪਖੰਡੀ [pəkhāḍī] See ਪਾਖੰਡ and ਪਾਖੰਡੀ.

ਪੱਖ [pəkh] See ਪਕ.

ਪੱਖਰਾ [pəkhārā], ਪੱਖਰੀ [pəkhārī] *adj* with saddle

and armour (he or she). See ਪਖਰੀਆ.

ਪੱਖਾ [pəkhha] See ਪਖਾ.

ਪੱਖੀ [pəkhhi] *n* small fan. 2 See ਪਕੀ.

ਪੱਖੋ [pəkhho], ਪੱਖੋਕੇ [pəkhhoke] a village in district Gurdaspur at a distance of three kōhs from Dehra Baba Nanak on the opposite side of river Ravi. Here Baba Mool Chand of Chona Khatri caste lived before settling at Batala. Ajita Randhawa, a spiritually enlightened devotee of Guru Nanak, also belonged to this village. See ਟਾਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ No. 2.

ਪਖਾਨ [pəkhyan] *Sk* ਉਪਾਖਾਨ *n* tale, story. "updesē kahī kahī pəkhyan."—GPS. 2 a story referred to in a long tale; a story related with another story. In Dasam Granth, an ignorant scribe has mentioned Pakhyan Charitar in place of Charitropakhyan.

ਪਗ [pəg] *n* foot. "sātpəg dhoic hā."—asa m 5. 2 turban. "pharida, mē bholava pəg da mētu meli horjāi."—s fərid. 3 Dg one step; distance covered by one step; distance equal to two paces. "rān coṭ pəri pəg dve nā ṭale hē."—VN.

ਪਗਚਕੀ [pəgčəkī] See ਚਕੀ.

ਪਗਡੰਡੀ [pəgdəṇḍī] *n* a path on which one can walk only on foot, and through which a chariot etc cannot be driven. footpath; a straight path like a stick.

ਪਗਨਾ [pəgna] *v* be coated with the jelly of sugar candy etc. 2 be absorbed in an object. 3 be engrossed in love.

ਪਗਪਾਹੁਲ [pəgpahul] See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "prem vine sən bani sunke. pəgpahul dini sikh gunke."—NP.

ਪਗਬੰਦਨ [pəgbəṇḍan] *n* act of laying forehead on the feet to pay respect.

ਪਗਰਉ [pəgrəu] catch, adopt. 2 caught, adopted. "pēcā te eku chuṭa, jəu sadhu sēg pəgrəu."—sar pəṭal m 5. 3 *n* foot movement.

ਪਗਰਿਆ [pəgrīya], ਪਗਰੀ [pəgrī], ਪਗਰੀਆ [pəgrīa] *n* turban. "vāstrā pəgrīya lal yut."—cərrītr 39.

"həuəbhīmanī ṭedhī pəgrī."—bīla kəbir.

ਪਗਰੇਣੂ [pəgrənu] *n* dust of the feet. See ਪਗ and ਰੇਣੂ.

ਪਗਰੀ [pəgrī] See ਪਗਰੀ.

ਪਗਾਹ [pəgah] *P* ਪ੍ਰ *n* dawn, daybreak, early morning, dusk.

ਪਗਾਰ [pəgar] *n* ford. "nadi əgadh nīr jəhī bəhe, hōī pəgar tohī ko ləhe."—GPS. 2 swamp on the bank of a river. 3 *n* palace, elegant building. See ਪਗਲ.

ਪਗਾਰਾ [pəgara] See ਪਗਾਰ 3 and ਪਗਲ.

ਪਗਿ [pəgi] on foot. "jan pəgi ləgi dhīravəhu."—bīla var 7 m 3.

ਪਗਿਆ [pəgiya] *n* turban.

ਪਗੀ [pəgi] *adv* at the feet. "suk jənəkpəgi ləgi dhīravego."—kan ə m 4. 2 coated with. 3 absorbed in.

ਪਗੀਆ [pəgiā], ਪੱਗ [pəgg] *n* turban. "ghor pəgiā sir bādhe."—parəs.

ਪੱਗ ਬਦਲਨੀ [pəgg bəḍalni], ਪੱਗ ਵਟਾਉਣੀ [pəgg vəṭaūṇī] *v* become fast friends. In olden times friends used to exchange turbans with each other to show that their honour was mutually shared.

ਪੱਗ ਵੱਟ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [pəgg vəṭ mītr] a friend who has exchanged his turban with a friend. See ਪੱਗ ਵਟਾਉਣੀ.

ਪੱਗਵੰਡ [pəggvāṇḍ] *n* criterion for dividing property, according to which male members of the family (who wear turban) get equal share; stepbrother, elder or younger brother are not discriminated. See ਚੁੰਡਾਵੰਡ.

ਪਘੁਲਾ [pəghula] *Sk* ਪੰਕੇਰੁਹ *n* lotus. "pəghula ke mul bīkhe jese jəl pan kije."—BGK. 'like sipping water through the stem of a lotus.'

ਪਚ [pəc] *Sk* ਪਚ *vr* cook (boil well).

ਪਚਏ [pəcəe] *adj* fifth. 2 with the fifth. "pəcəe hənūvəṭā ləkh."—ramav. 'on seeing Hanuman with the fifth face.'

ਪਚਣਾ [pəcṇa] *v* digest. See ਪਚ and ਪਚਨਾ.

ਪਚਨ [pācān] *Skt* *n* act of cooking. 2 fire.

ਪਚਨਾ [pācāna] *v* simmer; be thoroughly cooked, boil. 2 be digested. See ਪਚਣਾ. 3 be destroyed.

"upjē pācē hārī bujhe nahi."—*majh* 3. "pācē pātēgu mrig bhrīg kūcār min."—*nāṭ* 3 *m* 4. 4 boil inward with anger and jealousy; simmer with indignation. "pācī pācī budāhī kuru kāmavāhī."—*maru solhe* *m* 1. 5 hide, remain hidden. "kin māhā āgh pācē sunahi."—*GPS*.

ਪਚਪਨ [pācāpān] fifty and five, fifty-five.

ਪਚਮਾਰ [pācāmar] *adj* powerful to kill a lion; lion killer; brave. "an pāryo pācmar sābhān sunpāro."—*cārītr* 93.

ਪਚਵੀਜਾ [pācāvājā] See ਪਚਪਨ.

ਪਚਾਉਣਾ [pācāuṇa] *v* digest. 2 hide. 3 destroy. See ਪਚ.

ਪਚਾਇਤ [pācāit] stricken with pain, emaciated on account of a disease; feeble. "hoī pācāit dukh sāhāda."—*BG*.

ਪਚਾਸ [pācās] *Skt* ਪੰਚਾਸਤ *adj* fifty. 50.

ਪਚਾਸਾ [pācāsa] *Skt* ਪੰਚਾਸਿਕਾ *n* a cluster of fifty chāds (poetic metres); such a book. See ਗੁਰੂਪਚਾਸਾ. 2 a group of fifty. "khin visārāhī tu suami, jāṇau bārās pācāsa."—*sor* *m* 3. 3 assembly of councillors. "māta nā kārē pācāsa."—*sar* *m* 5. 4 *Skt* ਪੰਚਾਸਤ *adj* with five faces. 5 Shiv.

ਪਚਾਸੀ [pācāsī] *Skt* ਪੰਚਾਸੀਤਿ *adj* eighty and five. *adv* among eighty-five. "pācāsī pāgu khise."—*var majh* *m* 1.

ਪਚਾਹਾ [pācāha] destroyed. 2 destroys. "kārī balākrup pācāha."—*sor* *m* 4.

ਪਚਾਗ [pācāg] See ਪੰਚਾਗ. "gānpāṭī adī pācāg mānāe."—*GPS*.

ਪਚਾਧ [pācādh] *Skt* ਪਚਾਧਤ *adj* western; of the western side. *n* a region between the banks of Ravi, Sutlej and Sindh; western part of Punjab.

ਪਚਾਧਾ [pācādhā] *n* a resident of Pachadh area. See ਪਚਾਧ. 2 a caste bearing the name of the

Pachadh region, tracing its origin to the Rajputs.

ਪਚਾਨਵੇ [pācānve] ਪੰਚਨਵਤਿ. ninety-five.

ਪਚਾਨਾ [pācāna] See ਪਚਾਉਣਾ. 2 destroyed.

ਪਚਾਨੁ [pācānu] digestible. See ਪਚਨ. "gurnāda pācē pācānu."—*sri* *m* 1.

ਪਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pācāmrit] See ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਚਾਯਾ [pācāya] digested. 2 cooked. See ਪਚ. 3 *n* brick-kiln; kiln where bricks are baked in fire. "tāb ramu ik dāyo pācāya."—*GPS*.

ਪਚਾਰ [pācār] *Skt* ਉਪਚਾਰ *n* service. 2 cure. 3 effort. 4 *Skt* ਪੁਚਾਰ expansion. 5 inspiration. 6 custom, vogue. 7 fame.

ਪਚਾਰਣੁ [pācārāṇu] *S* *v* mention, say. 2 challenge. See ਪਚਾਰਨਾ 2.

ਪਚਾਰਨਾ [pācārāna] *v* advertise. 2 challenge, dare. See ਪਚਾਰਣੁ. "sur sāmuh sāghare rāṇāhī pācarke."—*cāḍī* 1.

ਪਚਾਰਾ [pācāra] See ਪਚਾਰ and ਲੋਕਪਚਾਰ.

ਪਚਾਰੀਐ [pācāriē], ਪਚਾਰੀਏ [pācāriē] should preach. 2 is known. See ਪਚਾਰ. "jeha ghale ghalnā teveho nau pācāriē."—*var asa*. 3 let us challenge.

ਪਚਾਵਣ [pācāvāṇ] *v* cook well; cause to decay. 2 destroy. i.e. conquer. "pāc dut sābādī pācāvāṇā."—*majh* 3. 3 digest.

ਪਚਾਵਨ [pācāvān] See ਪਚਾਵਣ. *adj* fifty-five. "sāmāt sātrāhī sāhās pācāvān."—*ramav. Sammat* 1755.

ਪਚਾਵਾ [pācāva] *n* kiln in which bricks are baked; brick-kiln. See ਪਚਾਵਾ. "lāī pācāve lehī pākai."—*GPS*.

ਪਚਿ [pācī] *adv* having been digested. See ਪਚ and ਪਚਨਾ. "pācī pācī mue bikhū dekhi pātāga."—*asa* *m* 4. 2 *Skt* act of cooking. 3 fire.

ਪਚੀ [pācī] *adj* absorbed, engrossed. "je nār pācī adhīk sāsari."—*GPS*. 2 twenty-five.

ਪਚੀਸ [pācīs], ਪਚੀਹ [pācīh] *Skt* ਪੰਚਵਿੰਸਤਿ *adj* twenty-five. "pāc pācīs moh māḍ mātsār."—*bher kabir*. according to Sankh school of

philosophy, five senses and twenty-five elements. See ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 See ਪੰਚੀਕਰਣ.

ਪਚੇਉ [pæcu] *adj* who cooks. See ਪਚ. 2 who sticks to someone with a selfish motive.

ਪਚੋਤਰ [pæcotər], ਪਚੋਤਰਾ [pæcotra] *n* ਪੰਜ-ਉੱਪਰ, (extra) five rupees per one hundred which are recovered with revenue and are paid to the village headman for services rendered by him. ਪਚੋਦੇ [pæcōde] sulking, raging, suffering. See ਪਚ ਧਾ. "ver kərəhī nīrver nālī dhəramnīat pæcōde."—*var gəu I m 4*.

ਪੱਚਰ [pæcər] *n* piece of wood or metal driven into a gap, wedge. 2 sense — obstruction, hindrance.

ਪੱਚੀ [pæci] See ਪਚੀਸ. 2 *adj* ashamed, abashed as — 'uh vāda pæci hoīa.'

ਪਚਜ [pæcy] *Skt adj* fit to be cooked. See ਪਚ ਧਾ.

ਪਛ [pæch] See ਪਕ and ਪੱਛ. 2 river bank. "munipəti beth rəhət pæch bhæe."—*dətt*. 'sat by the bank.' 3 *adv* after. "pæch lagəhī sərdaṛ."—*gyan*.

ਪਛਾ [pæchna] *v* phlebotomise the skin with a sharp-edged weapon like a blade etc. 2 *n* razor.

ਪਛਤਹਿ [pæchətaḥi] repents. 2 *adv* from behind, from the rear. See ਪਛਤਹਿ.

ਪਛਤਾਉਣਾ [pæchtauna], ਪਛਤਾਨਾ [pæchtana] *v* repent, regret, feel sorrow after doing a wrong act.

ਪਛਤਾਪ [pæchtaṭap] *Skt* ਪਸ਼ੁਤਾਪ *n* act of regret for wrong doing; repentance. "choḍī jar bīkhiaras, təu lage pæchtaṭap."—*sar m 4*.

ਪਛਤਾਪਿਆ [pæchtaṭpia] repented, felt sorrow. "khorī gīan pæchtaṭpia."—*bīha chāt m 5*.

ਪਛਤਾਪੈ [pæchətaṭpə] repents. "dīnprəti kərə kərə pæchtaṭpə."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਪਛਤਾਵਾ [pæchtaṭva] See ਪਛਤਾਪ.

ਪਛਮ [pæchəm] See ਪਛਿਮ. "pæchəm duare surəṭ tṭapē."—*bher kəbir*. 'Heat is produced by penetrating vital air into the serpent nerve.'

ਪਛਮਨ [pæchəmən] *Skt* पक्ष्मन् *n* eyelash; a row of hair on the edge of the eyelid.

ਪਛਮੀ [pæchmi] *adj* western, of the west.

ਪਛਰਾ [pæchra] *n* nymph, beautiful woman, fairy.

ਪਛਰਾਜ [pæchraj] See ਪਕਿਰਾਜ and ਪਛਿਰਾਜ.

ਪਛਰਨਾ [pæchərna] *v* be left behind, to lag behind.

ਪਛਰਾਇਦਾ [pæchraida] leaving behind. 2 get defeated. "papi nū pæchraida."—*BG*.

ਪਛਾ [pæcha] *adj* latter, last, ultimate. "pəhīle pəhīrē phulṛa, phəlu bhi pæcha ratī."—*s fərid*. i.e. 'in the early morning.'

ਪਛਾਹ [pæchah] *n* west, direction in which the sun sets. "kahu pæchah kō sis nīvayo."—*əkal*.

ਪਛਾਣ [pæchan] See ਪਰਚਾਨ.

ਪਛਾਣਨਾ [pæchanna] *v* be acquainted with, know personally. 2 respect.

ਪਛਾਣੂ [pæchanu] *adj* acquaintance, person known. "īku pæchanu jīa ka."—*sri m 5*.

ਪਛਾਣੋਦੇ [pæchanōdo] feel, be aware of. "mərəṇ pæchanōdo kōī."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਪਛਾਤਾ [pæchata] realised. "jīnī hukəmu pæchata hāri kera."—*asa chāt m 3*.

ਪਛਾਨ [pæchan], ਪਛਾਨੂ [pæchanu] See ਪਛਾਣ and ਪਛਾਣੂ. "tuməhī pæchanu sak tuməhī sāgī."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਛਾਰ [pæchar] *n* relegation. 2 falling down to become unconscious. "gīryo əvənī pər khaī pæchare."—*NP*.

ਪਛਾਰਨਾ [pæcharəna] *v* defeat, throw down, to fell with force.

ਪਛਾਰਾਤਿ [pæcharatī] in the latter part of the night, in the early morning. See ਪਛਾ.

ਪਛਾਵਰ [pæchavar] *adv* at the back of. "əsī lē tēb kanh pæchavar jharyo."—*krysən*.

ਪਛਾਵਾ [pæchava] *n* back side. 2 shadow. "jete maīa rēg, tet pæchavīa."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਛਾੜ [pæchaṛ] throwing down.

ਪਛਾਰਨਾ [pæcharna] See ਪਛਾਰਨਾ. "ap pæcharəhī dhərtī nālī."—*var asa*.

ਪਟਾਰੀ [pacharyu] thrown down. "kam għar keṣ pacharyu."—*savēye m 4 ke*.

ਪਛਿ [pachī] See ਪਕੀ. "pachisut orān januk vidare."—*cārītr 332*. 'as if the fledglings were killed by the hailstorm.'

ਪਛਿਮ [pachim] *Sk* ਪਸ਼ਿਮ *n* direction in which the sun sets; west. 2 according to yog, the left nostril. "pachim pherī cāve suru."—*ram beṇi*. 'should stop taking vital air through the left nostril and take it through the right nostril.'

ਪਛਿਮਿ [pachimi] in the west. "pachimi alah mukama."—*prabha kabir*. the Muslims believe that God resides in the west. It is ordained by the Koran that one should keep one's face towards Kaaba while offering prayer [nāmaz]. See ਸੂਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 144 and 149.

ਪਛਿਰਾਜ [pachiraj] king of vultures. See ਪਕਿਰਾਜ. "pachiraj ravān marke rāghuraj sitāhī legāyo."—*ramav*. 'having killed the king of vultures [jāyū].'

ਪਛੁਤਾਹਿ [pachutāhi] *adv* afterwards. "pachutāhi pachtāia."—*var sar m 4*.

ਪਛੁਤਾਪ [pachutap] See ਪਛਤਾਪ.

ਪਛੁਤਾਯੁ [pachutayau] *n* repentance, penitence. "kāb-hu mīṭ-he nāhi re pachutayau."—*savēye m 5 ke*. 2 repented.

ਪਛੇਲਾ [pachela] *adj* who lags behind. "basav sō kāb-hu nā pachele."—*cārītr 1*. 'did not lag behind Indar in the battle.' 2 resident of the west. 3 back side.

ਪਛੋਆ [pachoa] *adj* last. 2 *n* back side, rear.

ਪਛੋਤਾਉ [pachotau] See ਪਸਰਤਾਪ and ਪਛਤਾਉ.

ਪਛੋਤਾਉਣਾ [pachotauṇa], ਪਛੋਤਾਵਣਾ [pachotavṇa] *v* See ਪਛਤਾਉਣਾ. "esa kāmū mule nā kice jītu ātī pachotāie."—*anāḍu*.

ਪਛੋਤਾਵਾ [pachotava] See ਪਛਤਾਵਾ. "pachotava nā mīle."—*tīlāg m 1*.

ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [pachorna] *v* throw down; push back. "hath pachorāhī sir dhārānī lāghāi."—*bher m 5*.

ਪਛੋ ਰੇ ਤਾਣੀ [pacho re tāṇi] regretted, repented. "sa pacho re tāṇi."—*tīlāg m 1*.

ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [pachorna] *v* throw down, strike forcefully. "sir hath pachorē ādha mūr."—*gāu m 5*.

ਪਛੋੜੀਐ [pachorīe] is thrown down, is struck. "kapar jīve pachorīe."—*var maru 1 m 3*.

ਪਛੋੜਾ [pachōḍa] *n* a kick with (both) hind legs. "hāt turāt pachōḍa mardīn."—*GPS*.

ਪੱਛ [pacch] See ਪਕ. 2 wing, feather. 3 partiality; support. "uḍ pacch gae pe nā pacch jāyo."—*ramav*. 'Jatayu got his wings cut by the weapons of Ravan but he did not give up siding with Ram.' 4 bird. "ser jīm bhāchh pār, baj jīm pachh pār."—*NP*. 5 dynasty, lineage. "duhū pachh bhītar ujīari."—*cārītr 161*. 'with glorious reputation in the parental and the in-laws family.' 6 slight cut caused on the skin with a knife etc.

ਪੱਛਣਾ [pacchṇa] See ਪਛਣਾ.

ਪੱਛਰਾ [pacchra] *n* nymph, fairy, houri. See ਅਪਸਰਾ and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਪੱਛਾਲ [pacchal], ਪੱਛਾਲਾ [pacchala] *adj* feathered, having wings. "uḍe jānu pabbā pacchale."—*ramav*. 'as if the feathered mountains flew.'

ਪੱਛਿ [pacchi] See ਪਕੀ. 2 arrow.

ਪੱਛਿਣੀ [pacchīṇi], ਪੱਛਿਣੀ [pacchīṇi] *n* army of archers; military armed with winged arrows. —*sānāma*.

ਪੱਛੀ [pacchi] See ਪਕੀ. 2 arrow. 3 residue of pressed sugarcane.

ਪੱਛੀ ਔਤਕ [pacchi ōtak] *n* arrow that kills a bird. —*sānāma*. In old times, arrows were used in hunting. 2 falcon.

ਪਛ੍ਹ [pachr] *Sk* ਪਛ੍ਹ *adv* in words. "kāhū āchr ke pachr ke sīdhā sadhe."—*ākāl*. 'somewhere proven in letters and words by the scholars.' 2 *Sk* ਪ੍ਰਚ੍ਹ *adj* which may be questioned; worthy of questioning. 3 feathered, winged.

ਪਛ੍ਹਾ [pachra] *n* See ਪੱਛਰਾ. 2 See ਅਛ੍ਹਾ 2.

ਪਜ [pəj] See ਪੱਜ.

ਪਜਮੁਰਦਾ [pəjmurda] P *پژمرده* *adj* withered, faded.

ਪਜਾਮਾ [pəjama] P *پاجاما* *n* garment, that is worn from the feet onward; pajamas.

ਪਜਾਰ [pəjar] See ਪੈਜਾਰ.

ਪਜਾਰਨ [pəjarən] See ਪੁਜਾਰਨ.

ਪਜਾਵਾ [pəjava] P *پاجاوا* - *پاجاوا* - *پاجاوا* *n* furnace where bricks are baked; brick kiln.

ਪਜਿ [pəji] on some pretext. "chutəhuge kitu pəji."—*m* / *bāno*.

ਪਜੀਰ [pəjir] P *پجیر* imperative form of ਪਜੀਰਤਨ to like. 2 *adj* liked; in such a situation, this is used as a suffix, as - ਦਿਲਪਜੀਰ.

ਪਜੀਰਤਨ [pəjirfətan] P *پجیرتن* *v* like. 2 accept.

ਪਜੁਤ [pəjut], ਪਜੁਤਾ [pəjuta], ਪਜੁਤੀ [pəjuti] *adj* well connected. 2 used, employed. 3 inspired by supporting. "cəṛṇi cəle pəjuta age."—*asa* *m* / 1. 4 held. "sah pəjuta prəṇvət nanək lekha deha."—*asa* *m* / 1. 5 inspired, persuaded. 6 grasped. "sih pəjuti bəkkri."—*BG*.

ਪਜੇਬ [pəjeb] See ਪਜੇਬ.

ਪਜੇਹਸ [pəjohəs] P *پجھس* *n* search, quest. See ਪਜੇਹਿਦਨ.

ਪਜੇਹਿਦਨ [pəjohidan] P *پجھیدن* *v* search, look for. 2 determine.

ਪੱਜ [pəjj] *n* pretext; excuse. *Skt* born from the foot of a low caste person - outcaste.

ਪਟ [pəṭ] *Skt* पट *vr* wrap; divide; shine; speak; go to; root out; saw. 2 *n* clothes, dress. 3 wooden plank. 'le pəṭ ko pəṭ sath pəcharyo.'—*cāḍi* / 1. 'hit the cloth on the wooden plank.' 4 layer. "prithvi ke khəṭ pəṭ udgəe."—*cəṛitr* 405. 5 leaf/flap of a door. "bhəram pəṭ khule."—*dhəna* *m* 3. 6 curtain, tent wall. 7 silk. "ghrə pəṭ bhāḍa kəhe nə koṛ."—*trilāg* *m* / 1. 8 upper part of the thigh. 9 mill's grinding stone. "cəkia ke se pəṭ bəne gəgən bhumṛ pun doṛ."—*cəṛitr* 81. 10 *adv* in, within, inside. "pur rəhyo səbh hi ghəṭ ke pəṭ."—33 *səveye*.

ਪਟਈ [pəṭai] *adj* lease holder.

ਪਟਸ [pəṭəs] See ਪੈਟਿਸ.

ਪਟਹ [pəṭəh] *Skt* *n* ਪਟ-ਹਨ such kettledrum as is sounded with a rod of twisted cloth. 2 a large drum. 3 kettledrum put on the back of a horse. 4 *Pkt* fencing. 5 sword. See ਪੈਟਿਸ.

ਪਟਹਾ [pəṭ-ha] *n* who snatches clothes. 2 who kills by throttling with a piece of cloth. "jo pəṭha jən ghavət hē."—*kṛisən*. 3 who strikes the cloth on wooden plank - washerman.

ਪਟਹਿ [pəṭəhi] See ਪਟਰ.

ਪਟਕਡਾ [pəṭəkṇa] " throw down, strike.

ਪਟਕਾ [pəṭka] *Skt* पटका *n* piece of cloth to be fastened round the waist, girdle, waistband. 2 small turban, towel. 3 *xa* an animal which is not slaughtered with a single stroke of the sword, but is thrown down on the ground partially slaughtered; eating flesh of such an animal is tabooed.

ਪਟਕਾਰ [pəṭəkar] weaver who prepares cloth. 2 tailor.

ਪਟਕੁਟੀ [pəṭkuṭi] tent.

ਪਟਨ [pəṭən] *Skt* पटना and पॅटन *n* town, city. "həṭ pəṭən bṛj mādār bhāne."—*gəu* *m* / 1.

ਪਟਨਾ [pəṭəṇa] See ਪਟਨਾ and ਪੈਟਨਾ.

ਪਟਨੁ [pəṭənu] See ਪਟਨ.

ਪਟਤਰ [pəṭtar] *n* equality, parity. 2 simile; comparison; example. *adv* comparable, equal.

ਪਟਤਲ [pəṭtal] See ਪਤਤਲ.

ਪਟਨ [pəṭən] See ਪਟਨ.

ਪਟਨਾ [pəṭna] *Skt* पटना *capital* of Bihar (Magadh) situated on the right bank of Ganges, it has the honour of being the birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. Patna was the capital of the Maurya dynasty in 321-184 BC. At the time of Chandar Gupat, the inhabited area of Patna was nine miles long and one and a half miles wide. A bricked wall with 570 minarets and 64 doors went around the city. A trench

¹The root of this name is patal tree (*Bignonia suaveolens*).

sixty feet wide and forty-five feet deep, was dug along the wall. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ.

Calcutta is 332 miles and Lahore is 843 miles away from Patna. According to the previous census, its population is 153739. Aurangzeb appointed his grandson Azim governor of Patna and named it Azimabad.

Patna was first of all founded by king Ajatshatru. As the ruins of old Delhi are at some distance from New Delhi, similiary ruins of Patliputar are found near Patna, and signs of the royal palace of Ashok have also been found. In Sanskrit books Kusumpur, Padmavati, Pushppur are also the names of Patna.

These are the holy Sikh shrines in Patna:

(1) Harimandir – birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. It is regarded as the second throne of the Khalsa. Its building was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Afterwards several well-intentioned persons got it renovated with marble and are still continuing to do so. The following articles relating to the Guru are kept here:

- pāghuṛa saḥṛb, (the cradle) on which the Guru sat in childhood.

- four arrows of the Guru

- a small sword

- a double-edged sword

- a small dagger

- a kāgha (comb) of the Guru which is made of sandalwood.

- a pair of shoes of the the Guru which are made of ivory.

- a pair of shoes of Guru Tegbahadur made of sandalwood.

- papers on which the Guru used to write Gurmukhi characters .

Income of the shrine (Harimandir):

- 450 vighas of land donated by a noble of

Bihar, Gopal Singh, income from which is rupees 1000 per year.

- Rupees thirty-one and five and half annas per month from the Government.

- Rupees five hundred yearly from Nabha state.

- Rupees four hundred and seventy yearly from Jind state.

- Rupees seven hundred and twenty yearly from Patiala state at the rate of rupees two per day.

- Rupees four hundred and fifty-six yearly from Faridkot state.

- Rupees one hundred and sixty yearly from 22 vighas of land of Mohalla Ranipur of Patna.

- Rupees forty-four yearly from the land of Mohalla Rakab Ganj.

- Rupees forty yearly from the land of Mohalla Jalla.

- Rupees forty-seven yearly from the late Diwan Bishan Singh an officer of Nabha.

- Rupees fifty yearly income from Guru ka Bagh.

(2) Guru ka Bagh – a garden of Qazis near a graveyard in Patna, when Guru Tegbahadur visited this place. It was offered by the Qazi to the Guru. A gurdwara has been built at this place and Guru Granth Sahib (holy scripture of Sikhs) has been installed. Congregation is held on the 5th day of the bright half of Vaisakh.

(3) Gobindghat – a bathing place on the bank of Ganga where Guru Gobind Singh used to frolic in water and from where he used to get into boats and enjoyed moving on the Ganga. A small gurdwara has been built for displaying Guru Granth Sahib.

(4) Bari Sangat – a place in mohalla Gaughat where a mansion of Jait (or Jaitamal) a wealthy person is situated. Guru Tegbahadur

first stayed here. Jait, who was a wealthy man, extended hospitality to him with devotion. Now it is an elegant gurdwara.

(5) Maini Sangat – also known as Chhoti Sangat. See ਮੈਨੀ ਸੰਗਤ.

(6) Mohan Mai Ki Sangat – a very pious woman. Keeping in view her devotion, the Guru visited her house several times and ate roasted grams. This place is uninhabited. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara could be built here.

The gurdwaras of Patna mentioned at numbers 2, 3, 4 and 6 are under the management of the priest of Harimandir but that at number 5, is managed independently by the Nirmala Sikhs.

ਪਟਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pətna saɦɪb] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਪਟਨੀ [pətni] *n* army having a cloth-flag; having a flag. –*sənama*.

ਪਟਬੀਜਨਾ [pətbijna] *n* which is similar to light; insect that shines; glowworm; firefly.

ਪਟਮੰਡਪ [pətməṇḍap] *n* house of cloth; tent.

ਪਟਰਾਣੀ [pətraɳi], ਪਟਰਾਨੀ [pətrani] *Skt* पट्ट राज्ञी *n* queen who sits on the throne, who is entitled to sit on the throne along with the king. “*binti kare pətrani*.” –*bher namdev*.

ਪਟਲ [pəṭal] or ਪਟਲੂ [pəṭalu] *n* thatched hut; thatched roof. 2 curtain, covering. “*həume pəṭalu kṛipa kəri jarəhu*.” –*bīla m 5*. “*bin həri nam nə tūṭəsi pəṭal*.” –*ram m 5*. 3 eyelid. 4 wooden plank, sheet. 5 chapter of a book or part of a section. 6 consecration mark. 7 group, gang. 8 according to Tantar Shastar prefixed and suffixed to a holy text (incantation), as, for example, “*oṣ nāməh*” may be used in the beginning and at the end of a mystical formula; ‘*oṣ*’ at the beginning and *nāməh* at the end. 9 companions, material world and worldly relatives. “*gəhu parbrəhəm sərən hīrde kəməl cərən, əvər as kəchu pəṭalu nə kije*.”

–*dhəna m 5*.

ਪਟਲਿ [pəṭali] due to covering. “*parbrəhəm mara pəṭali bisəria*.” –*bīla m 5*.

ਪਟਲੂ [pəṭalu] See ਪਟਲ.

ਪਟਵਾ [pəṭva] See ਪਟਵਾ. 2 a community of cloth merchants, garments. “*bhəṭvan ke lal bhəe pəṭva*.” –*kṛisən*.

ਪਟਵਾਰੀ [pəṭvari] *n* maiden incharge of dresses; woman who helps in dressing. 2 employee who keeps wardwise record of a village. “*mokəu niri dəsə pəṭvari*.” –*suhi kəbir*. Here *pəṭvari* means ‘Chitar Gupta’ – a recorder of the god of death.

ਪਟੜਾ [pəṭra] *n* a square-legged wooden plank used for taking bath and washing clothes.

ਪਟੜੀ [pəṭri] *n* small wooden plank with legs. 2 a smooth path along the road or canal. 3 writing board. 4 thigh’s upper part. “*pəṭri pər khəg ṭhan*.” –*GV 6*. ‘Put the sword on the upper part of the thigh.’

ਪਟਾ [pəṭa] *n* straight and thin sword shaped like a rapier. “*pəṭa bhəramayə jīm jəm dhayə*.” –*ramav*. “*pəṭa se pəṭəbər*.” –*cəritr 179*. 2 hair shaped like the feather of a crow. 3 deed, testimonial, authority letter. “*jəm ke pəṭe līkhara*.” –*sor kəbir*. 4 circular band put round dog’s neck etc. 5 rent.

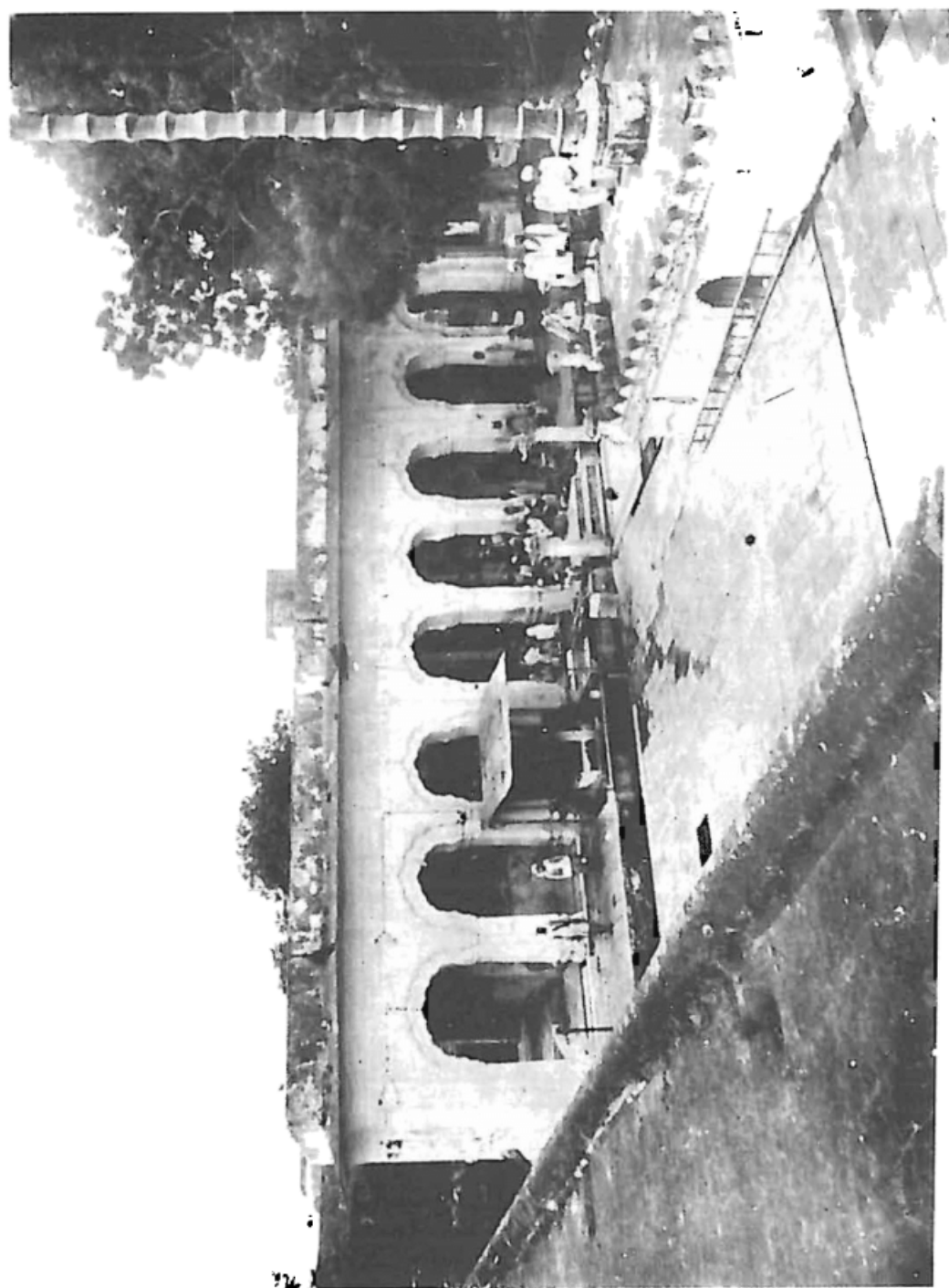
ਪਟਾਕ [pəṭak] *onom* sound produced by a falling or exploding object.

ਪਟਾਕਾ [pəṭaka] *n* sound of a cracker. 2 cracker that makes such a noise.

ਪਟਾਕੇਪ [pəṭaksep] fall of curtain at the end of an act in a play.

ਪਟਾਨਾ [pəṭana] *v* get something filled up. 2 have some thing dug; excavate.

ਪਟਿਆਲਾ [pəṭiala] capital of the main Sikh state of misl Phul, one of the twelve Sikh misls. It was founded by Baba Ala Singh in Sammat 1810 who built it by raising a fort of concrete in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). It is at a distance



BIJNAH PLACE OF GURU GOBIND SINGH 'HARIMANDIR' PATNA SAHIB



BABA ALA SINGH JI

of sixteen miles from Rajpura to the south-west and is the second railway station from Rajpura on the Rajpura-Bhatinda-Samasata railway line. According to the last census, its population is 46,974.

The court chamber (divan khana), Motibagh, the palace and Baradari garden, Mahendra College and Rajindra Hospital are worth seeing places in Patiala.

Patiala State

Baba Ram Singh son of Baba Phul, after separating from his elder brother Tilok Singh, conquered many villages and assumed royal grandeur. However Baba Ala Singh should be acknowledged as the founder of the Patiala state. Therefore Patiala is known as 'House of Baba Ala Singh'.

Baba Ala Singh

Ala Singh was born to Mai Sabi¹ in the family of Baba Ram Singh in Sammat 1748 at Phul Nagar.² At an early age, he showed sense of dignity and by his noble and virtuous deeds won for himself regard in the hearts of the people. Day by day, he expanded his father's territories. He conquered many territories with the might of his sword and founded many towns like Barnala, Bhadaur and Patiala. In Sammat 1820 (1763 AD), he defeated Zain Khan, governor Sirhind, and annexed the territory of Sirhind into his state and got built the Sikh gurdwaras.

Raja Ala Singh was generous, brave and a devotee of Gurbani, who ate food after serving it to others. He was free from haughtiness, and was skilled in politics. His life partner Rani

¹She was the daughter of a landlord named Nanu who belonged to Butlar subcaste.

²In the History of Patiala written by Caliph Mohammad Hassan, the year of his birth has been mentioned as Sammat 1753 (1695 AD).

Fateh Kaur³ was a pious lady, who was very talented and helpful in advancing the cause of her husband. She used to distribute food with her own hands and brought up orphan children as her own sons.

He died on Saun 27th Sammat 1822 (August 22nd, 1765) at Patiala. There is proper arrangement of free kitchen and devotional singing at his memorial of which the priest is an Udasi saint.

Raja Amar Singh

Amar Singh, son of Sardul Singh, elder son of Baba Ala Singh, was born to Rani Hukman on the 7th day of the dark half of Harh, Sammat 1805 (1748). Prince Sardul Singh had died in 1753 before his father. Thus Raja Amar Singh succeeded to the throne of Patiala state after the death of his grandfather in 1765 (Sammat 1822). He got himself baptised, according to the Sikh rites from Jathedar Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.⁴ With the might of his sword he annexed many territories into his kingdom, framed rules for the administration and struck coins in his own name. In Sammat 1824 (1767 AD), he got released twenty thousand Hindu men and women from Ahmad Shah Abdali and became known as the Bandichhor. He conquered Bhatinda in Sammat 1828, annexed Saifabad (Bahadargarh) into his state in Sammat 1831.

Raja Amar Singh died of dropsy at the age of thirty-three on the 8th day of the dark half of Phaggun Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD).

³Many historians have written her name as Phatto. She was the daughter of Kala, headman of Khana.

⁴Sardar Jassa Singh had given the young chief (Amar Singh) pahul or baptism, always a bond of affection among the Sikhs, and there was more sincere friendship between them than had existed in the time of Ala Singh.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 31.)

Raja Sahib Singh

Prince Sahib Singh, son of Raja Amar Singh, was born to Rani Raj Kaur on 15th day of the dark half of Bhadon in Sammat 1830 (1773 AD). He succeeded to the throne at the age of six. So the reins of the government remained in the hands of his grandmother Mai Hukman and Divan Nanumall. After the death of Rani Hukman, Bibi Rajendar Kaur (sister of Raja Amar Singh's father, who was married to Bhumia Singh at Phagwara) extended full help to Nanumall.

In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) Raja Sahib Singh was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Ratan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, an honourable leader of Bhangi misl.

After the death of Bibi Rajendar Kaur in 1791, Bibi Sahib Kaur, his elder sister who was married at Fatehgarh to Sardar Jaimal Singh, chief of Kanahya misl and son of Sardar Haqikat Singh, took great interest in the affairs of the state. Raja Sahib Singh was artless, credulous and ignorant of politics. If Bibi Sahib Kaur had not protected the state, undoubtedly many disasters would have befallen it. In 1794 when Anant Rao and Lachhman Rao invaded Patiala state, seeing the Sikhs losing ground in the battlefield of Mardanpur, Bibi Sahib Kaur left her chariot, unsheathing her sword sat on the back of a horse, and gave enthusiastic lead to the army. She defeated the enemy army in a short time, and returned to Patiala accompanied by triumphant beating of drums. In 1796 disturbances broke out in Nahan state. On the request of the Raja, Bibi Sahib Kaur reached there with her army and restored law and order.

After the death of Bibi Sahib Kaur in 1799 (Sammat 1856), Rani Aas Kaur (wife of Raja Sahib Singh) governed the state efficiently and well.

During the very tenure of Raja Sahib Singh, the farsighted Phulkian states came under the political protection of the British Empire.¹

Raja Sahib Singh died on the 9th day of the dark half of Chet Sammat 1869 (March 26th, 1813) at Patiala.

Maharaja Karam Singh

Maharaja Karam Singh was born to Rani Aas Kaur², daughter of Sardar Gurdas Singh Chattha, and Raja Sahib Singh on 5th day of bright half of Assu, Sammat 1855 (October 16th, 1798).

He succeeded to the throne of Patiala on the 2nd day of bright half of Harh, Sammat 1870 (June 30th, 1813). The administration of the state remained in the hands of Rani Aas Kaur and Misar Naudha (Naunidh Rai).

Maharaja Karam Singh was married to Roop Kaur, daughter of Sardar Bhanga Singh, a noble of Thanesar, in 1810. That very year, he was awarded the title of Maharaja. In the war against Gorkhas in 1814, Maharaja Karam Singh had helped the British government and got hill areas as a reward. Mai Aas Kaur handed over the administration of the state to her son in 1818, which he handled efficiently thereafter.

In 1827, the Maharaja gave a loan of 20 lacs to the British government and sided with the British in the war of 1845 against the Sikhs. Maharaja Karam Singh was an ideal follower of the Guru; brave, faultless, and adept in administration. He got constructed buildings of all the gurdwaras in the state with bricks and offered fiefs.

The Maharaja died on December 23rd, 1845 (Sammat 1902) at Patiala.

¹See the note sent by Mr. Metcalf to Maharaja Ranjit Singh on December 12, 1808.

²She was married to Raja Sahib Singh in 1792 AD.

Maharaja Narendar Singh

He was son of Maharaja Karam Singh and was born on the 10th day of the dark half of Magghar, Sammat 1880 (November 26th, 1823). He succeeded to the throne of Patiala state at the age of twenty-three, on the 6th day of dark half of Magh Sammat 1902 (January 18th, 1846) and ruled over it efficiently. Many warriors, scholars, topmost poets and singers used to attend his court.

In February 1847, he got territory worth rupees ten thousand per annum from the British government. He was invested with a robe of honour equal to forty-one boats, and salute of seventeen guns was approved. He helped the British government in wars against the Sikhs and got new territory in return.

During the mutiny of 1857-58 (Sammat 1914), he proved himself a true friend of the British Government.¹

¹During the disturbances of 1857-58, no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous service to the British Government than the Maharaja of Patiala. He was the acknowledged head of the Sikhs, and his hesitation or disloyalty would have been attended with the most disastrous results, while his ability, character, and high position would have made him a most formidable leader against the Government. But following the honourable impulses of gratitude and loyalty, he unhesitatingly placed his whole power, resources, and influence at the absolute command of the English, and during the darkest and most doubtful days of the mutiny, he never for a moment wavered in his loyalty, but, on the contrary, redoubled his exertions when less sincere friends thought it politic to relax theirs. ...

His support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us and served more to tranquillise the people than a hundred official disclaimers would have done. ...

In 1858, he sent his troops to Dhaulpur, Gwalior and Avadh and established law and order there. Feeling obliged the British government in turn handed over confiscated area of the ruler of Narnaul, namely Jhajjar, to the Patiala state as acknowledgement to him. He got the right to adopt an heir, award capital punishment etc which the state had demanded.²

He also gave a loan of five lakhs of rupees to government, and expressed his willingness to double this amount, but no more was required of him.

The Patiala contingent employed in the British cause during 1857, consisted of 8 guns, 2156 horses, 2846 infantry, with 156 officers, the most distinguished of whom were Sirdar Partab Singh and Syad Muhammad Hussain, who commanded the detachment at Delhi, Kaur Dip Singh at Thanesar, Hira Singh and Hazra Singh at Ambala, Sirdar Karam Singh and Kahan Singh at Hissar, Sirdar Dal Singh and Fateh Singh at Hansi, and Sirdar Jiun Singh at Firozpur.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 213, 214, 216).

²The three Phulkian Chiefs, accordingly, solicited, in 1858, that the power of life and death might be again restored to them. During the mutiny, indeed, it had been restored, for, without it, they could never have maintained order in their territories, and they were then specially authorised to execute heinous offenders without reference to the Commissioner; and the Government, in 1858, granted them the right fully and absolutely, as they desired, considering that they might with safety be entrusted with the power. ...

The second request of the Chiefs was, that in case of a minority in anyone of the three houses, a Council of Regency, formed of three of the old and trusted servants of the State, should be appointed by the British Agent and the other two Phulkian Chiefs, while, from this Council, strangers and the relatives of the minor should be excluded. The Government agreed to this request.

contd...

Lord Canning thanked the Maharaja in the royal celebration organised at Ambala on January 18th, 1860.

In 1861 the Maharaja got the title of K.C.S.I. and attended meeting of the Council as a member in January 1862 at Calcutta.

Treaties and agreements, which he entered into with the government, completely endorse his knowledge of politics.

To promote Sikhism, he created 'Dharam Dhujia' a monastery of Nirmala Sikhs, in association with two other states. He got built an elegant shrine in memory of Guru Tegbahadur in front of Moti Bagh and set up a customary practice of devotional singing and free kitchen.

At the age of thirty-nine, he died in Patiala on 13th November, 1862 (Sammat 1919).

For the first time in the Phulkian states, all the three contemporary rulers (Narendar Singh, Bharpur Singh, Sarup Singh) happened to be well versed in politics, popular with the public qualified to set an example for other rulers. However due to bad luck of the people, these three gems (great personalities) vanished within a short span of time, after which till now such fortunate situation has not come about.

Bhai Sahib Singh (Mrigind) of Sangrur has written about these three rulers:

kedho dev trāi dhara ekmāi hot dekh
dhae ətar dhar hadd hīdvan ki,
nrīpəti nrēdr̥sīgh sripəti sərupsīgh

The third and fourth clauses of the memorial of the Chiefs asked for the right of adoption, in default of male issue, from among the members of the Phulkian family; and in case of the death of a chief without male issue and without having adopted an heir, that the two remaining Chiefs should have power to elect a successor from the same family.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 224, 225).

bhupəti bhrəpursīgh əvədh nrīpan ki,
sēmət uni so unnī əg-hən əsīt satē¹.

sri nrēdr̥sīgh ji jo bekūth pəyan ki,
bise badi katak tryodəši bhrəpursīgh
magh badi tij sri sərupsīgh yan² ki.

jəg vjare bhujbhare nitī nem vare
tino trāived ke nrītāt bhedvare hē,
dana dinbādhu dəyasīdhu hē udar dani
saph insaph ke əsaph vəpu dhare hē,
tinəhu trivikram trībeni ki "mrīgīd" dhara
tinū bhuvan jəs pur bīstare hē,
ərsə xəfīf me sərīf ye rōis tino
dekhie! bekūth təsrīf le pədhare hē.

Maharaja Mahendar Singh

Son of Maharaja Narendar Singh, he was born on September 16th, 1852 (Sammat 1910). After the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne on the 10th day of bright half of Magh, Sammat 1919 (January 29th, 1862) at the age of ten years and four months. During the period he was a minor, Council of Regency governed in his name.³ In February 1870, he himself took over complete charge to govern the state.

During his reign digging of Sirhind canal began from Ropar, on which an expenditure of rupees one crore and twenty-three lacs was incurred by the state as its share.

He was the first English knowing Maharaja of Patiala and had great interest in education. In 1870, he donated rupees 70,000 to the Panjab University. In 1871, the government conferred on him the title of G.C.S.I. In 1873 he gave rupees ten lacs in charity to help the destitute and desolate people of Bengal.

On March 29th, 1875 when the Viceroy of India, Earl Northbrook, visited Patiala, the 17th day of the dark half of āgrahayān (maghhār).

²Vehicle, journey to other world (death).

³Members of this council were Sardar Jagdish Singh, Bakhshi Uday Singh, and Rahim Bakhsh.



MAHARAJA BHUPINDAR SINGH SAHIB, RULER OF PATIALA

Maharaja laid the foundation of Mahendra College where education is imparted to students free of cost.¹

King Mahendar Singh was tall, brave, intelligent and a very fine horseman. He was very fond of hunting and visiting places. Regretably enough, he could not live long. The whole of Punjab felt aggrieved at his untimely death on April 14th, 1876 (Sammat 1933).

Maharaja Rajendar Singh

Son of Maharaja Mahendar Singh, he was born on the 4th day of dark half of Jeth, Sammat 1929 (May 25th, 1872). He succeeded to the throne on January 6th, 1877. During the period he was a minor, the state administration remained under the charge of the Council of Regency.²

Rajpura-Bhatinda rail track was built at the state's expense and it was opened for the public in 1889.

In 1879, the Maharaja helped the British government a lot with troops in the war of Kabul.

The Maharaja assumed the reign of State government in 1890. In Vaisakh Sammat 1945 (1888 AD), he was married to the daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh, a noble of Chakerian, with great pomp and show. The rajas belonging to Phul dynasty, the viceroy of India and the

¹The proposal for digging this canal was made by Maharaja Narendar Singh in 1861, and he was of the opinion that entire expenses of this canal should be incurred by Patiala State and it should make the whole area luxuriant. See Rajas of Punjab p. 247 by Griffen.

This canal was inaugurated during the reign of King Rajendar Singh during the time of Lord Ripon. See ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸ਼ਰਦ.

²The Chairman of this council was Sardar Sir Deva Singh and members were Chaudhary Charhat Ram and Namdarkhan.

governor Punjab were present on the occasion.

In 1897, the Patiala troops won the gratitude of the British government for their admirable performance in the war of Tirah.

In 1898, the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred upon him.

Sadly enough, he died at the age of twenty-eight in 1900.

King Rajendar Singh was very generous, benevolent, brave and very fond of polo, cricket etc.

Maharaja Bhupendar Singh

He was born to Maharani Jasmer Kaur, wife of King Rajendar Singh on October 12th, 1891 (10th day of bright half of Assu Sammat 1948). After the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne of Patiala state in 1900. During the period he was a minor, the state administration remained in the charge of Council of Regency, Sardar Gurmukh Singh was Chairman, Lala Bhagwan Das and Khalifa Mohammed Husain, were members of the Council of Regency.

Besides, getting private education, the Maharaja regularly studied at Aitchison College Lahore.

On March 9th, 1908 (26th Phaggun 1964), he was married to Bakhtawar Kaur, daughter of Sardar Bahadur General Gurnam Singh; On January 7th, 1913 (Poh 25th, 1969) she gave birth to prince Yadvinder Singh.

In 1908, at the time of disturbances in Mohamand and Zakakhel in the border area; he provided all type of help to the government.

He assumed reign of the state administration from October 1st, 1909, announcement of which was made by Lord Minto at a function in Patiala on November 3rd, 1910.

In 1911, the Maharaja travelled to Europe. In December 1911, he participated in the royal

celebration at Delhi. The government conferred the title of G.C.I.E. upon him.

During the first World War, the Maharaja decided to proceed to the battlefield in person but due to severe illness, the doctors sent him back from Aden. At this critical juncture, the help which he rendered to the British government was not less than what his state had done during the mutiny of 1857. Thousands of recruits were enlisted, lacs of rupees were contributed to several funds and the performance of royal troops at Egypt, Mesopotamia and Balochistan was applauded very much.

In 1917, the British government exempted forever the Maharaja and his successors from paying tribute at the court of the Viceroy.

On January 1st, 1918 title of G.B.E. was conferred on him. Cannons for salutation were increased to nineteen, and the rank of Major General was bestowed upon him.

In this very year (1918), he went to England to attend the Imperial War Conference as a representative of the ruling princes of India.

During his travel to Europe, all the countries honoured him and titles were conferred on him.¹

He himself took part in the Afghan war of 1919. Title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on him on January 1st, 1921. He was made G.C.V.O. and was appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty. He was appointed honorary colonel of 15 Ludhiana Sikh Battalion. Since 1926, he has been a chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

The complete title conferred upon him goes:

¹From Belgium – The Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold; from France – Grand officer of the Legion of Honour; from Italy – The Order of the Crown of Italy; from Egypt – The Grand Cordon of the Order of Nile.

Major General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja-Dhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahendar Bahadur, G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.; A.D.C.; F.R.G.S.; F.Z.S.; M.R.A.S.; M.R.S.A.; F.R.C.I.; F.R.H.S. Ruler of Patiala State.

Patiala state is at number one in Punjab. Its area is 5412 square miles. According to the census of 1921, its population is 1499739 and annual income is rupees 1, 22, 73,719.

There are fourteen cities and 3580 villages in the state.

Military Imperial Service – Rajendar Cavalry Regiment (Lancers) has 526 horsemen.

There are 740 soldiers of the first battalion and 740 of the second.

Local Cavalry has one regiment and two battalions.

Artillery is equipped with 8 cannons, 150 cannoneers.

The strength of the police is 1300 men and police stations are 31 in number.

The elegant Mahendra College is situated in the capital, where education is imparted free of cost up to B.A. Bhupendra Medical College and Bhupendra Agricultural Institute are excellent centres.

High schools in the state are 11, middle schools 30 and primary schools 253.

One high, one middle and forty-four primary girls schools are there.

In the capital, operates Rajendra Hospital, in which eighty patients can be admitted, and Lady Duffrin Women Hospital with twelve beds does commendable work. In the state are nine hospitals and twenty-eight dispensaries.

The following relics relating to the Sikh Gurus are kept in 'Baba Ala Singh Buraj' in the fort:

- 1 written command by the tenth Guru. Its contents are given in the entry on Tilok Singh.
- 2 Guru Hargobind Sahib's sword which is made of steel and weighs twelve seers.
- 3 double-edged sword of Guru Tegbahadur.
- 4 hunting sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
- 5 sword of Guru Gobind Singh on which these words are inscribed – *əkal səhar guru gobidsi gh, jo darəən kərega so nihal hoiga.*
- 6 arrow of the tenth Guru, with two segments, having three bands of gold fixed round it.
- 7 spear of the tenth Guru having a handle studded with jewels in an extraordinary form.
- 8 battle-axe of the tenth Master.
- 9 breviary of Guru Gobind Singh that contains Japuji, Rahiras – upto "səraən pəre ki rakho səma–" Kirtan Sohla, hymns and verses of Guru Tegbahadur, Slok Sahiskirti and Gatha.
- 10 Tenth Master's golden dagger for use in hunting.
- 11 Tenth Master's wooden sandals which were presented to the Maharaja by a wealthy man of Pindigheb.
- 12 Tenth Master's double-edged sword which was presented by Bhai Sahib (holy person) of Bagrian.

ਪਟਿਸ [pəʈis] See ਪੱਟਿਸ.

ਪਟਿਯਾ [pəʈiya] See ਪਟੀਆ and ਪੱਟੀ.

ਪਟੀ [pəʈi] See ਪੱਟ and ਪੱਟੀ. 2 a wooden board to write on. "səci pəʈi səcu mənɪ, pəʈie səbəd su sar."—oṣkar. 3 a specific composition containing teachings penned in alphabetical order, as – "səse soɪ srɪsəʈɪ jɪnɪ səʈi."...—asa m 1. 4 smoothened lock of hair on the forehead of women; tress. "jɪn srɪɪ sohənɪ pəʈiā."—asa a m 1.

ਪਟੀਆ [pəʈia] n a wooden board to write upon.

"meri pəʈia lɪkhəhu həri gobid gopala."—bher m 3.

ਪਟੀਆਲਾ [pəʈiala] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ.

ਪਟੀਯਸ਼ [pəʈiyəs] Skt adj very shrewd, very cunning.

ਪਟੀਰ [pəʈir] Skt n sandalwood. "birən ke tən cir pəʈir se."—cəʈdi 1. "pusəp kəpur pəʈir ghanera."—NP. 2 Kamdev. 3 rainbird; a kind of cuckoo. 4 cloud. 5 siliceous concretion formed in the hollow of a bamboo. 6 belly, abdomen. 7 a kind of wild apple tree. 8 banyan tree. 9 sieve.

ਪਟੁ [pəʈu] n silk. 2 silken cloth. "jɪn pəʈu ədərɪ, bahəri gudəru."—var asa. "həʈhe ūn kətaɪda, pəʈha loʈe pəʈu."—s fərid. 3 armour, helmet. "əbhe pəʈu rɪpu mədɪh tɪh."—səveye m 3 ke. 4 Skt ਪਟੁ adj clever, shrewd. 5 expert, adept, skilled. 6 cheat, deceitful. 7 healthy, strong. 8 sharp. 9 beautiful. 10 n salt. 11 cumin seed. 12 bitter gourd. 13 china camphor.

ਪਟੁਕਾ [pəʈuka] See ਪਟਕਾ.

ਪਟੁਤਾ [pəʈuta] Skt n intelligence. 2 cleverness. 3 cunningness.

ਪਟੁਆ [pəʈua] n silk trader. 2 who makes articles from silk. "səhəhəpɪr me hutɪ ɪk pəʈua ki narɪ."—cərrɪ 41. 3 silkworm.

ਪਟੇਬਾਜ [pəʈəbaj] n trained swordsman, fencer. "pəʈhən prəkər doɪ ko janəhu. pəʈəbaj ɪk sur prəmanəhu."—NP. 'The hero excels while the fencer only practises fencing.'

ਪਟੇਬਾਜੀ [pəʈəbaji] n fencing, art of fighting with the sword.

ਪਟੇਰ [pəʈer] n grass that grows on the bank of a water body. Its leaves are one inch wide and four to five feet long. They are used to make soft mats. Its root is called 'bəc' which is used by physicians for curing several diseases. Typha Angustifolia.

ਪਟੇਲ [pəʈel] See ਪਟੇਰ. 2 headman of a village. See ਪਟੇਲ. 3 Skt ਪਟਲ cover for face; iron

network, worn by the warriors with armour for protecting the eyes. "sāj cīlātāhī sāj pātel."—*sāloh*. "sāj pātelā pae."—*cāḍi* 3.

ਪਟੇਲਾ [pāṭela] See ਪਟੇਲ 3.

ਪਟੈ [pāṭe] See ਪਟਰ and ਪਟਾ.

ਪਟੈਤ [pāṭet] See ਪਟੇਬਾਜ਼.

ਪਟੈਲ [pāṭel] *S* village headman.

ਪਟੋਹਲੀ [pāṭohli] See ਪਟੋਲੀ.

ਪਟੋਲ [pāṭol] *Skt* *n* a kind of silken cloth which was made in Gujarat in olden times. 2 a wild vegetable plant, of which leaves, seeds and roots are used by physicians to cure diseases. *trichosanthes cucumerina*.

ਪਟੋਲਾ [pāṭola] *n* cloth made of silk. See ਪਟੋਲ 1. "prem pāṭola tē sāhī dīta dhakāṇ ku pāṭī meri."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "pāṭī pāṭola dhāj kārī, kābālī pāṭīre."—*s fārid*.

ਪਟੋਲੀ [pāṭoli] *n* one who trades in silk or is engaged in silk work. "lakhhu rāhe pāṭoli tāhī."—*GPS*. See ਲੱਧੂ. 2 a caste that is known as Patoli on account of its profession. 3 *Dg* end portion of a sheet, scarf or front of the shirt.

ਪਟੋਰ [pāṭār], ਪਟੋਰਾ [pāṭāra] equal, equivalent. See ਪਟਤਰ. "tasu pāṭār na puje."—*s kābir*. 2 equality, competition. "nanāk ehu pāṭāra tītu dibāṇī gāīahī."—*m 2 var suhi*.

ਪਟੋਬਰ [pāṭābār] *n* cloth made of silk. "pāṭīre pāṭābār kārī āḍābār."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਪਟੋਬੂ [pāṭābu] See ਕਰਪਟੋਬੂ.

ਪੱਟ [pāṭṭ] imperative form of verb ਪੱਟਣਾ *dig*, uproot. 2 *n* highly fleshy part between the knee and the waist; thigh. 3 pit. 4 crack, slit. 5 distance. 6 width of a river, distance between the two banks of a river. 7 *Skt* ਪੱਟ town. 8 country. 9 public square, crossroads. 10 wooden board. 11 a deed of grant or gift bestowed by a king. 12 shield. 13 throne. 14 dress. 15 silk. 16 stone on which something is crushed.

ਪੱਟਣਾ [pāṭṭāṇa] *v* uproot, pull out. 2 *dig*.

ਪੱਟਤਾਲ [pāṭṭ-tal] See ਪਤਤਾਲ.

ਪੱਟਨ [pāṭṭān] *Skt n* town, city, riverbank. "purāb pāṭṭān upāṭṭ."—*kalki*. 'after destroying cities of the eastern region.'

ਪੱਟਾ [pāṭṭā] *Skt* ਪੱਟ *n* wooden board to write upon. 2 certificate, degree. 3 small turban tied upon the head, cloth to wear round the waist. 4 See ਪਟਰ.

ਪੱਟਿਸ [pāṭṭis] *Skt* ਪਟਿਸ *n* double-edged sword made of flexible steel, with netting round the handle on both sides. In the olden writings, four hands long double-edged sword is regarded as the best, three and a half hands long as the medium and three hands long as inferior. "kāṛā pāṭṭisā pāṛāgh pasī sābhare."—*cāḍi 2*. 2 three-pointed spear with four hands long shaft.

ਪੱਟੀ [pāṭṭī] *n* small writing board. See ਪਟੀ. 2 cloth to be worn round the waist and the legs. 3 strip of cloth for binding on a wound; bandage. 4 a kind of woollen cloth of short breadth; such cloth made in Kabul and Kashmir is considered the best. 5 curtain cloth, tentwall etc. *Skt* ਅਪਟੀ. 6 race, run. 7 section of a village. 8 a town in district Lahore, tehsil Kusr, now a railway station on Amritsar Kusr railway line. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ.

At this place, Maharaja Ranjit Singh got built a stud to improve the breed of horses.

9 See ਗੁਰੂਆਣਾ.

ਪੱਟੂ [pāṭṭu] *n* thick woollen cloth. 2 *adj* engaged in digging or uprooting. 3 spoiler.

ਪਠ [pāṭh] *Skt* ਪੜ੍ਹ *vr* learn, read, write a book.

ਪਠਨ [pāṭhān] *Pkt v* send. See ਪੁਸਤਾਨ. 2 *Skt n* act of reading, reciting. See ਪਠ.

ਪਠਨੀਯ [pāṭhniy] *Skt adj* worth reading, legible.

ਪਠਨੇਟਾ [pāṭhneṭa] *n* son of a Pathan, born in a Pathan family. "kac kṛipān kase pāṭhneṭe."—*cārītr 2*.

ਪਠਾਣ [pəṭhən], ਪਠਾਨ [pəṭhan] one who belongs to the western region; residents of the north-west. 2 See ਅਫਗਾਨ. "mugəl pəṭhāṇa bhāi lərai."—asa ə m 1.

ਪਠਾਨਕੋਟ [pəṭhankot] See ਪਠਾਨੀਆ.

ਪਠਾਨਾ [pəṭhāna], ਪਠਾਵਨ [pəṭhāven] v shift, send.

ਪਠਿਤ [pəṭhit] adj sent. 2 Skt read. 3 uttered.

ਪਠੀਨ [pəṭhin] fish. See ਪਾਠੀਨ. "nir bīhin pəṭhin adhin."—NP.

ਪੱਠਾ [pəṭṭhā] n leaf of grass. 2 fodder. 3 tendons of the body which are connected with the brain, and are the medium for organs relating to touch and movement; sinew. 4 child. 5 young.

ਪੱਠੇਵਿਛ [pəṭṭheviṭ] See ਭੇਹਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਪਠੀਆ [pəṭhiā], ਪੱਠੀਆ [pāṭhiā] n scholar. 2 priest, family-priest at the pilgrimage-centre. "pəṭhiā! kəvən kuməti tum lage?"—maru kəbir.

ਪਠਨ [pəṭhan] See ਪਠਨ 2. "pəṭhe gune nahi kachu, baure!"—asa kəbir.

ਪਠਾਣਾ [pəṭhāṇa] a village in district and sub division Lahore under police station Berki, seven miles to the south of railway station Atari. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is built here. The Guru visited this place on way to Amritsar from Lahore. During this journey he conversed with Jallhan Jatt, landlord of this area, who was a devotee of the Guru.

Earlier it was an ordinary gurdwara. Sardar Atar Singh, chief of this village, initiated its renovation and an elegant gurdwara has come up with the efforts of the congregation of this village. A local body takes care of the gurdwara. There is no land or fief. Offerings, comprise the only source of income.

ਪਠਿਅਉ [pəṭhiəu] read, studied. "te pəṭhiəu iku, māni dhərio iku."—səveye m 3 ke.

ਪਣ [pən] Skt पण् vr praise, buy, play, win. n game played on bet; gamble. "bəhute subhəṭ

rəhe pən ṭhər."—GPS. 2 vow, pledge. 3 value, price. 4 merchandise, goods for sale and purchase. 5 trade. 6 praise. See E paeon. 7 a coin of olden times, which was made of brass and its weight was equal to eleven or twenty mashes. "tin tābr-pən mol sunayo."—NP. 8 Suf abstract noun is formed by suffixing it to the end of a word as - əgyanpən, balpən, tikkhapən etc. puṇa and pən are its transforms.

ਪਣਠ [pənəṭh] Skt ਪੁਨਸ੍ਯ adj destroyed.

ਪਣਵ [pənəv] Skt n small drum played while singing a song of praise. See ਪਣ.

ਪਣਿਠਾ [pənṭiṭhā] adj got destroyed. See ਪਣਠ. "əvguṇṭare pap pənṭiṭhā."—BG.

ਪਣੀਆ [pəṇiā] shoe. See ਪਨੀਆ 3. "nanək pəṇiā pəṇiṭe soṭ."—māla m 1.

ਪਣੋ [pənol] small drum. See ਪਣਵ. "pəṇo dhol bajje."—pəras. 2 transform of ਪਣ 8.

ਪਣੜ [pəṇyā] Skt adj praiseworthy, admirable. 2 worthy of purchase and sale. See ਪਣ ਧਾ.

ਪਤ [pət] n glory, honour, respect, esteem. "duhu lokan me pət ko khovəṭi."—GPS. 2 leaf. "pət pərapəṭi chav ghəṇi."—bəsət m 1. 3 vessel, hollowed shell of gourd. "bhəu bhau duṭ pət ləṭ jogi, iṭhə sərīru kəṭi dēḍi."—ram ə m 3. 4 See ਪਤਿ and ਪਤ੍ਰ. 5 Skt पत् vr be the lord; rule, fly, fall.

ਪਤਊਆ [pəṭəuā], ਪਤਊਵਾ [pəṭəuva] n leaf. "pəṭəuā jəyō ləhər sō."—krisən. 2 cottage made of leaves. "nrip bəṭh pəṭəuvən bādh jəhā."—ramav. 3 leaf used as a musical instrument; taking this leaf in the mouth, children produce whistling sound. See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਵਤਾਰ and ਵਿਸਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ Section 5 ch 6.

ਪਤਸਾਹੀ [pəṭsahi] See ਪਤਸਾਹੀ. "eko əmər, eka pəṭsahi."—maru solhe m 3.

ਪਤਸਾਖ [pəṭsakh] n testimony of honour. "həṭinam mīle pəṭsakh."—maru m 4. 2 leaf and branch.

ਪਤਰ [pətag] *Skt* creature that can fly; bird.¹
2 sun. 3 arrow.

ਪਤਰਾਰ [pəthar] *n* falling of leaves from the trees. 2 Autumn, fall.

ਪਤਣ [pəṭaṇ] *n* ਪੈਰ-ਸਥਾਨ place for boats to anchor on the bank of a river, quay. "pəṭaṇ kuke pəṭaṇi."—*maru a m* 1. 2 which is possible to ford on foot; ford of a river. 3 See ਪੱਤਨ. 4 See ਪਤਨ.

ਪਤਤ [pəṭat] See ਪਤਿਤ. 2 *Skt* ਪਤਤ *adj* flying in the air.

ਪਤਤ੍ਰਿ [pəṭ-tri], ਪਤਤ੍ਰੀ [pəṭ-tri] *Skt* ਪਤਤ੍ਰਿ *n* winged creature, bird. 2 arrow. "əḡ pəṭ-trin bedhe."—*saloh*.

ਪਤਨ [pəṭaṇ] *Skt* ਪਤ *vr* fall, come down. 2 *n* falling down, downfall. "jru dip pəṭaṇ pəṭəḡ."—*brla a m* 5. "jo nīde, tīs ka pəṭaṇ hoī."—*gūḍ m* 5. 3 decline, degradation. 4 sin. 5 destruction, mortality.

ਪਤਨਾਲ [pəṭnala] *n* outlet for roof-water, spout.

ਪਤਨੀ [pəṭni] *Skt* ਪਤ੍ਨੀ *n* spouse, wife.

ਪਤਨੀਯ [pəṭniy] *adj* fallible. 2 *n* action that causes degradation; sin.

ਪਤਰ [pəṭar] *Skt* ਪਾਤ੍ਰ vessel, utensil. 2 leaf.

ਪਤਰਣ [pəṭraṇ] *Skt* ਪਤਰਣ *n* swimming across emancipation, liberation. 2 progress.

ਪਤਰਾ [pəṭra] See ਪਤਲਾ. 2 See ਪੱਤਰਾ.

ਪਤਰਿ [pəṭari] in the vessel, in the utensil. "īkaṭu pəṭari bhari urkaṭ kurkaṭ."—*asa kabir*. See ਉਰਕਟ.

ਪਤਰਿਆ [pəṭria] landed on the other bank; emancipated, liberated. 2 disgraced, humiliated. "kəvaṇu kəvaṇu nahī pəṭria tumri pəṭitī?"—*brla m* 5.

ਪਤਰਿਯਾ [pəṭriya] *adj* thin, not thick. 2 See ਪਤਰਿਆ.

ਪਤਰੀ [pətri] See ਪਤਲੀ. 2 See ਪਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਪਤਰੀਐ [pətrie] should progress. 2 progress, development. "nanək mīṭhe pətrie vekhəhu

¹The word pəṭāga has been derived from this very word.

loka, aī."—*m* 1 *var majh*. 'how much had the jaggery to suffer for coming into its own. come and see it!'

ਪਤਲ [pəṭal] See ਪਤਲਿ and ਪੱਤਲ.

ਪਤਲਾ [pəṭla] *Skt* ਪਤਲ *adj* not thick, not fat. 2 weak, feeble. 3 not dense, porous.

ਪਤਲਿ [pəṭali] *n* plate made of leaves. "pīḍu pəṭali kiria diva."—*ram sadu*. "pīḍu pəṭali meri kesau kiria."—*asa m* 1.

ਪਤਲੀ [pəṭli] feminine of ਪਤਲਾ. See ਪਤਲਾ. 2 weak, feeble. "īk apine pəṭli, sahi kere bola."—*suhi farid*. 'For one, the woman is inherently weak; then the strict orders of the husband.'

ਪਤਵਾਮਘ [pəṭvaməḡh] ruler of Magadh, Jarasandh. "marḍaryo chel sō pəṭvaməḡh."—*krisan*.

ਪਤਵਾਰ [pəṭvar] *n* a triangular flat board hinged on the stern of a boat for steering it right or left; rudder.

ਪਤਵੰਤਾ [pəṭvāṭa] *adj* honourable, respectable.

ਪਤਾ [pəṭa] *Skt* ਪਤਾ *n* proof, testimony. 2 search, hunt. 3 information, knowledge. 4 sign, mark. 5 symptom. 6 See ਪੱਤਾ.

ਪਤਾਇ [pəṭai] See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ and ਪਤਾਇ.

ਪਤਾਸਾ [pəṭasa] See ਬਤਾਸਾ.

ਪਤਾਕਿਨਿ [pəṭakani], ਪਤਾਕਨੀ [pəṭakni] *Skt* ਪਤਾਕਿਨੀ *n* which has a flag; army.—*sanama*.

ਪਤਾਕਾ [pəṭaka] *Skt* *n* flag, standard. 2 flag-cloth.

ਪਤਾਕਿਨੀ [pəṭakini] See ਪਤਾਕਨੀ.

ਪਤਾਰ [pəṭar] *n* nether world. "səpət pəṭar ke tər."—*akal*. 2 See ਪਤਾਰੇ. 3 See ਪਤਵਾਰ. 4 *Skt* trick, guile, deception.

ਪਤਾਰੇ [pəṭare] ਪਤ-ਉਤਾਰੇ disrespect. "je ma hove jarni, kxu put pəṭare?"—*BG*. 'Why should the son show disrespect to his mother?' 2 See ਪਤਾਰ 4.

ਪਤਾਲ [pəṭal] See ਪਤਾਲ.

ਪਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ [pəṭalpurī] See ਪਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ.

ਪਤਾਲਮੋਚਨੀ [pəṭalmocni] *xa* *n* spade, hoe.

ਪਤਾਲੂ [pəṭalu] *Skt* ਪਤਾਲੂ *adj* fallible, hanging.

2 *n* testicle.

ਪਤਿ [pəti] *n* honour, respect, esteem. "pəti seti apune ghəri jahi."—*bavan*. "pəti rakhi gur parbrāhəm."—*bavan*. 2 line, row, dynasty, family, subcaste. "name hi jəti pəti."—*sri m 4 vānjara*. 'name determines caste and lineage.' 3 property, assets. "jəti nā pəti nā adro."—*var jet*. 4 the word pəti has also been used for pətti. See ਪਤੀ. 5 ਪਤੀ plant, sapling. "nāi māni pəti upje."—*var asa*. 'The cotton plant grows.' 6 *Skt* husband, lord, master. See ਪਤ 5. "sarəv jəgətpəti sou."—*səloh*. 7 consort, husband. "pəti sevakī ki seva səphli. pəti bin or kəre səbh nīphli."—*GV 6*. In poetry books, a husband is defined as one, who is not attracted to a woman other than his wife. 8 in the index of old manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib, pəti has been used for pāna.

ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ [pətiəuṇa], **ਪਤਿਆਨਾ** [pətiāna] *v* have faith; trust; belief.

ਪਤਿਆਰ [pətiar], **ਪਤਿਆਰਾ** [pətiāra] *n* faith, trust, belief.

ਪਤਿਸਸ [pətiśas] short for ਪਤਿਸਸਤ੍ਰ. "kāt śəbəd prithme ucər əghən śəbəd kəhu ēt. pətiśas bhakhəhu pās ke nīkəshī nam ənāt."—*sənama*. kātəkəgh (sin-destroying) Ganges; Varun, her lord; noose, his weapon.

ਪਤਿਸਟ [pətiśəṭ] *Skt* ਪਤਿਸ੍ਯ *adj* extremely fallible, falling down.

ਪਤਿਸਟਾ [pətiśəṭa] See ਪਤਿਸ੍ਯਾ.

ਪਤਿਸਟਿਆ [pətiśəṭiā] fallen, come out. See ਪਤਿਸਟ. "kəuṭa hoī pətiśəṭiā."—*sor ə m 5*.

ਪਤਿਹਾਰ [pətihar] *n* postman, mail-carrier. 2 See ਪਤਿਹਾਰ. 3 See ਪਤਿਹਾਰ.

ਪਤਿ ਕੇ ਆਚਾਰ [pəti ke acar] *n* deeds adding to one's honour, conduct enhancing one's prestige. 2 customs practised in a lineage; family-tradition. "jəti rəhe pəti ke acarā."—*ਗੁਰੂ ə m 1*.

ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹ [pətiɡrəh], **ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [pətiɡrəhi] *Skt*

ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹ *n* acceptance. 2 taking a'ims, accepting charity. "māha pətiɡrəh kīm le sək-hi?"—*GPS*. 'How can we accept a large charity given at the time of the eclipse?'

ਪਤਿਤ [pətiṭ] *adj* fallen. 2 fallen from religious behaviour and beliefs. "pətiṭ pəviṭ lie kəri apune."—*gūj m 5*. 3 fallen from the grace of caste and creed; excommunicated. "pətiṭjəti utəm bhəia."—*suhi m 4*.

ਪਤਿਤਉਧਾਰਣ [pətiṭ-udharən], **ਪਤਿਤਉਧਾਰਨ** [pətiṭ-udharən] *adj* liberating the sinners. "pətiṭudharən həri, bīrəd tumara."—*bīla chāt m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator who emancipates the sinners. "pətiṭudharən bheharən."—*s m 9*. 3 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪਤਿਤਜਾਤਿ [pətiṭjəti] excommunicated. See ਪਤਿਤ 3.

ਪਤਿਤਪਾਵਨ [pətiṭpavən] *adj* uplifter of the disgraced or fallen; who purifies the guilty. "pətiṭpavən nam həri."—*mali m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator, the Almighty. 3 Guru Nanak Dev. 4 a book written by Giani Gian Singh in which is explained the method to purify a person guilty of behaving against family, caste and creed. With references from the Hindu and Sikh scriptures, it has been proved that purifying a guilty person is a noble task. This book was completed in Sammat 1951, as—"mən sər grəh səsī punio, magh sudi səsī var'. gyansīgh pustək rəcyo pətiṭ sudharnvar."

ਪਤਿਦੇਵਤਾ [pətiṭdevṭa] *adj* who regards her husband as a deity; who worships none other than her husband.

ਪਤਿ ਨਾਗਨਿਨੀ [pəti nagnini] *n* chief snake — Krishan; the husband — his wife, Yamuna. —*sənama*.

ਪਤਿਨੀ [pətiṇi] *n* army of foot-soldiers, infantry. —*sənama*. 2 See ਪਤਨੀ.

'mən (1), sər (5), grəh (9), səsī (1). i.e. 1951. 15th day of bright half of Magh, and Monday.

ਪਤਿ ਪਰਮੇਸਰੁ ਗਤਿ ਨਾਰਾਇਣੁ ਧਨੁ ਗੁਪਾਲ [pəti pərmesəru gəti naraɪɳu dhənu gopal] -dhəna m 5. 'honour is like the Divine, knowledge is like Vishnu and wealth is one with Krishan. 'Real is the name of the transcendent one.'

ਪਤਿਬੁਤ [pətibrət], ਪਤਿਬੁਤਾ [pətibrəta] See ਪਤਿਵੁਤ and ਪਤਿਵੁਤਾ.

ਪਤਿਮੂਕ ਅਰਿ [pətimrɪg əri] lion, lord of the deer; his enemy, the gun.-sənama. See ਫੰਦ ਵਡਾ.

ਪਤਿਯਾਨਾ [pətiyana] See ਪਤਿਆਨਾ.

ਪਤਿਯਾਰਾ [pətiyara] See ਪਤਿਆਰਾ.

ਪਤਿਵੁਤ [pətivrət] n ardent devotion for the husband, norm of attending upon and worshipping one's husband, one vowing to have love only for the husband.

ਪਤਿਵੁਤਾ [pətivrəta] adj with full devotion for her husband; the wife who vows not to love any person other than her husband.

ਪਤੀ [pəti] lord, master. See ਪਤਿ 6 and 7. "kin bidhi pavəu prānpəti?"-bəsət m 1. 2 almanac, annual book. "padhe anr pati bəh vacaia."-suhi chət m 4. 3 epistle, letter. 4 foot soldiers.

"rathi gəji hai pəti apar sen bhəji-he."-parəs.

ਪਤੀਐਹੀ ਹੈ [pətiəi hē] rests assured; is confident. "kəhən kəhəvən nəh pətiəi hē."-gəu kəbir.

ਪਤੀਆ [pətiə] n letter, epistle. 2 faith, belief, trust. "namdev ka pətiə jai."-bher namdev. 3 test, trial, examination. "tinr bar pətiə bhərilina."-gəu kəbir.

ਪਤੀਆਉਣਾ [pətiəuṇa] See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ. "jisno tū pətiəida, so sənə tujhe ənit."-sri m 5. "sah umrau pətiə."-gəu kəbir.

ਪਤੀਆਇ [pətiəi] rests confident; brings himself to trust. "kəhe nə ko pətiəi."-s kəbir.

ਪਤੀਆਗਾ [pətiəga] felt assured; brought himself to trust. had faith in. "gur puche mənəu pətiəga."-sor namdev.

ਪਤੀਆਨਾ [pətiəna] felt assured. 2 See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਆਰ [pətiar], ਪਤੀਆਰਾ [pətiara], ਪਤੀਆਰੁ [pətiaru] n faith, belief, trust, devotion. "bhəgəti rəte pətiara he."-maru solhe m 1. 2 test, trial, examination. "əb pətiaru kia krije?"-dhəna rəvɪdas. 3 one who keeps an almanac; astrologer. "jəh apən apu apri pətiara. təh kəuənu kəthe kəuənu sun-nə hara?"-sukhməni.

ਪਤੀਆਵਣ [pətiavən], ਪਤੀਆਵਣੁ [pətiavənu] See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਐ [pətiə] should have faith in. 2 having faith in, reposing trust in. "jhuṭhi nə pətiə pərcə sacc."-gəu kəbir.

ਪਤੀਜਣਾ [pətiɟna], ਪਤੀਜਨਾ [pətiɟna] adj to be satisfied; to have trust in. "həṭhi nə pətiɟə nə bəhu bhəkhe."-dhəna ə m 5.

ਪਤੀਣ [pətiɳ] Skt ਪੁਤ੍ਰ adj old. 2 decayed, weak. "əkhī dekhi pətiɳiā, suṇi suṇi riṇe kən."-s fərid. 3 See ਪਤੀਜਨਾ.

ਪਤੀਣਾ [pətiɳa] became satisfied, had trust in. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ. 2 Skt ਪੁਤ੍ਰ adj fine, delicate. 3 feeble, weak.

ਪਤੀਣੀ [pətiɳi] got assured. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ. 2 See ਪਤੀਣ.

ਪਤੀਣੀਆਂ [pətiɳiā] See ਪਤੀਣ.

ਪਤੀਣੇ [pətiɳe] by getting assured. 2 by pleasing. "loki pətiɳe nə pəti hoɪ."-dhəna m 1.

ਪਤੀਣੋਹਿ [pətiɳohi] has got assured, has come to trust. "tu əje nə pətiɳohi."-s fərid. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਨ [pətiɳ] See ਪਤੀਣ. 2 Skt प्रत्ययिन् adj reliable, trustworthy. "ənəd citā həkhe pətiɳ."-toḍi m 5. 'All conscious, blissful, trustworthy, were pleased.'

ਪਤੀਨਾ [pətiɳa] See ਪਤੀਣ. "mən kəṭhor əj-hu nə pətiɳa."-gəu kəbir.

ਪਤੀਨੀ [pətiɳi] See ਪਤੀਣੀ. "sacc səbəd pətiɳi."-var ram 1 m 3.

ਪਤੀਨੇ [pətiɳe] became assured, came to believe in. "nanək sac pətiɳe."-sor m 5.

ਪਤੀਲਸੋਭ [pətilsoz] See ਫਤੀਲਸੋਭ.

ਪਤੁ [pətu] See ਪਤ. 2 vessel. "pətu vicar gīanmāṭi dāḍa."—*asa m 1*. 3 leaf. "sakha mul pətu nahi dāli."—*asa chāt m 1*.

ਪਤੁਆ [pətua] *n* leaf, leaves. "pətua sabbh apən hi udja vhrige."—*kalki*. 2 *adj* made of leaves.

ਪਤੋਹੁ [pətohu] *n* son's wife, daughter-in-law. 2 grandson's wife.

ਪਤੋਆ [pətoa] See ਪਤੋਆ.

ਪਤੋੜ [pətoṛ] *n* pakora prepared from a leaf; leaf of spinach coated in paste of gram flour and fried.

ਪਤੰਗ [pəṭəṅg] *Skt adj* flying; which flies. 2 *n* bird. 3 moth, winged insect. "prəṅṅṅṅ bhāṭo sabbh lō māhṛ nanək ədhəm pəṭəṅg."—*cām m 5*. 4 sun. 5 ball. 6 body, physique. 7 boat, ship. 8 spark, cinder. 9 arrow. 10 also used for a kite because it flies like a bird. 11 See ਪਤੰਗੁ. 12 *Skt* ਪਤੰਗ, a tree from which red colour is obtained by boiling its wood. *caesalpinia sappan*. This colour washes out easily. "sabbh jəṅ rəṅ pəṭəṅg ko hārī eke nāvṛəṅg."—*nāḍ-das*.

ਪਤੰਗਸੁਤ [pəṭəṅgsut] Sun's son, Karan. 2 Ashvinikumār. 3 Yam (god of hell). 4 Sugriv.

ਪਤੰਗਮ [pəṭəṅgam] *Skt adj* which moves with the help of wings; which can fly. "əsthavər jəṅgam kiṭ pəṭəṅgam."—*malī namdev*. 2 *n* bird. 3 moth, winged insect.

ਪਤੰਗਾ [pəṭəṅga] *n* See ਪਤੰਗ 3. "pəṭi pəṭi mue bikhū dekhi pəṭəṅga."—*asa m 4*. 2 See ਪਤੰਗ 8.

ਪਤੰਗੀ [pəṭəṅgi] *n* tiny kite. See ਪਤੰਗ 10. 2 *adj* of pəṭəṅg tree. See ਪਤੰਗ 12. "pəṭəṅgi su rəṅga cəlyo sron əṅga."—*GPS*. shed pəṭəṅg—coloured blood. 3 *Skt* ਪਤੰਗਿਨ *n* bird; winged creature.

ਪਤੰਗੁ [pəṭəṅgu] See ਪਤੰਗ. 2 *Skt* ਪਤੰਗ *adv* to each part of the body. i.e. to any part of body. "lāṅ nā melu pəṭəṅgu."—*sri ə m 3*. 2 a little, a bit.

ਪਤੰਗਿਕਾ [pəṭəṅkika] *Skt* ਪਤੰਗਿਕਾ *n* bowstring.

ਪਤੰਜਲਿ [pəṭəṅjalī] *Skt* ਪਤੰਜਲਿ a sage, the author of Yogsutar (Yog philosophy) who was born in the family of Patanjali. 2 a known saint who wrote exegesis on the rules of grammar set by Panini. He was born to Gonika in Gonarad (Gonda). Patanjali is supposed to have lived around 150 BC. Several Sanskrit poets have mentioned that Patanjali fell from the sky into the cupped hands of Panini in the form of a little snake. He was named Patanjali as he was the incarnation of Sheshnag (a mythical snake).

ਪਤੰਤਿ [pəṭəṅti] falls down. See ਪਤਨ. "pəṭəṅti mohkup."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਪਤੰਦਰ [pəṭəṅdər] ਪਤਿ-ਅੰਤਰ, one who has forcibly become the husband of a woman. 2 lover; gigolo.

ਪੱਤ [pəṭt] *n* leaf.

ਪੱਤਕ [pəṭṭak] *n* line. "subhāt dāt pəṭṭakā."—*gyan*. 'row of the teeth.' 2 See ਪੱਤਿਕਾ.

ਪੱਤਣ [pəṭṭəṅ], ਪੱਤਨ [pəṭṭən] *Skt n* city, town. 2 bank of a river; shore. 3 shallow place in a river where it is possible to walk across; ford.

ਪੱਤਰਾ [pəṭṭra] *n* leaf. 2 flat piece of a metallic leaf, thin like paper.

ਪੱਤਲ [pəṭṭal], ਪੱਤਲਿ [pəṭṭali] *n* plate made of tree-leaves. See ਪਤਲਿ.

ਪੱਤਾ [pəṭṭa] *n* leaf. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used ਪੱਤਾ for ਆਪਤਤ (offspring). "pəṭṭana pəṭṭani pəṭṭa."—*BG*.

ਪੱਤਿ [pəṭṭi] *Skt n* foot soldier. "pəṭṭi gīre gāj bajī kəhū."—*kṛisən*. "pəṭṭi kəbē əsvar cəlai."—*GV 10*. 2 military squad comprising a chariot, an elephant, three horses and five foot soldiers. Some people have mentioned the number of foot soldiers as fifty-five.

ਪੱਤਿਕ [pəṭṭik] *Skt n* special army squad comprising ten horses, ten elephants, ten chariots, and one hundred foot soldiers. 2 commander of a unit. 3 *adj* who goes on

foot; footman.

ਪੰਤੀ [pətti] *n* a small leaf. 2 dry leaf of sugarcane etc. 3 petal of a flower. 4 part, portion. 5 division of land.

ਪੰਤੀਦਾਰ [pəttidar] partner, shareholder. 2 owner of a patti.

ਪੱਤੋ [pətto] See ਚਤੋਤਰ and ਅਕਬਰ. 2 a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga under police station Nihal Singh Wala, which is at a distance of sixteen miles from Moga to the south. To the east of this village a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Hargobind and Guru Gobind Singh stands beside a pond. It is also known as Gurusar.

Guru Nanak Dev came here from Takhtupura; afterwards Guru Hargobind visited this place on his way from Takhtupura to Daroli, and Guru Gobind Singh stayed here when he came from Dina to this side for sojourning and hunting. A new shrine is under construction. The village has Bhai Vir Singh's seminary which is held in high regard by the people. Its condition is not satisfactory. The gurdwara has ten ghumaons of land. The priest is a baptised Singh.

ਪਤਨਾਇ [pətyar] to put faith in. See ਪਤੀਜਨਾ. "əp nə pətyar nigam bhāe sakhi."—*jet ravidas*. 2 after testing, after trying.

ਪਤ੍ਰ [pətr] *Skt n* which falls from a tree — leaf. "pətr bhurjē jhārīā nāhī jārīā peḍ."—*gatha*. 2 letter; In olden times, leaves of palm tree etc were used for writing on, so the word pəttar (leaf of a tree) became prevalent in the sense of a letter or sheet of paper. "pəṭhyo pətr kasīd ke hath."—*GPS*. 3 piece of metal-sheet thin like a leaf. 4 feather, wing. 5 conveyance. "chətr nə pətr nə."—*səveye śri mukhvak m* 5. 'neither canopy nor conveyance.' 6 blade of a sword. 7 clothes, dress. "uḍyo pən ke beg sō əgr pətrā."

—*janmejy*. 8 whisk comprising feathers of a peacock, used for whisking over the heads of kings. "chətr pətr dhārīā."—*ramav*. 9 bird, winged creature. 10 arrow. 11 pətr has also been used for ਪਾਤ੍ਰ [pətr]. "bhārāt pətr khecri."—*ramav*. 'A she-demon fills the vessel with blood.' "pətr ka kərahū bicar."—*ram kəbir*. 'Make thinking a vessel.' 12 petal. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਪਤ੍ਰਹਾਰ [pətrhar] *n* who delivers a letter, postman. 2 messenger, courier.

ਪਤ੍ਰਕਾ [pətrka] See ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ.

ਪਤ੍ਰਧਰ [pətr-dhər] *adj* having wings. 2 *n* bird. 3 arrow. 4 blue jay. "nagsuta tyag cālī grāhī pətr-dhəre se."—*krisan*.

ਪਤ੍ਰਲ [pətral] *Skt adj* having leaves, leafy.

ਪਤ੍ਰਵਾਹ [pətrvah] *Skt n* arrow. 2 bird. 3 postman. 4 air, wind.

ਪਤ੍ਰਾ [pətra] See ਪਤ੍ਰ. 2 piece of paper, leaf. 3 metal sheet, thin like a leaf. 4 almanac; calendar in the form of a booklet.

ਪਤ੍ਰਾਲਾ [pətrala] *Skt* ਪਤ੍ਰਲ *adj* leafy. 2 winged. "tən sohe pətri pətrale."—*ramav*. 'winged arrows penetrating the body looked graceful.' ਪਤ੍ਰਾਲੀ [pətrali] leafy. See ਪਤ੍ਰਲ. "jis bahūti chau pətrali."—*var ram* 3.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿ [pətri] See ਪਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [pətrika] *n* letter. 2 small magazine or news paper.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿਣੀ [pətriṇī] *n* army of archers.—*sənama*.

ਪਤ੍ਰੀ [pətri] *n* letter, epistle. 2 postman, courier, messenger. "prithme mātā jī pətri cālavau."—*asa m* 5. 3 almanac; calendar in the form of a booklet. "mən ki pətri vacṇi."—*var maru* 1 *m* 3. 4 horoscope. "kīṭī bīdhī pətri lije, bala?"—*NP*. 'O Bhai Bala! how can we get horoscope of Guru Nanak?' 5 *Skt* पत्रिन् *adj* winged, having wings. 6 leafy, covered with leaves. 7 *n* arrow. "kai koṭī pətri tīsi ṭhər chuṭe."—*cəṭītr* 102. 8 bird. 9 tree. "pətri pər

patri je vasa."-NP. 'birds which live on the tree.' 10 flower which has petals; lotus. 11 rose.

ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [pətryəɪ] elephant, enemy of the tree. -sənama.

ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਅਰਿ [pətryəɪ əɪ] n enemy of the tree - elephant; his enemy - lion.-sənama.

ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [pətryəɪ əɪ əɪ] n enemy of the tree - elephant; his enemy - lion; his enemy - gun.-sənama.

ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਅਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [pətryəɪ əɪ dhunini] enemy of the tree - elephant; his enemy - lion; which gives out sound like him - the gun. -sənama.

ਪਥ [pəθ] Skt पथ् r throw away, go, fly, send. 2 n way, path, passage. "caləhɪ prəbhu pətha."-var jet. 3 custom, rite, ritual. 4 precautionary measures (against illness). See ਪਥੁ. 5 Parth (Arjun) who was son of Pritha (Kunti). "kyō pəθ kō rəθ hāk dhəyo ju?"-33 savye.

ਪਥਕ [pəθək] See ਪਥਿਕ.

ਪਥਣਾ [pəθnə], ਪਥਨਾ [pəθnə] v install, appoint. 2 harden by striking; pat. 3 give round shape to cow-dung etc by patting with hands. 4 n ball made by patting pale white clay etc; round, flat-shaped material.

ਪਥਰ [pəθər] Skt ਪ੍ਰਸੂਰ n stone. "pəθər ki bəri je cəṛə bhəɪ nali buḍave."-asa ə m l.

ਪਥਰਸੈਲ [pəθərsəl] adj stone which remains in the flow of water. See ਸੈਲ 7.

ਪਥਰਕਲਾ [pəθərkəla] n gun in which stone is fixed to ignite the fuse. In it, the fuse is ignited with stone instead of matchlock. See ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ and ਚਕਮਕ.

ਪਥਰਾਉਣਾ [pəθrauna], ਪਥਰਾਨਾ [pəθrana] v pelt stones; stone to death. In Islam this punishment was inflicted on a lecherous married person and likewise on a married woman of loose morals. A ਜ਼. See ਸੰਗਸਾਰ.

ਪਥਰੀ [pəθri] n small stone. 2 stone in the urinary bladder due to which urine is obstructed and its passing out becomes painful. Skt अश्मरी gravel. "pəθri bəɪpɦɪrəg ədhnetra."-cəɪɪtr 405. Per Ayurved, disturbed air hardens bile and phlegm mixed with urine and semen in the urinary bladder and the kidney and shapes it like stone and sand. People who do not observe precautionary measures in taking food but consume meat, eggs and sweets in excess and do not do any exercise, are affected by this disease. When the stone begins to be formed, the patient has gas in the urinary bladder and the urine smells like that of a billy goat. When it increases in size, the urine flows in drops causing severe pain. Sometimes, pieces of stone pass through the urine. If the urinary bladder gets scratched, then blood begins to flow. Stone is also formed in the kidney.

The best cure for this is that it should be got operated by some qualified doctor.

Use of the following medicines also proves very effective:

(1) taking picrorhiza after grinding it and mixing it in curd.

(2) taking barley alkaline and jaggery mixed in the juice of white gourd.

(3) taking wild horsebean like tea after boiling and mixing barley alkaline into it.

(4) taking tribulus alatus seeds after grinding and mixing it in honey with goat's milk.

(5) taking rock secretion with sheep's milk.

(6) taking oxide of black stone with goat's milk.

(7) taking decoction of the root of suhājñe tree.

(8) taking crushed mixture of pəkhaṇbhed, bərna, seeds of tribulus alatus, centella asiatica and cucumber after boiling

them, and then mixing with rock secretion and jaggery.

ਪਥਰੀਆ [pəθria] *n* stone-cutter, engaged in stone-work. 2 a Khatri subcaste.

ਪਥਰੀਲਾ [pəθrila] *adj* stony, rocky.

ਪਥਰੋਲੀ [pəθroli] *n* piece of stone, fragment of a rock.

ਪਥਾਨੀਆ [pəθania] *n* a Rajput subcaste; a Rajput subcaste that founded Pathankot and made it the capital. Now nobles of Nurpur (Kangra) are the chiefs of this caste.

ਪਥਿਕ [pəθik] *Skt n* traveller, wayfarer. "pəθik pias cit sərōvər atəmjəl len."—*māla pāṭal m* 5. Here pəθik means seeker of spiritual knowledge.

ਪਥਿਕਸ਼ਾਲਾ [pəθikṣala] inn, waiting room.

ਪਥੀਨਾ [pəθina] *n* ਪਥ-ਆਦਿਨ rules of a sect. 2 custom, tradition. "hom jəgg jəg thap pəθina."—*BG*. 3 person on the move; traveller.

ਪਥੁ [pəθu] See ਪਥ. 2 *Skt* ਪਥਜ *n* object that is beneficial to a patient. "guri āmrətnamu pialra jənəm mərəṇ ka pəθu."—*sri m* 5. 3 precautionary measures (against illness).

ਪਥੇਰਾ [pəθera] *n* one who pats cow-dung into cakes; maker of bricks.

ਪੱਥ [pəθh] See ਪਥੁ 2 and ਪਥਜ.

ਪੱਥਰ [pəθhər] See ਪਥਰ.

ਪੱਥੀ [pəθhī] Parth (Arjun) did. "hənyo tāhī pəθhī, sādṣ sis kəpyo."—*gyan*. 'Parth killed him and immediately chopped off his head.'

ਪਥਜ [pəθəy] *Skt adj* related to a path. 2 comfortable, beneficial. 3 *n* myrobalan. 4 interest, benefit, welfare. 5 precautionary measures (against illness). 6 some thing beneficial to a patient.

ਪਥ [pəθ] *Skt* ਪਥ *vr* remain standing; go, receive, obtain, produce; be promoted, search. 2 *n* foot. "səhəs pəθ biməl."—*sohila*. 3 footprint. 4 status, rank. "mīrtək pīḍī pəθ mād na,

əhīnīs ek əgīan su naga."—*sri beṇi*. "khojē pəθ nīrbana."—*gāu m* 9. 5 word "ba pəθ prītham bəkhankē pun nēkar pəθ dehu."—*sānāma*. Adding ਠ [ṭh] to ਬ [ba] gives ਬਠ [baṭh], which means an arrow. 6 foot of a poetic metre, a line or part of a line. 7 metric composition, verse; composition written according to metrical rules involving vārṇ, gāṇ and mātra. However, poets have used pəθ specifically for viṣṇupāḍ. The verses of saints like Surdas etc are also popular as pəθ. Verses contained in Guru Granth Sahib are also known as pəθ as — dupāḍa, cāupāḍa, aṣṭpāḍi, (group of eight stanzas) etc. See ਗੁਰੂਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ. 8 according to Purans, the constituents of charity — clothes, ornaments, food, vessels etc. See ਤੇਰਹਿ ਪਥ. 9 holy text, mystical formula. "so pəθ rəvəhuji bəhūrī nā rəvna."—*gāu kabir*. 10 *P* 4 protection, safety. 11 *adj* protector, saviour. 12 pəθ has also been used in the sense of prāḍ (giver). "jivən pəθ nanək prābhū mēra."—*māru m* 5. "sāgāl sīdhīpāḍṣ."—*guj jedev*. 'who bestows miraculous powers.' 13 An ignorant scribe has used ਪਥ [pəθ] instead of ਪਿਤ [pit] at several places in Shastarnammala. See page 231 and the peculiar conclusion drawn in the explanation of Ripusamudar Pit. 14 Per grammar, words used as subject, verb and object.

ਪਥਚੇਦ [pəθched] *Skt* पदच्छेद or पदविच्छेद *n* act of separating combination of words and compound words of a sentence so as to make the meaning clear and explicit; parsing. 2 writing words leaving space in between, so that the reader can understand the meanings easily; separation of words. In olden times, the lines were written by joining words with each other. This was done for two reasons —

‘सुप्तिङन्तपदम्.—Panini.

first, there was scarcity of paper, second people were fully skilled. They recited the text of the scripture as if it was memorized. Now it is not proper to write or print books without separating words because the unskilled person can play havoc with the meaning of the text, as :

“jithedīṭhamīrētkorlābāhīṭhiar.”

“gurmukhihoṭāpaic.”

“bādesējīpāvēhivīcīrābādi.”

“namvihunēkīragānjīnuhārīgurdārāsnaḥor.”

etc. In these verses if words were not separated, the text could be read as korl, tāpaic, seji, and darsan.

ਪਦਮ [pādaj] according to Hinduism a low caste person, believed to be born from the feet, padaj.

ਪਦਤ੍ਰਾਣ [pādtraṇ] *n* shoe, which protects the feet. 2 a pair of wooden sandals.

ਪਦਪਾਹੁਲ [pādpahul] *n* water poured over the preceptor's toes and taken by the initiate. See ਚਰਣਮ੍ਰਿਤ. “pādpahul dē sikh karyo hē.”—GPS.

ਪਦਪੱਕਜ [pādpākaj] *adj* lotus-like feet; feet delicate and clean like a lotus. “sātjana ki pādpākaj dhuri.”—bāsāt m 3.

ਪਦਮ [pādām] *Skt* पद्म *n* lotus (nelumbium speciosum). “pādām nijavāl jāl rās sāgatr.”—maru m 1. 2 one thousand billion. 1000000000000000. “petalīs pādām āsur sājyo kāk caturāg.”—cādi 1. 3 according to astrology a line on the sole and the palm, which is regarded as a sign of luck. See ਪਦਮੁ. 4 shaped lotus, weapon of Vishnu, used like a mace in fighting against the enemy. “sākh cāk gada pādām apī apu kio chādām.”—sāveye m 4 ke. 5 scars spotted on the trunk of an elephant. 6 according to Yog, lotuses of the different number of petals within the body at

¹Many Sanskrit books differ on counting numbers. See ਸੰਖਣ.

places like the heart, and the forehead etc. See ਧਟਚਕ੍ਰ. 7 a poetic metre, comprising—four feet, each with nā, sā, lā, gā, ll, ll, l, l, l.

Example:

prābhū dhārāt dhyan jo. śubh lāhīṭ gyan so. ..

(b) several poets have termed the poetic metre kāmāl as pādām. See ਕਮਲ. 8 whitish spots on a snake's hood. 9 pādām has also been used for pādmasan (a yoga exercise) — “māgar pache kachu nā sujhe ehu pādām aloi.”—dhāna m 1. ‘It is a strange type of posture named pādām.’ 10 a tree which bears fruit similar to a berry; in Kashmir. it is known as ਗਲਾਸ [glas]. It does not grow in hot regions; cherry. 11 pādām has also been used for Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). See ਪਦਮ ਕਵਲਾਸ ਪਤਿ.

ਪਦਮ ਕਵਲਾਸ ਪਤਿ [pādām kavalas patī]—māla ravidas. Vishnu, lord of Padma and Shiv, lord of Kailash. patī relates to both.

ਪਦਮਗਰਭ [pādāmgarabh], ਪਦਮਜ [pādām] *n* born from the lotus, Brahma.

ਪਦਮਣੀ [pādāmāni] See ਪਦਮਿਨੀ.

ਪਦਮਨਾਥ [pādāmnaṭh], ਪਦਮਨਾਭ [pādāmnaḥ], ਪਦਮਨਾਭਿ [pādāmnaḥ] *n* Vishnu, lord of lotus, who has it in his navel. 2 Shiv, whose umbilicus is shaped like a lotus.

ਪਦਮਨਿ [pādāmāni], ਪਦਮਨੀ [pādāmāni] See ਪਦਮਿਨੀ. 2 elephants used for fighting in a battle. —sānama.

ਪਦਮਬੰਧੁ [pādāmbādhū] sun; lotus blooms at sunrise. 2 a flower-sucking large black bee.

ਪਦਮਭੂ [pādāmbhū], ਪਦਮਭੋਨਿ [pādāmyonī] *n* born from the lotus, Brahma.

ਪਦਮਰਾਗ [pādāmrag] *Skt* *n* gem of red colour as of a red lotus, Ruby. “pādāmrag ke asān jāhīva.”—NP.

ਪਦਮਲੋਚਨ [pādāmlōcān] See ਕਮਲਨੈਨ and ਪਦਮਕ.

ਪਦਮਾ [pādma] *Skt* *n* Lakshmi (goddess of wealth), who lives in the lotus. 2 wife of Kalki,

an incarnation of the Divine.

પદમાસન [pādmasən] *n* according to Yog, lotus shaped posture, i.e. sitting erect while putting right foot on the left thigh and left foot on the right thigh, straightening the spine, and catching the thumb of the right foot with the right arm behind the back and the thumb of the left foot with the left arm, gazing at the tip of the nose and the chin touching the chest. 2 Brahma who sits on the lotus. 3 one who practises pādmasən. 4 Shiv. 5 sun.

પદમાચર [pādmakar] *n* a lake in which lotuses grow abundantly. 2 a Hindi poet who was born in the family of Mohan Lal Bhatt in Sammat 1810 at Banda (Bundelkhand). He composed beautiful verses. At first he was in the service of the Nawab of Banda; later he was at the court of Raghunath Rav Peshwa; thereafter he served Maharaja Partap Singh and his son Jagat Singh of Jaipur. There he compiled a book entitled Jagad Vinod which is highly rated among the poets. In old age, Padmakar worshipped Ganga and composed a hymn in praise of it, entitled Ganga Lahiri from which a stanza is given below :

locan asəm āg bhāsəm citā ki lay
tin lok nayak su kaseke thāhartō?
kāhe pādmakar vīlok im dāg jāke
ved-hū puran gan kase ānusartō?
bādhe jātajut beth pārbatkuṭ pār
māha kalkuṭ kāho kase kāth kartō?
pie nīti bhāgē rāhe pretan ke sāgē
eso puchto ko nāgē jo nā gāgē sis dhartō?
Padmakar died in Sammat 1890.

પદમાચ્છ [pādmakṣ], **પદમાલ** [pādmach] *n* whose eyes are like lotus; lotus-eyed; Vishnu. 2 nut of lotus; seed of waterlily. 3 *adj* having eyes like petals of lotus. “pādmnath pādmach.”
—gyan.

પદમાવટ [pādmavṭ], **પદમાવટી** [pādmavṭī] *n*

Vishnu. “par nā par sōke pādmavṭ.”—*ākal*.
2 the Creator who is lord of the material world.
“pāt sīukin sīi pādmavṭī pae?”—*ākal*.

પદમાલય [pādmaly], **પદમાલે** [pādmale] *n* one whose abode is the lotus – Brahma. 2 abode of Lakshmi (goddess of wealth) – lotus.
“pādmale jāti hve jese.”—*GPS*. 3 whose dwelling place is lotus – Lakshmi.

પદમાવટી [pādmavṭī] *n* ancient name of Patna (Patliputar). 2 ancient name of Ujjayini. 3 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). 4 See સર્વજગત્. 5 a poetical metre, named caturpādi and also cāvpeya, is marked by four feet, thirty matras in each foot, first pause at the tenth, second at the next eighth and the third at the last twelfth matra, sāgān and guru 115, 5 in the end. It is better if its first and second pauses are alliterative.

Example:

dīkhiyāt sabbh papi, nāhi hārijapi,
tādapi māha ris thāne,
hē āti bibhcarī, pārtiy bhari,
dev pitār nāhi mane,
so tādapi māhā bār, kāhit dhāramdhār,
pārkāram ādhikari,
dhrig dhrig sabbh akhē, mukh nāhi bhakhē,
dehī prīṣṭi cādh gari.—*kālki*.

(b) there is another form of pādmavṭī also in prosody, marked by four feet, thirty-two matras in each foot, first pause at the tenth, second at the next eighth and third at the subsequent fourteenth matra, with two gurus in the end; it is also called kamlavṭī.

Example:

sabbh jāg ko kartā, jīvan bharta,
jīhi pujāt munī jān sare,
tis tyagi seva, pujē deva,
sāhē kṣaṭ ātīhi bhare. ...
6 goddess Mansa. 7 wife of Jaydev. 8 a heavenly nymph. 9 queen of king Udhishthir.

ਪਦਮਿਨੀ [pādmīni] *n* a small lotus. 2 Padmavati has also been termed Padmini. See ਚਤੋਰਗੁਣ.

3 In poetical works, a class of women:

“sahaj sugādh sāvrap śubh puny prem sukhān,

“tānu tānu bhojān ros rātri nīdra man bākhan,¹

sāhaj subudhhi udar mīridu has bas sucī āḡ,
amāl alom anāḡbhuvī pādmīni haṭkārāḡ.

—*rāsikprīya*.

4 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth).

ਪਦਮੀ [pādmī] *n* Vishnu who keeps a lotus-shaped weapon. See ਪਦਮ 4. 2 elephant. 3 a pond full of lotuses.

ਪਦਮੁ [pādamu] a line indicating fortune, named pādām. See ਪਦਮ 3. “mere hathī pādām.”
—*phunhe m 5*.

ਪਦਮੇਤ੍ਰੀ [pādmētri] See ਅਨੁਪਾਸ.

ਪਦਮਯਾਰੀ [pādamyārī] *n* gun, enemy of the elephant.—*sānāma*. 2 lion, enemy of the elephant.

ਪਦਰ [pādar] *P* ੫ *Sk* ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿ *E* father, *L* pater, *Pg* padre. “jān pīsār pādar bīradra.”—*tlīg m 1*.

ਪਦਵੀ [pādvī] *Sk* *n* way, path. “mād mād gātī jātē pādvi me pādṣkājāsūdār.”—*NP*. 2 system, custom, method. 3 grade, rank, position. “tīn kām pādvi uc bhāi.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*. 3 title, epithet.

ਪਦਵੰਡ [pādvāḡ] See ਪਦਵੰਦ.

ਪਦਾ [pāda] See ਪਦ 7. “gūjri jēdev jiu ka pāda.”

ਪਦਾਇਸ [pādais] See ਪੈਦਾਯਸ. 2 earning, income. “māha pādais dhān ki mere.”—*GPS*.

ਪਦਾਂਤ [pādāt] *n* end of a verse, rhyme.

ਪਦਾਤਿ [pādātī] *n* pedestrian, foot soldier.

ਪਦਾਰਘ [pādarāḡh] ਪਦਾਰਘ *n* water offered to wash one's feet; water offered for washing the feet of a deity.

ਪਦਾਰਥ [pādarāth] *Sk* ਪਦਾਰਥ *n* meaning of a verse,

¹whose body is delicate but is indifferent to diet, anger, love, sleep and arrogance.

rhyme or word. 2 accepted topics of a school of philosophy, as there are six topics according to Vaisheshik i.e. substance, qualities, actions, general, specific, relationship between part and whole; sixteen in Nayay School of Gautam. See ਪਦਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ. 3 In Purāns, they are religion, riches, passion and salvation. 4 thing, article. 5 wealth. 6 a devotee of Guru Ramdas.

ਪਦਾਰਥ ਵਿਦਯਾ [pādarāth vidyā] natural philosophy.

ਪਦਾਰਥੁ [pādarāthu] See ਪਦਾਰਥ. “gīan pādarāthu paie.”—*sri ā m 1*. 2 invaluable object. “īhu jānām pādarāthu parke.”—*sri m 3*.

ਪਦਾਰਥੁਧੇਨੁ [pādarāthudhenu] Indar's cow that grants everything. “sātsābha gur paie mukātī pādarāthudhenu.”—*sri m 1*.

ਪਦਾਰਵਿੰਦ [pādarvīd] lotus-shaped feet.

ਪਦਾਰਵਿੰਤਿ [pādarvītī] See ਦੀਪਕ (ਸ).

ਪਦਿ [pādī] in a stage or phase. “cāthe pādī vasa hoīa.”—*māla m 3*. 2 pertaining to the foot, on-foot. 3 *Sk* who deserves to go.

ਪਦੀਦ [pādid] *P* ੫ *adj* evident, apparent.

ਪਦੀਨਾ [pādīnā] See ਪੈਦੀਨਾ.

ਪਦੁ [pādu] See ਪਦ.

ਪਦੁਕ [pāduk] *n* line, row. “subhāt dāt pādūkā.”—*gyān*. row of teeth; it is composed by an ignorant scribe, correct version being pātākā. See ਪੱਤਕ.

ਪਦੇ [pāde] plural of ਪਦ or ਪਦਾ (stanza). See ਦੁਪਦੇ, ਚਉਪਦੇ etc.

ਪਦੋਦਕ [pādodak] *n* water with which someone's feet have been washed, water for washing the feet.

ਪੱਦ [pādd] *Sk* पद् *vr* farting; breaking wind. 2 *n* wind released through the anus; fart. “chīkk pādd hīdki vārtara.”—*BG*.

ਪਦਯ [pādy] *n* a composition in which stanzas are written according to a poetical measure; poem. 2 according to Hinduism, a person of the lowest class, who is believed to have been

born from the feet. 3 *adj* related to the feet.
 ਪਦ੍ [padr] *Skt* *n* village. 2 way to the village.
 3 a village street.
 ਪਧਤਿ [padhəti] *Skt* ਪਧਤਿ *n* footprints. 2 way, path. "Ihə padhəti te mət cukəhi, re mən!"
 —*səveye m 5 ke*. 3 custom, tradition, ceremony.
 4 book of religious rites and rules. 5 method, manner.
 ਪਧਰਾ [padhra], ਪਧਰੇ [padhro] *adj* proper for placing the foot; even, level. "nanək padharu padhro."—*var gəu 2 m 5*. 2 See ਪਦ੍.
 ਪਧਾਉ [padhau], ਪਧਾਠੁ [padhaṇu] *Ml* traveller, wayfarer. "puchəhu jai padhauā."—*sri ə m 1*. 'ask the seekers of spiritual knowledge.' See ਪੰਧਾਠੁ.
 ਪਧਾਰਣਾ [padharna], ਪਧਾਰਨਾ [padharna] *v* step; put the feet forward, walk, go, travel. 2 come, arrive.
 ਪਧਿਸਟਕਾ [padhiṣṭaka], ਪਧਿਸ੍ਟਕਾ [padhiṣṭaka]
 Two forms of this poetical metre are there in Dasam Granth. It is marked by four feet, each foot containing ra, ja, ta, ga, la SṢ, ṢṢ, S, l. See ਸੰਗੀਤ ਛੰਦ. 2 In Kalki Avtar it is called toṭək as under:
 "əti papən te jəg chaṛ rahyo."...
 ਪੱਧਰ [paddhar] See ਪਧਰਾ.
 ਪੱਧਰਿ [paddharī], ਪੱਧਰੀ [paddhri] See ਪਧਰਾ and ਪਧੜੀ.
 ਪਨ [pan] *Skt* ਪਨ *v* trade, praise, feel pleasure. See ਪਨਸਾਰੀ. 2 See ਪਣ 8. "barəh bərəs balpən bite."—*asa kəbir*. 3 vow, pledge. "pən purən kin."—*GPS*.
 ਪਨਸ [panas] *Skt* *n* jackfruit, artocarpus integrifolia. "səkəl sərīr pənaspəl jəsa."—*GPS*. 2 In Ramayan, a monkey in the army of Sugriv.
 ਪਨਸਾਰੀ [pansari] *Skt* पण्यसारिन् one who displays articles for sale; one who buys and sells goods; trader. 2 shopkeeper.
 ਪਨਸਾਲ [pansal] *n* current of water. 2 home of water; place where water is available for

drinking. 3 meter for measuring water. 4 act of measuring water.
 ਪਨਹ [panəh] *P* ॥२॥ *n* refuge, shelter. "teri panəh khudaṛ!"—*asa fərid*. 2 protection, security.
 ਪਨਹਾਰੀ [panhari] *n* female water-bearer.
 ਪਨਹੀ [panhi] *Skt* पुनह or पँनह (which remains fastened to the foot). *n* shoe, boot. "log gəṭhave panhi."—*sor ravidas*. panhi means human body.
 ਪਨਕਤ [pankət], ਪਨਕਤਿ [pankəti] *Skt* पनकति a creature that crawls on the ground. See ਬੁਟਿਟਿ.
 ਪਨਘਟ [panghəṭ] *n* a place on the river bank or elsewhere for drawing water.
 ਪਨਚ [panəc] *Skt* पतञ्जिका *n* bowstring.
 ਪਨਚ ਅਗੂਜ [panəc əgrə] *n* which is shot by joining to the front of a bowstring; arrow. —*sənama*.
 ਪਨਚ ਅੰਤਕ [panəc əntək] *n* made for cutting the bowstring; arrow shaped like a half-moon. —*sənama*. 2 sword.
 ਪਨਚ ਪੁਰਾਰਨਿ [panəc prəharənī] *n* which strikes arrows with the help of bowstrings; army of archers.—*sənama*. 2 sword which can cut a bowstring.
 ਪਨਵਾਰ [panvar] a Rajput subcaste.
 ਪਨਵਾਰਾ [panvara] *adj* belonging to Panwar subcaste. 2 *n* a bowl made from tree-leaves; duna etc. "age səbhke dhər panvare. bhat pərosyo bhəli prəkare."—*GPS*. 3 preparation of areca-nut, spices and edible lime wrapped in a betel-leaf. "pun panvare kin cəbino."—*NP*.
 ਪਨਹ [panəh] *P* ॥२॥ place of refuge, asylum or shelter. 2 strength, protection.
 ਪਨਹਣ [panahən], ਪਨਹਣਿ [panahənī] *adj* who gives shelter, protector. "səṭ panahən."—*əkal*.
 ਪਨਾਰਾ [panara], ਪਨਾਲਾ [panala] *Skt* पुटाल *n* channel which carries water. "bəhi sron cəlyo jənu koṭi panare."—*cāḍi 1*. 2 outlet for roof water. 3 pipe-like vessel for pouring ghee in the fire-pit.

ਪਨਿਹਾਰ [pənihar], ਪਨਿਹਾਰਾ [pənihara], ਪਨਿਹਾਰਿ [pəniharī], ਪਨਿਹਾਰੀ [pənihari] *adj* water-bearer (male or female). "həri ka sāt parandhan tīs ka pənihara."—*suhi m 5*. "hərijan ki pənihari."—*s kabir*. "əvar jonī teri pənihari."—*asa m 5*. 2 *Skt* पण्यहारिन् *adj* who carries goods for sale. 3 caravan; company of merchants. "jīh peḍe luṭi pənihari. so marəg sātən durari."—*asa m 5*. 4 merchant, trader. 5 See ਪੰਚ ਪਨਿਹਾਰੀ.

ਪਨੀ [pəni] short for ਪਨਹੀ. "pəni pamri tāj bhājyo."—*cəritr 21*. 'ran leaving behind his shoes and silken cloth.'

ਪਨੀਆ [pənia] *n* water 2 *adj* related to water. 3 *n* shoe, boot. "pənia chadən nika."—*dhāna dhāna*.

ਪਨੀਰ [pənir] *P* پنیر *n* milk without water, solid food made by separating water from milk, which tastes sour; cottage cheese. 2 a thick dish prepared by squeezing water from curd.

ਪਨੀਰੀ [pəniri] *n* seedlings of flowers and vegetables, sown densely for transplanting.

ਪਨੇ [pəno] drum. See ਪਣਵ. "kəhū ben bina pəno ७ nagare."—*cəritr 405*.

ਪੰਨੂ [pənnu] a subcaste of Jatts, also spelled as ਪੰਨੂ and ਪੰਨੂ. During the Mughal period, Jatts of Pannu subcaste were famous chieftains. This subcaste originated from Rajputs of the solar dynasty. See ਪੰਨੂ.

ਪਪੱਕ [pəpəkk] by moving like wind; with the speed of wind. "pəpəkk pəkkhre ture."—*ramav. 2* See ਪੁਪਕੁ.

ਪਪਨਾ [pəpna] *Skt* प्रपन्न *adj* who seeks refuge. "həm papi rakhū pəpna."—*bīla m 4*.

ਪਪਾ [pəpa] twenty-sixth character of Gurmukhi script. "pəpa pərmīti par nā pāia."—*bavən. 2* pronunciation of ਪ.

ਪਪਾਤ [pəpat] *adj* fallen to a lower level, degraded. "y3 kəhī bat pəpat dhəra pər."—*GV 10*.

ਪਪਿਹਰਾ [pəpihara], ਪਪੀਹਾ [pəpiha] *n* one who has the desire to drink water; rain-bird. See ਚਾਤਕ. "cah rahi jās megh pəpihra pyaske."—*cəritr 269*.

ਪਪੀਤਾ [pəpita] papaya, carica papaya; it is beneficial for and curative of liver.

ਪਪੀਲਕਾ [pəpilka], ਪਪੀਲੀ [pəpili] *Skt* पिपीलिका *n* ant. "kərdamə tərət pəpilka."—*səhəs m 5*. "gāj ७ pəpili."—*krisən*.

ਪਪੋਰਨਾ [pəporna], ਪਪੋਲਨਾ [pəpolna] *v* nourish. "re nər! kə pəporəhū dehi?"—*sor m 5*. "unkə səḡi tu rəkhī pəpoli."—*asa m 5*. 'O body! you were nourished in the company of the Supreme Being.' 2 suck juice of something by taking it in the mouth but without touching with the teeth and molar; suck. 3 recite a hymn without understanding its sense and without practising the teaching inhering it. "bhālke ūṭhī pəpoliə vīṇ bujhe mūgədh əjaṇi."—*sri m 5*.

ਪਪੋਲਿ [pəpoli] by rearing. See ਪਪੋਲਨਾ 1. 2 by sucking. See ਪਪੋਲ 2.

ਪਬ [pəb] See ਪੱਬ 2. 2 "dhae pəbā jive hāne."—*cəḍi 3*. 'Demons, huge like mountains, came running.'

ਪਬਣ [pəbaṇ] See ਪਵਨ. 2 See ਪਬਣਿ.

ਪਬਣਿ [pəbaṇi] *S n* waterlily, blue lotus, *Skt* पद्मनि. "pəbaṇi kere pət jīu dhəli dhulī jūmənhar."—*sri m 1*. "bīa dhəli pəbaṇi jīu jūmīo."—*var maru 2 m 5*. perished by withering like waterlily. See ਜੁੰਮਣ 3.

ਪਬਨ [pəbaṇ] See ਪਵਨ.

ਪਬਰ [pəbar] *Skt* पुर adj superb, excellent. "pəvər tū həriavla kəvla kēcənvēni."—*səva m 1*. 'oh golden lotus! you were excellent and blossoming.' Lotus means human body.

ਪੱਬ [pəbb] *n* front part of a foot. 2 short for ਪਰਵਤ, mountain. "mecək pəbbən se jīn ke tən."—*cəritr 1*. 'bodies like dark mountains.'

ਪੱਬਯ [pəbbay] *n* mountain. See ਪਿਸਾਨ.

ਪੱਬਰਾਟ [pəbbrat] *n* king of mountains, the

Himalayas. 2 Sumeru. 3 king of a hilly region.

ਪੰਥਾਕਾਰ [pəbbakar] *adj* of the size of a mountain.

"gəjraj pəbbakar."—*parās*.

ਪੰਥਾਣੀ [pəbbāṇi] *n* daughter of the mountain, Parvati. "papa pavitri pəbbāṇi."—*dətt*. 2 *adj* mountainous, hilly.

ਪਥਰ [pəby] See ਪੱਥਰ.

ਪਥਰਭੇਦਨੀ ਈਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [pəbybhedni is səstrə] stream, which pierces through the mountains; her lord, Varun—the god of water; his weapon—the noose.—*sənama*.

ਪਮਾਰ [pəmar] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਰ. 2 See ਪਵਾਰ 3 and 4.

ਪਯ [pəy] *Skt* पय *vr* go, flow. 2 *n* पयस् milk. 3 water. 4 semen. 5 strength. 6 *pəy* has also been used for *pəd* (pay)—"həth ləgəhī gur əmər pəy."—*səveye m* 3 *ke*.

ਪਯਾਜ [pəyaz] See ਪਿਆਜ਼.

ਪਯਾਨ [pəyan] *Skt* पयान *n* going; act of moving, voyage, departure.

ਪਯਾਮ [pəyam] *P* पत्र *n* message. 2 account, description.

ਪਯਾਰ [pəyar] *n* underneath world, netherworld. "jan pəyar gəyo turəgəṃ."—*prithu*. 2 paddy straw. 3 love, fondness, affection. 4 a poetical metre, which is another form of *anəd*; it is marked by four feet, fourteen characters in each foot, first pause at the eighth, second at the next sixth matra, guru and ləghu in the end.

Example:

bhimcād kəhi əb, sunīye jəṇab,
nakīs əkəl kəhō, ek nītr phab,
dur dur dər dər, ghaṭ baṭ rok,
ṭhəhīrīye chor səb, jīhū ko šok.

—*gurupəd*.

ਪਯਾਲ [pəyal] *n* the underneath world. 2 paddy straw.

ਪਯਾਲਾ [pəyala] *P* प्याला *n* cup, mug, bowl. 2 transform of ਪਤਾਲ. See ਪਤਾਲ. "jini akas kuləh siri kini, kəuse səpət pəyala."—*bher*

namdev.

ਪਯਾਲਿ [pəyalī] in the nether world. "jəli thəli gəgəni pəyalī puri rəhīa."—*səveye m* 4 *ke*.

ਪਯੁਖ [pəyukh] See ਪਿਯੁਖ and ਪੀਯੁਸ.

ਪਯੋਹਸ [pyohəṣ] See ਪਯੋਹਸ.

ਪਯੋਹਰ [pəyohər] See ਪਯੋਹਰ.

ਪਯੋਹੀਦਨ [pəyohidən] See ਪਯੋਹੀਦਨ.

ਪਯੋਜ [pəyoj] *n* lotus that grows in water; something born of water.

ਪਯੋਦ [pəyod] *n* cloud, that gives water. 2 cattle that gives milk.

ਪਯੋਧਰ [pəyodhər] *n* cloud that carries water. 2 pond. 3 milk-bearing part of the body, teat, breast. "jāke subhət pəyodhər pīna."—*NP*. 4 coconut. 5 mountain. 6 See ਚੋਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

ਪਯੋਧਿ [pəyodhi], ਪਯੋਨਿਧਿ [pəyonidhi] *n* expanse of water; sea, ocean.

ਪਯੋਪੇ [pəyāpē] *Dg* statement. 2 utterance, sentence. 3 See ਪਯੋਪੇ.

ਪਰ [pər] part but. 2 after, succeeding, subsequent. 3 *Skt* adj other, another. 4 belonging to someone else. "pərdhən pərtən pərti nīda."—*asa m* 5. 5 different, varied, separate. 6 far, away, distant. 7 superb, excellent. 8 pious; in the habit of doing things. 9 enemy, foe. 10 Shiv. 11 salvation, liberation. 12 *Skt* परत *adv* last year, previous year. 13 *suf* above, on. "upəri gəgənu, gəgənu pər gorəkhū."—*maru m* 1. "səti guru pər ke vāstrə pəkhārəhī."—*NP*. 'wash robes worn by the true Master.' 14 imperative form of ਪੜਨਾ. "gurcərnən pər māgo khīma."—*GPS*. 15 *adv* by lying down. "nəmo kin pər dād səmane."—*NP*. 16 *P* प *n* wing, feather. "na pər pəkhī tahi."—*var bīha m* 3.

ਪਰਉ [pərəu] lie down. 2 lay down. "kəhu rəvidas pərəu teri sabha."—*gəu*. 3 read, recite. 4 I read, I study. "bīdīa nā pərəu badu nāhi janəu."—*bīla kəbir*. 5 day before yesterday. 6 day after tomorrow. See ਪਰੋ 2.

ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰ [pər-upkar] *n* act performed for the good of the other; help; benevolence. "pər-upkar pūn bəhu kia."—*gəu m 4*. "mithra tən, nahi pər-upkara."—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰੀ [pər-upkari] *n* ਪਰੋਪਕਾਰਿਨ੍ benevolent, who works for the good of others. "jən pər-upkari ae."—*suhi m 5*.

ਪਰਆਤਮਾ [pər-atma] See ਪਰਾਤਮਾ. 2 another's mind.

ਪਰਦੀ [pərai] lies down.

ਪਰਦੀਆ [pəraia] *adj* who lies down. 2 See ਪਰੈ-ਪਰਦੀਆ. 3 of the other; other's. "jañe ko pir pəraia?"—*brla ə m 4*.

ਪਰਸ [pəras] *Skt* पारस *n* act of touching. "puhap sugēdha pəras manukhy dehē mālinē."—*gatha*. 2 *Skt* पारस. pəras — philosopher's stone. "pəram pəras guru bhetie."—*gəu ravidas*. 3 ਪਾਸ੍ ਦਿੱਤੇ. "bām pəras te jhuth bānava."—*pəras*. 'created falsehood from the left side.' 4 See ਪਰਸੁ.

ਪਰਸਣ [pərasən] *Skt* पारसन *n* act of touching, to touch.

ਪਰਸਣਾ [pərasna] *v* touch. 2 meet, come face to face. "jini pərasia guru sātiguru pura."—*tukha chāt m 4*. "pərsat cəran gəti nirmal riti."—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਰਸਣਿ [pərasəni] for touching. "tisu nanək pərasəni ave."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰਸਤ [pərasət] touching with. 2 by touching. See ਪਰਸਣਾ. 3 See ਪਰਸੁ.

ਪਰਸਤਸ [pərasəstəs] *P* پارسش *n* worship, prayer.

ਪਰਸਤਨ [pərasəstən] *P* پارسش *v* worship, pray.

ਪਰਸਨ [pərasən] or ਪਰਸਨੁ [pərasənu] See ਪਰਸਣ. 2 *Skt* पृष्ट question, act of asking. "gurbānisu priti su pərasənu."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 *Skt* प्रसन्न *adj* happy, joyful. 4 *adv* getting pleased, happily. "pərasən pəras bhāe kubija kəu."—*nəf ə m 4*.

ਪਰਸਨਾ [pərasna] See ਪਰਸਣਾ.

ਪਰਸਨਿ [pərasəni] being pleased, pleasingly. "pərasəni pərasu bhāe sadhu jən, jənu həri

bhəgvanu dikhije."—*kəli ə m 4*. 'The saints met joyfully as if they had a glimpse of the Creator.'

ਪਰਸਪਰ [pəraspər] *adv* mutual, reciprocal. 2 See ਅਨੌਨੌ. 3 See ਪਰਸ ਪਰਸ ਪਰਾ.

ਪਰਸਰਾਮ [pərasram], ਪਰਸਰਾਮੁ [pərasramu] *a* physician, who, after turning a disciple of Guru Hargobind, treated poor patients free of cost and preached Sikhism. 2 a great warrior in the army of the sixth Guru. 3 a Vairagi saint, devotee of Guru Gobind Singh, whom the Guru preached the essence of Yog.

4 Parshuram — Ram with an axe; in Purans he is the incarnation of Vishnu. He was the fifth son of Brahmin Jamdagni and his wife Renuka. He was a Kushik because his mother belonged to Kushik dynasty. He extirpated Kshatris in Treta, the second aeon. His tale is told in detail in Mahabharat, Purans and Ramayan.

It is mentioned in Mahabharat that he taught martial arts to Karan and fought against Bhisham. When members of the Kuru dynasty held a meeting after the war, he also participated in it. He was born before Ram, but they were contemporary as well. It is stated in Mahabharat that Ram attacked and rendered him unconscious. It is mentioned there that Parashuram was a worshipper of Shiv, and when at the time of marrying Sita, Ram broke the bow of Shiv, Parshuram was filled with anger and gave his Vaishnav bow to Ram and challenged him to fasten its string. Ram easily fastened the string of the bow, on which he accepted his defeat. But the arrow fixed on the string, Ram did not let go in vain, and he destroyed Parshuram's power to move

¹According to Matsya Puran, Parshuram was the sixth incarnation of Vishnu and according to Bhagwal, he was the sixteenth incarnation.

through the skies, as – “nabh ki gatī tāhī hātī sār sō.”—ramav. The story goes that when Parshuram returned the earth to the Brahmans after conquering it from Kshatris, from that day; he stopped staying on the earth at night, only to spend the night in the sky.

Parshuram became a disciple of Shiv at a very young age. Shiv trained him in the art of arms and weapons and bestowed the gift of divine axe upon him, due to which he came to be known as Parshuram (Ram with an axe). It is mentioned in Mahabharat that he chopped off the head of his mother Renuka on the directive of his father. He was engaged in severe fighting against the Kshatris, extirpated them from the earth twenty-one times and gave the earth to the Brahmans. Parshuram killed the Kshatris and with their blood filled five ponds named Samatpanchak. It is said that he populated the land of Malabar. Some are of the opinion that this region was granted to him by Varun (god of waters). Others hold that he pushed back the ocean and developed many colonies. The cause of his enmity with the Kshatris was that Arjun (Kartveerya Sahasrabahu), the king of Haihaya dyansty had killed Jamadagni i.e. Parshuram's father. “pārṣuram rove ghārī ara.”—var ram 1 m 1. See ਸਰਸੁਬਾਹੁ, ਜਮਦਗਨਿ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ.

ਪਰਸਰਾਮੇਸੁਰ [pārṣramesur] Parshu (with an axe) Ram, the incarnation of Vishnu. “pārṣramesur kār kūtharu raghu teju hārīo.”—sāveye m 1 ke.

ਪਰਸਾ [pārṣa] xa n water. 2 axe, small axe.

ਪਰਸਾਦ [pārṣad] or ਪਰਸਾਦੁ [pārṣadu] See ਪੁਸਾਦ 1. “guru pārṣadu kare namu deve.”—majh a m 4. “guru pura pura pārṣad.”—bher m 5. 2 See ਪੁਸਾਦ 2. “ihu pārṣad guru te jāṇe.”—var mālā m 1. 3 See ਪੁਸਾਦ 3.

ਪਰਸਾਦਨ [pārṣadān] Skt ਪੁਸਾਦਨ n pleasing. 2 food, victuals. “dādāut pārṣadān bhoga.”—gāu a m 5. 3 adj pleasing.

ਪਰਸਾਦਾ [pārṣada] xa n bread. 2 See ਪੁਸਾਦ 3.

ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [pārṣadī] by the grace of, by virtue of kindness. “pārṣadī nanāk guru āgād.”—sādu. “gur pārṣadī āmrītrās cinīa.”—sar m 4. 2 See ਪੁਸਾਦਿ.

ਪਰਸਾਦੀ [pārṣadī] n bread. 2 consecrated food. 3 Skt ਪਰਸਾਦਿਨ adj kind, merciful. “sāhje sācu mīlra pārṣadī.”—gāu a m 3. 4 by the grace of, due to kindness. “gurpārṣadī tū pavṇīa.”—majh a m 4. 5 See ਪੁਸਾਦੀ.

ਪਰਸਾਦੁ [pārṣadu] See ਪਰਸਾਦ and ਪੁਸਾਦ.

ਪਰਸਾਦੇ [pārṣade] plural of ਪਰਸਾਦਾ. 2 by the grace of, by virtue of kindness. “sukh paia sātān ke pārṣade.”—sor m 5.

ਪਰਸਿ [pārṣi] by touching. “kācānu tānu hoī pārṣi pārṣ kō.”—sāveye m 4 ke.

ਪਰਸਿਐ [pārṣiē] by virtue of, by touching. “dārsānī pārṣiē guru ke.”—sāveye m 2 ke.

ਪਰਸਿਧ [pārṣidh] Skt ਪਰਸਿਧ adj famous, renowned. “tīhure lok pārṣidh kābira.”—mālā rāvidas.

ਪਰਸੁ [pārṣu] See ਪਰਸ and ਪਰਸਨਿ. 2 Skt ਪਰਸੁ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੁ n axe. “pārṣu ādōlā hāthnālā.”—ramav. “tūm pātṭis pasi pārṣu pārṣ siddhī ki khañ.”—sānama. 3 Skt ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ੁ adj very dear. “namu pārṣu jini paio.”—sāveye m 2 ke. 4 pārṣ; philosopher's stone. “pārṣu bheṭī pārṣu kāryāo.”—sāveye m 4 ke. ‘The true Master, who is like a philosopher's stone, has also rendered me valuable with his touch.’

ਪਰਸੁਆਰਥ [pārṣuārath] n benevolence; in fact pārarth and svarth are two different words but this word has been formed in Punjabi from the combination of these two, and its meaning is benediction or favour. 2 an act performed for another's good and one's own.

ਪਰਸੁਪਰ [pārṣudhār] n one who bears an axe.

2 a baptised Sikh who keeps an axe.

ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ [pərsuram] See ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ.

ਪਰਸੁਤ [pərsut] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੁਤ *adj* born, produced.

2 producer, progenitor.

ਪਰਸੁਤਿ [pərsuti] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੁਤਿ *n* origin, birth.

2 act of giving birth, reproduction. 3 cause, reason. 4 offspring, progeny. "maia mai tregun pərsuti jəmaia."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਪਰਸੁਨ [pərsun] *n* flower. See ਪ੍ਰਸੁਨ. "selan kanan sō dhəni pərsunəhi jyō jin sis ūthai."—*NP*.

'The mythical snake Sheshnag supports the entire earth on his head like a flower.'

ਪਰਸੇਉ [pəseu] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੇਉ *n* sweat, perspiration.

ਪਰਸੋ [pəso] See ਪਰਸੁ 2. "bərchi əru dhal gəda pəso."—*kalki*. 2 See ਪਰਸੋ.

ਪਰਸੋ [pəso] *Skt* ਪਰਸਵਸ *adv* day after tomorrow. 2 day before yesterday. 3 ਪਰ-ਦਿਵਸ *n* another day.

ਪਰਸੰਸਾ [pərsāsa] See ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ.

ਪਰਸੰਗੁ [pərsəngu] See ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ. 2 sequence. "avagəvənu hot hē phunī phunī, ihu pərsəngu nā tuḥ."—*ram kabir*.

ਪਰਸੰਨ [pərsən] See ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ.

ਪਰਸੰਵੇਦ [pərsāved], ਪਰਸੰਵੇਦਤ [pərsāvedy] *adj* which can be known properly through the other.

ਪਰਸੁ [pərest] *P* پرست *adj* worshipper, it is used as a suffix, as — ਭੁਤਪਰਸੁ, ਖੁਦਪਰਸੁ etc.

ਪਰਸਤ੍ਰੀ [pəstri] other's wife; woman other than one has married.

ਪਰਸਮੇਪਦ [pəsmepəd] *Skt* a verb used for the other; to the contrary, a verb used for the self is atəmnepəd. transitive and intransitive.

ਪਰਸਿਤ੍ਰਿ [pəsiyu] offered. See ਪਰਸਣ. "guru pəsiyu əmar prəgasu."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਪਰਸੁ [pəsvə] other's wealth.

ਪਰਹਰਣ [pərhəṛən], ਪਰਹਰਨ [pərhəṛən] *Skt* ਪਰਿਹਰਣ *n* act of snatching, grabbing. 2 renunciation. "kuləkhni pərhəṛi choḍi bhətar."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 3 eradicating, removing. "jese jəladhi bari

pərhəṛe."—*cəritr 297*. 4 See ਪੁਰਹਣ.

ਪਰਹਰਨਾ [pərhəṛna] *v* steal another's wealth. "pərhəṛna lobh jhuth nīd iv hi kəṛət gudari."—*dhəna m 5*. 2 attack, assault.

ਪਰਹਰਿ [pərhəṛi] after forsaking, after giving up. "pərhəṛi lobh nīda kuru tragəhu."—*sor m 1*. "pərhəṛi papu pəchəṇe ap."—*oḥkar*.

ਪਰਹਰੀਆ [pərhəṛia] *adj* in the habit of stealing others' wealth. 2 *n* act of stealing another's wealth; theft, robbery. "kam krodh nīda pərhəṛia kaḍhe sadhu kē sēgi marī."—*sar m 5*. 3 *adj* who attacks.

ਪਰਹਰੁ [pərhəru] forsake, give up. "pərhəru lobhu əru lokacaru."—*gəu kabir*. 2 See ਪਰਹਰਿ.

ਪਰਹਾਰ [pəhar] See ਪਰਿਹਾਰ. 2 See ਪੁਹਾਰ. 3 fire. See ਪਰਹਾਰਿ.

ਪਰਹਾਰਿ [pəharī] in the fire, with the fire. "bhrambən dāhən bhāe khīn bhītəṛi ram nam pəharī."—*sar m 5*. 'burnt to ashes in the fire of meditation.'

ਪਰਹੇਜ [pəhez] *P* પરહેજ *n* self-control, restraint. 2 act of avoiding evil acts. 3 abstinence.

ਪਰਹੇਜਗਾਰ [pəhezgar] *P* પરહેજ *n* abstemious person, content person. 2 one who exercises abstinence, one who does not indulge in immoral acts.

ਪਰਹੇਜੀਦਨ [pəhezidən] *P* પરહેજ *v* abstain, refrain, refrain from evil doings.

ਪਰਕਰ [pəkar] See ਪਰਿਕਰ.

ਪਰਕਾਸ [pəkas] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ.

ਪਰਕਾਜ [pəkaɟ] others' work.

ਪਰਕਾਰ [pəkar] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ. "chətiḥ əmrīṭ pəkar kəṛəhi bəhu melu vadhāi."—*var sar m 4*.

ਪਰਕਾਲਾ [pəkala] *P* परकाल *n* spark, ember.

ਪਰਕਿਰਤ [pəkirət] See ਪਰਕਿਰਤਿ.

ਪਰਕਿਰਤਿ [pəkirətī], ਪਰਕਿਰਤੀ [pəkirīti] *n* other's work. "sudu vesu pəkirətī kəmaṇe."—*gəu m 4*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤਿ. "pəkirətī choḍe, tətū pəchəṇe."—*bher m 3*.

ਪਰਕੀਆ [pəkia], ਪਰਕੀਯਾ [pəkiya] *n* a woman

— a mythical snake. 11 water. 12 moon. 13 sun.
પરચર [pərg̃hər] See **પરગિર**. 2 temple or sect of a deity other than one's own. "an mānau, t̃au p̃arg̃hər j̃au."—*g̃əu m 1*.

પરચરિ [pərg̃hərɪ] in other's house, at another's threshold. "tr̃isna rac̃ɪ ñə p̃arg̃hərɪ j̃aua."—*sor ə m 1*.

પરચરુ [pərg̃hərɪ] See **પરગિર**. "p̃arg̃hərɪ johe hañehañɪ."—*s̃idhgos̃əɪɪ*.

પરચરુ [pərc̃əu] *n* introduction, information, knowledge, understanding. "p̃ərc̃əu pr̃əmañu gur paɪəu."—*s̃əveɪe m 4 ke*. 2 proof, evidence. 3 miracle of spiritual power. "b̃ar̃əs̃u eku h̃əu ph̃ir̃ɪo k̃iñə ñəh̃u p̃ərc̃əu laỹəu."—*s̃əveɪe m 3 ke*.

પરચરુ [pərc̃əst] *P* پَرچَر dress, robe. 2 See **પરચરુસ**.

પરચર [pərc̃əɳa], **પરચર** [pərc̃əɳa] *v* be acquainted, get to know. 2 practise.

પરચ [pərc̃ə] See **પરચરુ** 1. "gh̃ər hi p̃ərc̃ə paɪe."—*suhi m 1*. 2 See **પરચરુ** 3. "koi mug̃al ñə hoā ād̃ha, k̃iñə ñə p̃ərc̃ə laɪa."—*asa ə m 1*. 3 *P* پَرچ piece of paper; slip of paper. 4 letter, missive.

પરચરુટ [pərc̃əɳa], **પરચરુટ** [pərc̃əɳu] *v* introduce, make familiar, acquaint oneself with. 2 amuse oneself. 3 impart spiritual power. "ramc̃ādi mar̃ɪuāhi r̃aṽəñu, bh̃ed̃u b̃əbh̃ikh̃əñ g̃urmuk̃hi p̃ərc̃əɳu."—*s̃idhgos̃əɪɪ*. 'the Creator killed Ravan, the embodiment of vanity, by imparting spiritual power to His devotee.'

પરચા ચાક હેટા [pərc̃ə cak h̃əɳa], **પરચા ચાક કરના** [pərc̃ə cak k̃əna] in police terminology, to tear half of a sheet of paper from the register and attach it with the file after charging the guilty one under a section of law.

પરચાર [pərc̃əɳ] See **પરિચાર**. 2 See **પુચાર**.

પરચાવટી [pərc̃əṽəɳi] *n* act of introducing. 2 act of amusing. 3 expressing sympathy on the death of a relative, condolence. "t̃ā lok

p̃ərc̃əṽəɳi ñū aṽəñ."—*JSBB*.

પરચાવ [pərc̃əṽə] *adj* who introduces, who amuses. 2 *n* introduction, knowledge, acquaintance. 3 act of amusing.

પરચીન [pərc̃in] *Skt* पुराचीन *adj* old, ancient. "diñadh̃in p̃ərc̃in l̃əg̃."—*BGK*. 'we are in poverty and subjection since ancient times.'

પરચૂન [pərc̃un] *n* retail; ingredients like flour etc; provisions including salt, oil, flour, pulses etc. 2 mixture of good and partly bad actions. "pur̃əb̃ɪ j̃əñəmi p̃ərc̃un k̃əmae."—*ñəɪ ə m 4*.

પરચૂનીયા [pərc̃unia] *n* trader of groceries, grocer. See **પરચૂન**.

પરચે [pərc̃ə] See **પરચરુ**. through practice. "g̃urmuk̃hi p̃ərc̃ə b̃ədb̃ic̃ari."—*s̃idhgos̃əɪɪ*. 2 through knowledge. "s̃əɪg̃uru p̃ərc̃ə m̃əni m̃ūdra paɪ."—*b̃ɪɪə ə m 4*.

પરચે કે ચરિ [pərc̃ə k̃ə gh̃ərɪ] See **અરચે કે ચરિ**.

પરચંડ [pərc̃āḍ] See **પુચંડ**.

પરચાઈ [pərc̃hai], **પરચાઈ** [pərc̃hāhi], **પરચાવ** [pərc̃hāṽā] *n* reflection, image, projection. 2 shadow. 3 in magical lore, influence of a ghost on some person. "hot bh̃əyo p̃ərc̃hāṽā pr̃et̃u."—*NP*.

પરચિન [pərc̃hin], **પરચિન** [pərc̃h̃ən], **પરચિન** [pərc̃h̃əna] *Skt* परिच्छिन्न *adj* covered, hidden. "ɪk̃ətu rup̃ɪ ph̃ir̃əhi p̃ərc̃h̃əna, koi ñə k̃is̃hi j̃eh̃a."—*sor m 1*. "ɪko ap̃ɪ ph̃ir̃ə p̃ərc̃h̃əna."—*majh ə m 3*. 2 *Skt* परिच्छिन्न separated. 3 limited, bound. 4 *Skt* प्रच्छिन्न covered. 5 secret, hidden. "m̃ənmuk̃h̃ s̃əc̃ r̃əhe p̃ərc̃h̃əna."—*BG*.

પરજ [pərc̃əɳ] *n* public, offspring, progeny. "sut̃ək̃ p̃ərc̃əɳ b̃igoi."—*g̃əu k̃əb̃ir*. 2 *Skt* adj born of another. 3 *n* Indian cuckoo; it is well-known that the crow takes care of cuckoo's eggs. Hence this word p̃ərc̃əɳ. 4 *Skt* पराजिक् a musical measure formed by the union of dh̃ənaṣ̃ri, g̃ādh̃ar and મારુ [maru]. In this r̃iṣ̃əbh and dh̃eṽət (2nd and 6th) notes are pure and m̃ādh̃ỹam is sharp, all other notes being pure.

The primary note is *ṣaṛaj* (first) and the supplementary note is *pācam* (fifth). The proper time for its singing is the second quarter of the night. "maru ७ pārajor kanṣa kalyan subh." —*kṛisān*.

ਪਰਜਨ [pəɾjən] *n* strangers, who are not members of a family or residents of a village. "pəɾjən pəɾjən sabb mīle."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਜਨਤ [pəɾjəɳ] *adj* worthy of birth because of other person. 2 *Skt* पर्जन्य *n* which irrigates several lands; cloud, rain. 3 cloud's thunder. 4 Indar. 5 Vishnu.

ਪਰਜਰਨ [pəɾjəɾən] See ਪਰਜਲਨ.

ਪਰਜਰਿ [pəɾjəɾi] *n* pain caused by another person (enemy). See ਅਸਜਰਿ.

ਪਰਜਲਨ [pəɾjələn] *n* act of burning, being on fire.

ਪਰਜਾ [pəɾja] *n* public, the ruled. "kuɾ raja kuɾ pəɾja."—*var asa*. 2 universe, people. "tɪn kau pəɾja pujaɳ ai."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਪਰਜਾਰਨ [pəɾjəɾən] See ਪਰਜਾਲਨ.

ਪਰਜਾਲਣਾ [pəɾjalṇa], ਪਰਜਾਲਨਾ [pəɾjalna] *v* ignite fire, cause conflagration. "brāham-əgəɳt səhje pəɾjali."—*bher kəbir*. 2 burn. "bhəram moh pəɾjalṇa."—*maru solhe m 5*. "gur ke sabbəɳt pəɾjalie."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਪਰਜਾਲਿ [pəɾjali] *Skt* material for burning; articles to be burnt as offerings and incense. "puja prem mara pəɾjali."—*asa m 1*. 2 by making fire, by lighting. 3 after burning, after putting on fire.

ਪਰਜਾਲੇ [pəɾjale] burnt, scorched, burnt to ashes. See ਪਰਜਲਨ. "bəhu cɪta pəɾjale."—*sri m 3*.

ਪਰਜੁਆਲਿ [pəɾjuali] *n* flame, blaze. 2 gun, which throws out fire; cannon. "sutarṇal ghurṇal bhən curəɳt pun pəɾjuali."—*sənama*.

ਪਰਜੰਕ [pəɾjək] *Skt* पर्यङ्क *n* bed, cot.

ਪਰਜੰਤ [pəɾjət] *Skt* पर्यन्त *adv* to, up to. 2 *n* limit; ultimate boundary. "pəɾmaṇo pəɾjət akasəh."—*gatha*. 'assuming the form of an atom, (it)

may travel upto the end of the sky.'

ਪਰਜੰਨ [pəɾjən] See ਪਰਜਨਤ.

ਪਰਣਿਆ [pəɾəɳia] *adj* ਪਰ (beyond) — ਅਤਰਯ (fault) without fault. 2 free from destruction. "pəɾə pəɾəɳia."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 'beyond mind and thought, sans fault and destruction.'

ਪਰਣ [pəɾən] *Skt* पर्ण *vr* become green. 2 *n* leaf. 3 betel leaf. 4 feather, wing. 5 See ਪੁਣ. 6 See ਪਰਨ 2.

ਪਰਣਸਾਲਾ [pəɾəɳsala], ਪਰਣਕੁਟੀ [pəɾəɳkuti] *n* house made of leaves; hut with walls and roof of leaves.

ਪਰਣਚੀਰ [pəɾəɳcir] one who has worn clothes of leaves. 2 dress of leaves.

ਪਰਣਤ [pəɾəɳt] See ਪਰਿਣਤ.

ਪਰਣਧਿ [pəɾəɳdhɪ] who dresses himself with leaves. 2 arrow; something having wings. 3 bird.

ਪਰਣਮ [pəɾəɳm] See ਪੁਣਮ. "puj paɪ pəɾ pəɳm kina."—*NP*.

ਪਰਣਯ [pəɾəɳy] See ਪਰਿਣਯ.

ਪਰਣਾ [pəɾṇa] See ਪੜਨਾ. 2 *n* handkerchief, towel, scarf. 3 *Skt* ਪੁਣਯ trust, belief. 4 support, base. "əgocəɳ saɦɪbo jia ka pəɳa."—*var gəu 2 m 5*. 5 See ਪਰਣੈ.

ਪਰਣਾਇ [pəɳaɪ] after marrying. "jɪdu vəɦuɳt mərəɳu vər, lejaɳi pəɳaɪ."—*s fərid*. See ਪਰਿਣਯ. **ਪਰਣਾਇਣੁ** [pəɳaɪɳu] *S* getting married, act of marrying.

ਪਰਣਮ [pəɳm] See ਪਰਿਣਮ. 2 See ਪੁਣਮ. 3 system of regulating respiration. "nasa mūd kərə pəɳmā."—*IN*.

ਪਰਣੈ [pəɳe] through. "əkhɪ pəɳe je phɪrā dekhā sabb akaru."—*var sar m 1*. 2 *Skt* ਪਰਿਣਯ *n* marriage. "mərəɳe pəɳe mənɪe."—*BG*. 3 *Skt* ਪੁਣਯ faith, trust. "apu chəɳt səda rəɦe pəɳe."—*anādu*.

ਪਰਣੰਮਣਾ [pəɳəɳmṇa] *v* reach the last stage, alter.

ਪਰਤ [pəɾət] *n* bottom, base. 2 *adj* reverse,

contrary, opposite. 3 falls. 4 melts, decays. "kaci gagarī nir paret he."—*sor kabir*. 5 See ਪਰਤੁ.

ਪਰਤਹ [parətəh] *Skt* परतः part from the other. 2 behind. 3 away, further.

ਪਰਤਖ [partəkh], ਪਰਤਖਿ [partəkhī], ਪਰਤਖਜ [partəkhj], ਪਰਤਖ [partəch], ਪਰਤਖਿ [partəchī] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ-ਅਭ adj obvious, evident. "partəkhī deh parbrāhām suamī."—*səveye m 4 ke*. "partəchī ride guru arjan ke hārī purān brāhām."—*səveye m 5 ke*. "guru arjan partəkhī hārī."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਪਰਤਣਾ [parətṇa] v turn, return, come back. 2 rotate, revolve, cause to turn. 3 go back upon one's word, back out.

ਪਰਤਨ [partən] other's body. i.e. other's wife. "pər dhən partən pər ki nīda."—*dhəna m 5*. 2 other's son, other's children. "pərdhən partən partī nīda."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰਤਲਾ [parətla] n strip of leather or silk, or brocade which is worn across the shoulder, back and chest, coming upto the waist where a sword is fastened; sword-belt.

ਪਰਤਵਾ [parətva] n image, reflection. "jese sise vīcc apne rukh ka parətva pəūda he."—*JSBM*.

ਪਰਤਾਪ [partap] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ n glory, fame. "prəgəṭ bhāia partap prābhū bhāi."—*sor a m 5*. 2 *Skt* प्रतापिन् adj glorious. "ələkh əbhev purəkh partap."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *Skt* परिताप n intense burning, severe pain. "nam bin partapae."—*asa chāt m 1*. "partap-hīga prāṇi."—*ram m 1*. 4 hearts' intense desire, mind's painful state. "hārī nave no səbhuko partapda, vīṇ bhaga paia nā jai."—*māla a m 3*. "səbh nave no partapda."—*sri m 1 jogi ādārī*. 5 See ਪਰਤਾਪੁ.

ਪਰਤਾਪਏ [partapae], ਪਰਤਾਪਹਿਗਾ [partap-hīga] suffers severe pain, will suffer. See ਪਰਤਾਪੁ 3.

ਪਰਤਾਪਦਾ [partapda] has intense longing. See ਪਰਤਾਪੁ 4.

ਪਰਤਾਪੀ [partapi] *Skt* परतापिन् adj troublesome

for the enemies. 2 *Skt* परितापिन् sufferer, in distress. 3 pain-giving, troublesome. 4 *Skt* प्रतापिन् glorious, renowned, celebrated.

ਪਰਤਾਪੁ [partapu] n agony, torment. "partapu ləga dohagnī."—*sri m 1 jogi ādārī*. 2 burning sensation, fire. "kiulaginivṛe partapu?"—*ram a m 1*. 3 See ਪਰਤਾਪ.

ਪਰਤਾਪੈ [partape] burns. 2 (there) will be a lot of trouble. "vela hāthī nā ave partape pəchtavego."—*kan a m 4*.

ਪਰਤਾਵਾ [partava] n examination, test. "kim partava līhū, mān dhārī."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਤਿਅ [partīa] woman other than one's wife, another's spouse.

ਪਰਤਿਪਾਲ [parətīpal] adj protector, sustainer, nourisher. "parətīpal prābhū kripal kəvən guṇ gāṇi?"—*bher partal m 5*.

ਪਰਤੀ [partī], ਪਰਤੀਅ [partīa] woman other than one's wife, another's spouse.

ਪਰਤੀਖਨ [partikhān] See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਖਨ.

ਪਰਤੀਤ [partit] See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ.

ਪਰਤੀਤਿ [partitī] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ n faith, trust, belief, reverence. "jake māni gur ki partitī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਰਤੀਰ [partir] *Pkt* ਪ੍ਰਤੀਰ n peeled banana, soft portion of a banana after its skin is peeled off. "jəghva partirān si dutī gai."—*krisān*. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੀਰ shore, coast, bank.

ਪਰਤੇ [partē] came back, returned. 2 See ਪਰਤੇ.

ਪਰਤੇ [partē] *Skt* परतः (परतस्) part through another, from other, by other. "satīgur no mīle su hārī mīle, nahi kīse partē."—*gəu var 1 m 4*. 'cannot get realization of the Divine through any other.'

ਪਰਤੰਤ੍ਰ [partātr] adj in subjection, in bondage.

ਪਰਤੁ [partrə] *Skt* adv at another place. 2 at any other time. 3 in the next world.

ਪਰਤ੍ਰਿਅ [partrīa] woman other than one's wife. "partrīa ravāṇī jahī sei ta lajīāhī."—*phunhe m 5*.

ਪਰਤ੍ਰਿਣ [pətrɪn] in Ramavtar, some ignorant scribe has erroneously written this word for ਪਤ੍ਰਿਣ. "jəṭṭu pətrɪn pətr dəhe." The correct line is as – "pətrɪn pətr dəhe." 'the wings of birds got burnt.'

ਪਰਤ੍ਰਿਯ [pətrɪy] See ਪਰਤ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਪਰਥਾਉ [pəthau] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਥਾ *n* custom, tradition. "vɪn gurəbəd ju mənna ura pəthau."—BG. 'This custom is without gain.' 2 place that belongs to others. 3 See ਪਰਥਾਈ 2.

ਪਰਥਾਇ [pəthai] *n* other world. "kru rəhie cəṇa pəthai."—maru solhe *m* 1. "laha le pəthai."—oṅkar. 2 *Skt* tradition, custom, ceremony. "jəṭṭi kajɪ pəthai suhai."—asa *m* 5. 3 principle, tradition. "məhapurkha ka bolna hove kite pəthai."—suhɪ ə *m* 3. 'commitment is principle based.'

ਪਰਥਾਈ [pəthai] at some other place, in an alien land. 2 sense – at the door of gods or goddesses other than the Creator. "manukh pəthai jəṭṭido."—var maru 2 *m* 5. 3 for fame, for renown. 4 beyond all places, in the final stage of consciousness. "kirpa te sukh para sace pəthai."—asa ə *m* 1.

ਪਰਥਾਏ [pəthae] See ਪਰਥਾਇ. 2 for fame. "raje dhəram kərəhɪ pəthae."—maru solhe *m* 1. 3 for the heavenly abode.

ਪਰਦ [pərd] See ਪੈਦ. See ਪ੍ਰਦ.

ਪਰਦਖਣਾ [pərdəkhna], **ਪਰਦੱਖਣਾ** [pərdəcchna] See ਪ੍ਰਦੱਖਣਾ. "gurmukh marəg cəṇa pərdəkhna purən partape."—BG. "səphəl cəṇən pərdəcchna kəroie."—BGK.

ਪਰਦਾ [pərda] *P* پرده *n* cover, curtain. "jɪnɪ bhrəmpərda khola."—suhɪ chət *m* 5. 2 veil; cover of cloth or house etc to protect women from other's gaze. In Valmik section 6, ch 116, Ramchandar said to Vibhishan, 'O King of the demons! woman's noble character is the best veil for her; purdah of the house, cloth, tent-wall, high wall is of no avail.'

For a woman to cover her face is prohibited in Sikhism. See ਗੁਰੂਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਰਾਸਿ 1, ch 33. 3 iron strips on string instruments to separate one note from another.

ਪਰਦਾਖਤ [pərdaxət] *P* دراخت busy in work, engaged in labour. 2 free from duty. See ਪਰਦਾਖਤਨ.

ਪਰਦਾਖਤਨ [pərdaxən] *P* دراخت *v* be engaged in work; be busy; be ready. 2 be free, have leisure.

ਪਰਦਾ ਪਾਨਾ [pərda paɪna] *v* reveal a secret, disclose some hidden fact, expose someone's secret. "bic kəc-hɪrɪ pərda para."—GPS.

ਪਰਦਾਰਾ [pərdara] woman who belongs to another man. "pərdara pərdhənu pərləbha."—məla *m* 1.

ਪਰਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰੁ [pərdukhnɪvaru] *adj* eradicator of another's suffering. "bhəybhəjənu pərdukhnɪvaru."—səveye *m* 5 ke.

ਪਰਦੁਮਨ [pərduman] See ਪ੍ਰਦੁਮਨ.

ਪਰਦੁਖਨਾ [pərdukhna] slander, act of talking ill of others. "kəi koṭ pərdukhna kərəhɪ."—sukhməni.

ਪਰਦੇਸ [pərdes] *n* foreign country, alien land. "pərdes jhagɪ səude kəu aɪa."—asa *m* 5. 2 next world. 3 several births. 4 See ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ.

ਪਰਦੇਸੀ [pərdesi] *adj* foreign. 2 resident of the netherworld. 3 estranged, downcast. "mənu pərdesi je thie səbhu desu pəraɪa."—suhɪ chət *m* 1.

ਪਰਦੇ [pərdə] See ਪਰਦਾ.

ਪਰਦੋਖ [pərdokh] evening. See ਪ੍ਰਦੋਖ. "kəṛē bɪcar pɪkḥ3 pərdokhu."—NP. 2 ਪਰ-ਦੋਖ evils of others, others' sins.

ਪਰਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [pədrɪsətɪ] *n* gazing at another's wife with lustful eyes. "nənəhu nid pədrɪsətɪ vɪkar."—gəu *m* 5.

ਪਰਦ੍ਰੋਹ [pərdroh] *n* enmity, ill-will for others, ill-intention. "pərdroh kəṛət bɪkar nɪda."—sar *m* 5.

ਪਰਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [pərdrohi] *adj* ill-intentioned; who wills ill of others.

ਪਰਧਨ [pərdhən] other's wealth, wealth which is not one's own.

ਪਰਧਰਮ [pərdhəram] religion other than one's own; others' faith. "स्वधर्मं निघनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः"—*gita* 3 § 35.

ਪਰਧਾਨੁ [pərdhanu] *adj* chief, supreme, exalted. "ape hi pərdhanu."—*sor* m 4.

ਪਰਧਾਨ [pərdhan] *adj* chief, supreme, exalted, leader. See *Gk*—ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ. "jini manī vasia parbrāhām se pure pərdhan."—*sri* m 5. 2 daughter of Baba Ala Singh, honourable chief of the Phul dynasty. She was younger to prince Sardul Singh and was married to Sham Singh, chieftain of Ramdas Jhanda. She was a very pious and erudite lady. She granted fief to the dera of Baba Gandha Singh and desired scholars of Gurbani not to go to Kashi. After getting all types of knowledge at this place, they should serve the Sikh community and the country. The fief granted by her still exists but no priest and maharaja has paid attention to turn this place into a centre of learning.

ਪਰਧਾਨਿ [pərdhanī] having supremacy. "tū sātṛvāhi tū pərdhanī."—*asa* m 5. 2 the president did.

ਪਰਧਾਨੁ [pərdhanu] See ਪਰਧਾਨ. "soi nam pərdhanu."—*səveye* m 3 ke.

ਪਰਧੁਨਿ [pərdhunī] See ਸਬਦਿ ਪਰਧੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ.

ਪਰਨ [pəran] *n* act of lying down. 2 a part of the main beat of tabor. These are played to accompany dhruvāk for example—'dhaginkāt tāk tāk tākī naktīk dhīnu kīta gīdi gīna dha.' 3 support, shelter. "pəran səran kar cəran ko."—*NP*. 4 See ਪ੍ਰਣ. 5 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣ leaf. 6 feather, wing.

ਪਰਨਾ [pərna] *v* happen, occur, lie. "pari nā pərna jaī."—*maru* m 5. 2 faith, protection. See

ਪਰਣਾ 3 and 4. "ṭhakur jiu tuharo pərna."—*kan* m 5. 3 towel, handkerchief, duster.

ਪਰਨਾਈ [pərnai] married, wedded.

ਪਰਨਾਮ [pərnām] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਪਰਨਾਮੀ [pərnami] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮੀ.

ਪਰਨਾਰ [pərnar] See ਪਰਨਾਰੀ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਨਾਰ.

ਪਰਨਾਰਿ [pərnarī], ਪਰਨਾਰੀ [pərnarī] woman who belongs to another man; woman other than one's wife. "pərnari ke bhāje sāsās basāv bhāg pae."—*cāritr* 21.

ਪਰਨਾਲਾ [pərnala] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲਾ *n* outlet for water, spout. 2 hand-pump.

ਪਰਨਾਲੀ [pərnali] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ *n* pipe for carrying away water. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਪਰਪ [pərap] *Skt* *n* home, house. "kəhī mardana jāū pərap jīhī, mujh pīkhi nār yā prahi."—*NP*. 'whichever house I visit, the people looking at me make this comment.' See ਪਰਪਾ.

ਪਰਪੱਕ [pərpəkk] See ਪਰਿਪੱਕ.

ਪਰਪਚ [pərpəc] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਪੱਚ *n* hypocrisy, trick, pompousness. "pərpəc dhroh moh mīṭnai."—*bavān*.

ਪਰਪਟ [pərpəṭ] See ਪਾਪਟ.

ਪਰਪਾ [pəpa] which has rows of houses built; bazaar, market, street. "pəpa cālī prākas chābila."—*NP*. 'women of graceful appearance, walked through the streets.' See ਪਰਿਪਾਚਲੀ. 2 pəpa has also been used for papār. "modāk sāsakulī pəpa purī."—*NP*. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਪਾ.

ਪਰਪਾਟੀ [pəpāṭī] See ਪਰਿਪਾਟੀ.

ਪਰਪਿਤਾਮਾ [pərpitama] *n* father of one's grandfather. "pīṭama pərpīṭama sujān kuṭāb sut."—*BGK*.

ਪਰਪੀੜ [pərpīṛ], ਪਰਪੀੜ [pərpīṛ] others' suffering.

ਪਰਪੁਰਖ [pərpurakh] person other than one's husband. "jesi pərpurkha rāt nari."—*bher* namdev.

ਪਰਪੰਚ [pərpānc] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਪੰਚ *n* expansion of five elements; world. "bīrlē paiahi, jo nā rācāhī pərpānc."—*gāu* thīṭi m 5. 2 fraud, deceit. "kārī

parpāc jagat ko dāhīke.”—dev m 9.

પરપંચેટુ [parpācheṭu] *Skt* द्विपंची वीट n a string instrument which expands a note. 2 unheard five types of mystic sound as of a lute. “parpācheṭu tāhi mān rakhīa.”—ram a m 1.

પરપંચુ [parpācu] See **પરપંચ**.

પરપહુ [parpharu], **પરપહુલિ** [parphulit], **પરપહુલ** [parphula], **પરપહુલત** [parphulta], **પરપહુલિત** [parphulit] *Skt* पुष्पल adj flowering, fully developed, blossoming. 2 delighted, happy. “parpharu cit samālī sor.”—basāt m 1. “jīu udīan kusām parphulit.”—gau kabir. “sadh ke sāgī sādā parphule.”—sukhmāni. “sāt sāge mānu parphare.”—mala pātal m 5. “parphulta rāhe.”—basāt m 5. “atāmjotī bhāi parphulit.”—sar m 4. 3 result, consequence. “sad kite dukh parphu.”—maru m 1.

પરપ [parab] *Skt* पूर्ण vr fill, complete. 2 n પર્વ religious function; festivity. 3 festival, pleasure. 4 part, portion. 5 part of a book; section as eighteen sections of Mahabharat. “suno byas te parab astī dāsanā.”—gyan. 6 joints of the body, junction.

પરપસ [parbas] adj in subjection; who is in bondage; dependent.

uno bhālo supāth kupāth ko nā duno bhālo
suno bhālo ghār pe nā khāl sath kārīye,
anāl ki lāpāt jhāpāt bhāli nāhār ki
kāpti ke kāpāt te dur hi se dārīye,
yāhe kāvī “jivān” pāram pursarth hē
pāghār bās phīr rās sō nīkriye,
hār mān lije pe nā bad kije nīcān sō
sārbās dije pe nā pārbās pārīye.

પરપટ [parbat] *Skt* पर्वत n mountain. “parbat suina rūpa hovāhī.”—var majh m 1. 2 arrogance; vanity regarding oneself as superior. “kiṭī pārbat khāīa.”—asa kabir. “kiṭī” means humility. 3 one of the ten branches of ascetics. See **સનનમ મનનસી**.

પરપટારિ [parbatārī] *Skt* पर्वतारि Indar, the

enemy of mountains, who with thunderbolt had broken the heads of mountains into pieces.

પરપટિ [parbatī], **પરપટી** [parbatī] adj resident of hilly area; hilly, mountaineous. “parbatī kala mehra.”—BG. ‘Kala and Mehra Sikhs of hilly area.’ 2 n hillman, highlander. 3 in the hills. “bānī tīnī parbatī hē parbrāhām.”—sukhmāni. “suīne parbatī gupha kārī.”—var majh m 1.

પરપલ [parbal] See **પુષલ**.

પરપલ [parbad] *Skt* पृष्ट n false infamy; slander. “ahābudhī parbad nī.”—bīla m 5.

પરપીટ [parbī], **પરપીન** [parbīn] *Skt* पूर्वी adj skilled, shrewd. 2 who has full knowledge; fully enlightened. “janānhar prābhū parbīn.”—sukhmāni. “so sārābgūn parbīnā.”—bīha chāt m 5. See **પુદીટ**.

પરપેપ [parbodh] *Skt* पृषेप n sense of being vigilant, absence of sleep. 2 enlightenment; absence of ignorance. “mānu parbodhāhu hārī ke nāī.”—sukhmāni.

પરપેપરુ [parbodhāhu] enlighten; educate. See **પરપેપ** 2.

પરપેપન [parbodhān] *Skt* पृषेपन n enlightenment, wakefulness, vigil. 2 knowledge of reality, self-realization. 3 enlightening; imparting knowledge. 4 equipping with knowledge or making enlightened. “cālū cālū sākhi, hām prābhū parbodhāh.”—bīla a m 4. 5 encouraging; assuring.

પરપેપિઆ [parbodhīa] awakened, made aware. “gūrī tūthē mānu parbodhīa.”—suhi m 4. 2 See **પરપેપન**.

પરપેપે [parbodhē] should awaken, make aware. 2 make enlightened. “prīthmē mān parbodhē āpnā, pāche āvārū rījhāve.”—asa m 5. 3 awakens. 4 enlightens.

પરબુહમ [parbrāhām], **પરબુહમ** [parbrāhm] n ultimate Reality, without attributes and beyond the world; the all-prevading Divine without

rank; the supreme Being.

ਪਰਭ [parəbh] See ਪੁਰੁ.

ਪਰਭਾਰਿ [parbhārī] *Skt* प्रभारु transporter, carrier. "maṭan mō dhār parbhārī dai."—*cārīr* 125. 'Sweets placed in the pitchers were handed over to the bearers.'

ਪਰਭਵ [parbhav] *Skt* *n* repeated births, other birth. 2 See ਪਰਭਵ. 3 See ਪੁਭਵ.

ਪਰਭਵਣੁ [parbhavāṇu] *Skt* परिभ्रमਣ *n* wandering, rambling. "ihu jog nā hove jogi! jī kuṭāb choḍī parbhavāṇu kārāhī."—*ram* 3.

ਪਰਭਵਨ [parbhavan] alien house. See ਪਰਗਿਹ. 2 See ਪਰਭਵਣੁ.

ਪਰਭਾਸ [parbhas] See ਪੁਭਾਸ. "jāi suta parbhas vic goḍe utte per pāsare."—*BG*.

ਪਰਭਾਤ [parbhat] See ਪੁਭਾਤ.

ਪਰਭਾਤਿ [parbhātī] See ਪੁਭਾਤ. "reṇī gai phīrī hoī parbhātī."—*asa* 5. 2 at dawn, at daybreak. "īsnanu kārāhī parbhātī sudh mānī."—*savēye* 4 ke.

ਪਰਭਾਤੇ [parbhate] *adv* at dawn, at daybreak, early in the morning. "parbhate prabhnamu jēpī."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਪਰਮ [parām] *adj* supreme, highest. "or pāmpurākh devadhīdev."—*bā* 1 kēbir. 2 head, chairman. "kāhū pīl pārmā kēte."—*cāḍī* 2. 3 primal, arch. 4 *n* the Creator; the ultimate Reality.

ਪਰਮਸਿੰਘ [pāramsīgh] See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਪਰਮਹੰਸ [pārmhāns], ਪਰਮਹੰਸੁ [pārmhānsu] *n* the ultimate Reality, the Divine without attributes. "pārmhānsu sēc jotī ēpar."—*gāu* 1. 2 fully enlightened one, who can distinguish truth from untruth. "jīā dāra māra sēbātr rāmā pārmhānsēhī rīrī."—*gūj* 5. 3 according to the Hindu scriptures, one of the four classes of ascetics. See ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਪਰਮਗਤਿ [pārmgātī] *n* excellent state, salvation, liberation. "jītu mīlīe pārmgātī paīe."—*sri* 1 jōgi 5dārī. 2 high status. "char

ki putri pārmgātī pai."—*bavān*.

ਪਰਮਗੁਰਦੇਉ [pārmgurdeu] *n* adorable, supreme Being, the Creator, the ultimate Reality. "bheṭe tasu pārmgurdeu."—*ram beṇī*. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪਰਮਗੁਰੂ [pārmguru], ਪਰਮਗੁਰੂ [pārmguru] *n* the ultimate Reality, the Creator. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "gavāu gun pārmguru suksagār."—*savēye* 1 ke. 3 imam; muslim high priest. See ਕਿਬਲਾ.

ਪਰਮਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ [pārmjitsīgh] heir-apparent of Kapurthala State. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਪਰਮਤ [pārmāt] *n* other's religion. 2 other's view, advice. 3 See ਪੁਮੱਤ.

ਪਰਮਤੰਤ [pārmātāt] *n* gist of all knowledge, self realization, spiritual knowledge. "pārmātāt māhī jogē"—*asa* 1. 2 the ultimate Reality.

"pārmātāt māhī rekh nā rup."—*var ram* 1 m 1.

ਪਰਮਦਭੁਤ [pārmadbhut] *adj* excellent, superb.

"pārmadbhutē pārkīrī pāre."—*gūj* 5dev.

ਪਰਮਧਾਮ [pārmadham] *n* abode of the gods, paradise. 2 stage of immortality, abode of the true One. 3 the Golden Temple; a gurudwara in Amritsar. 4 company of holy persons.

ਪਰਮਨਾ [pārmāna] a woman who is attracted towards another man.

ਪਰਮਨੁ [pārmānu] another's heart. "jīu mān dekhāhī pārmānu tēsa."—*prabha* 1 m 1. 2 who is beyond the mind; whom the mind cannot comprehend. "jō jān pārmīrī pārmānu jāna."—*gāu* kēbir. 3 the Divine.

ਪਰਮਪਦ [pārmāpād], ਪਰਮਪਦਵੀ [pārmāpādvi], ਪਰਮਪਦੁ [pārmāpādu] *n* highest status, high rank, salvation, final stage of consciousness. "gūrpārsadī pārmāpādu pāra."—*sodaru*.

ਪਰਮਪੁਰਸ਼ [pārmāpurās], ਪਰਮਪੁਰਖ [pārmāpurākh] *Skt* ਪਰਮਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* the ultimate Reality. "pranī pārmāpurākh pāg lago."—*hājare* 10.

ਪਰਮਰਿਖਿ [pārmārikhī] *Skt* ਪਰਮਸਿੰਘ *n* the exalted sage; devoted Sikh.

ਪਰਮਲ [pərməl] *Pkt* ਪਰਿਮਲ scent made by crushing many fragrant things. "rəsu pərməl ki vasu."—*sri m 1. 2* excellent fragrance; sandal. "əkəhu pərməl bhæ."—*vəḍ ə m 3. 3* See ਪਰਮਲ. 4 See ਪਰਿਮਲ.

ਪਰਮਲਾਦਿ [pərməladɪ] *adj* source of excellent fragrance; which produces fragrance. "sərbe adɪ pərməladɪ kasəṭ cəḍən bhɛɪla."—*prəbha namdev*. 'ordinary wood turns into sandal in the company of that which is the origin of all and the origin of fragrance.'

ਪਰਮਲੀਓ [pərməlio] *adjs* sweet smelling, fragrant. "pərməlio beṭho ri ai."—*guj namdev*. 'All prevailing God, the source of fame's fragrance has come and entered my heart.'

ਪਰਮਲੁ [pərməlu] *n* other's filth, i.e. slander, talking ill of others. "kai as nə pūnia nɪt pərməlu hɪrte."—*var gəu 1 m 4. 2* See ਪਰਮਲ.

ਪਰਮਾਣ [pərmən] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਪਰਮਾਣੁ [pərmənʊ] *Skt n* ਪਰਮ-ਅਣੁ. *S* ਪਰਮਾਣੈ. tiniest part, a thin particle of earth, water etc which cannot be divided and cannot be seen with naked eyes; atom. According to Vaisheshik school of philosophy, when atoms of earth, water, fire and wind come together then two atoms form dvynuk and three dvynuks form trəsreṇu. So the world is created by the union of atoms; when they disperse, the world meets with catastrophic end. "pərmaṇo pərjət akasəḥ"—*gatha*.

Believers in Vaisheshik and Nayay school of philosophy hold that the world was created as written above. Their theory is known as atomism.

ਪਰਮਾਣੁਵਾਦ [pərmənʊvad] See ਪਰਮਾਣੁ.

ਪਰਮਾਣੋ [pərməno] See ਪਰਮਾਣੁ.

ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ [pərmatma] *Skt* परमात्मन् *n* the supreme Being, the ultimate Reality.

ਪਰਮਾਤਾ [pərmata] *n* stepmother. 2 great grand mother. 3 maternal grandmother. "nəhi nənsar

mata pərmata briddhmata."—*BGK. 4* See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਾ.

ਪਰਮਾਦ [pərmad] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ. "gæ gun gobɪd, bɪnsɪo səbh pərmad."—*sar m 5. 2* See ਪਰਮਾਦਿ.

ਪਰਮਾਦਿ [pərmadɪ], **ਪਰਮਾਦੀ** [pərmadi] *adj* first and primal; first of all; root of all; original. "pərmadɪ purəkh mənopəmā."—*guj jəddev. 2* mad in love, rapturous. "bɪsəm bɪnod rəhe pərmadi."—*prəbha ə m 1. 3* See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦੀ. "nam jəpavəhu je pərmadi."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਮਾਦੁ [pərmadu] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ. "jɪhurɪ mərə dekhe pərmadu."—*oəkar*.

ਪਰਮਾਨ [pərmən] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ. 2 *adj* matching, equal. "bhɪrɪkuṭi kuṭɪl dhənukh pərmana."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਮਾਨਾਦਿ [pərmənadi], **ਪਰਮਾਨਾਦੁ** [pərmənadu] *eternal*. "jəpɪ həri həri pərmanadu."—*var gəu 1 m 4. 2* supreme bliss.

ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦ [pərmənənd] *n* highest pleasure, great bliss, state of blessedness, spiritual happiness, bliss of realising the Creator. 2 the ultimate Reality, the ocean of joy. "jo nə sunəhɪ jəs pərmanəda."—*gəu m 5*. 'who do not hear the praise of God.' 3 a holyman, resident of Barsi (district Sholapur) who was a great renunciant and devotee. In most of his compositions, he uses his pen-name, Sarang, but in the holy scripture of the Sikhs his name is mentioned as Parmanand i.e. "pərmanənd sadhsəgətɪ mɪɪɪ."—*sar*. Parmanand's year of birth and account of life are not known. 4 a resident of Sultanpur, father of Jai Ram and father-in-law of Bibi Nanki.

ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦਾ [pərmənənda] See ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦ. 2 vocative O Parmanand!

ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦੁ [pərmənəndu] See ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦ. 2. "mere pritam ram həri pərmanəndu beragi."—*məla pərtal m 4*.

ਪਰਮਾਰ [pərmar] *adj* who kills another e.g. the enemy. 2 *n* a subcaste of the Rajputs. See

રજપૂત. 3 *S* birds like the eagle which feed themselves by killing other birds.

પરમારથ [pərmārəθ] *n* most excellent substance. 2 essence. 3 spiritual knowledge. "pərmārəθ pərvēs nāhī."—*sor ravidas*. 4 liberation, salvation. 5 abstract, doctrine, gist. "əggē is da pərmārəθ."—*JSBM*.

પરમારથી [pərmārthī] *adj* પરમાર્થિન્ who tries to know the self; seeker; who desires to know the essence of the creation.

પરમારથ [pərmārəθ] See પરમારથ. 2 See પરમારથી. "həriguṇ gavəhī mīlī pərmārəθ."—*asa m 1*.

પરમારથિ [pərmāvədhī] *n* extreme limit, boundary on the other side, highest degree. 2 excellent end; death after self realization, because of which one does not die again.

પરમિતિ [pərmīti] *Skt* પૂમિતિ. *n* real knowledge which is attained through evidence. "pərmīti bahārī khītha."—*gāu kabir*. 'tattered quilt has been worn outward (on the body).' 2 *adj* which is beyond measurement, limitless. "pərmīti rup əgəm əgocār."—*kan m 5*. 3 which is beyond weighing, not weighable. 4 far from distress, untroubled.

પરમિતિપારુ [pərmītiparu] *adj* beyond empirical knowledge or evidence. 2 *n* the Divine which cannot be known through mind and intellect. "pəpa, pərmītiparu nā para."—*bavān*.

પરમિત્ર [pərmītri] *n* enemy's friend. 2 false friend, insincere friend. "Th as pərmītri bhau duja hē, khīn mēhī jhūṭhu bināsī sabb jai."—*gōḍ m 4*.

પરમુદા [pərmudā] See પૂમુદા. 2 *adj* delightful, pleasing. "bār pərmudā əpvarəg."—*NP*. blissful state of emancipation.

પરમેસ [pərmēs], **પરમેસર** [pərmēsər], **પરમેસુ** [pərmēsəru], **પરમેસુર** [pərmēsuri] *n* supreme Reality, superb Reality, the Creator, the Divine.

"pərmēsər ka asra."—*brīla m 5*. "əprōpār parbrəhām pərmēsəru."—*sor m 1*. "əcut parbrəhām pərmēsuri."—*maru solhe m 5*.

પરમેસુરિ [pərmēsuri] The Divine did. "hath dēi rakhe pərmēsuri."—*guj m 5*.

પરમેસુરી [pərmēsuri] See પરમેસુરી.

પરમેસુર [pərmēsvar] See પરમેસર. "apī pərmēsvar bhayāu."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

પરમેસુરી [pərmēsvari] limitless power of the Creator, the great Illusion. 2 in Purans, Durga the goddess.

પરમેદ [pərmōd] See પૂમેદ.

પરમેધ [pərmōdh] See પૂમેધ. "yāhē an pərmōdh jətavē."—*cārītr 150*. 2 See પૂમેદ.

પરમ [pərmō] *Skt* પરમ્ *part* acceptance. 2 permission.

પરમસુપત્તિ [pəryəstapənhoti] See અપત્તિ (d).

પરમટન [pəryəṭən] *n* roaming, going about, wanderlust.

પરમવસાન [pəryəvasān] *Skt* પરવસાન *n* end, termination, eradication. 2 act of determining the real meaning. 3 act of participating; inner meaning.

પરમસ [pəryas] *Skt* पर्यास *n* fall, act of falling. 2 assassination, killing. 3 changing, transformation. 4 See પૂમસ.

પરમસ [pəryas] *Skt* पर्याण *n* leather seat placed on the back of a horse; saddle. See પલાસ.

પરમપર [pəryapət] *Skt* पर्याप्त *adj* gained, obtained. 2 finished, ended. 3 full, complete.

પરમય [pəryay] *Skt* पर्याय *n* synonyms such as ab=jāl, əgənī=atīṣ, həvā=pəvān=vayū etc. 2 opportunity, chance. 3 series, order. 4 figurative expression where a single base is provided to several objects.

hōi əneko aṣṭrəy ek,

krām sō kahī pəryay vibek.

—*gārəbgājīni*.

Example:

həume trīsna sabb əgənī bujhāi,

binse krodh khima gahilai.

—gāu a m 3.

dukh binse sukh kio bisram.—gāu kabir.

kaṭu bol gae base miṭhe ben rasna me

nen tyag cāpelta gahi ab laj he.

(b) another figurative expression about something shifting its place.

ikk liāu nū chādḍke duje thā thāḥiray,

is nū bhi kavi akhde bhed ikk paryay.

Example:

sudha surpurī tyag vasyo sātrāsna pe

vikhṣivkṣāṭh tyag nicjibh pe vasyo.

પરજાણેવિ [paryayokti] figurative expression

having words with the same meaning.

paryayokti he bidh doṭ.

racna sō jāhī bācān ju hoī.

duṭio chāl kār sadhe kaj.

yo lēcchān bhakhē kāvīraj.

—garabgājini.

Example:

he ajitsiḡh! sātṛu te moko karo ajit.

(b) the second form of this figurative expression involves something indirectly said, which may help in achieving the objective.

Example:

pāhīr oḍhni ghār rāho sukh sō kār nirvāh,

khāṛag pag muhī diṛye jāṇ jēg ke māh.

This statement is made by a woman to her cowardly husband with the intention of sending him to the battlefield.

પરજાલેચન [paryalocan], પરજા લેચન [parya locna]

Skṛ पर्यालोचन *n* act of observing minutely; considering, pondering, act of determining merits and demerits.

પરજાંક [paryāṅk] *Skṛ* पर्याङ्क *n* bedstead, cot.

પરજાંત [paryānt] *Skṛ* पर्यान्त *adv* upto. 2 *n* extreme limit. 3 side.

પરજાં [parrā] *P* ५५ *adj* which flies, flying. See પરીસન and પરાનીસન. “kine khātāg pār-rā.”—ramav. ‘made the arrows fly.’

પરજંઘન [pārāṅghān] See પરિવંઘન.

પરલ [pārāl] quantity of fodder that can be tied in a rope, seven hands long. 2 *Skṛ* पल्लि colony, habitation, town. “khāi koṭu nā pārāl pāgara.”—bher kabir. ‘neither trench, nor enclosing wall, no city with habitation, and no palace in the middle of that city.’ In olden times, a palace was built in the middle, people lived around it within the enclosing wall encircled by a ditch.

પરલૈ [pārāl], પરલૈ [pārāl] *Skṛ* पल्ल *n* sense of being dissolved. 2 state of the world ending, dissolving of the world into nature. “opātī pārāl khin māhī karta.”—asa m 5. “utpātī pārāl sabbde hove.”—majh a m 3. See પુલજ 2. 3 swoon, stupefaction.

પરલ [pārāl] *adj* on the other side. 2 on the opposite side. 3 fell, lay. “bhāṇjāl parī pārāl.”—ram m 5.

પરલે [pārāl] plural of પરલ. 2 destruction, absorption. “vici dehi dox āsadh pāc dhatu, hārī kie khinī pārāl.”—naṭ m 4. ‘destroyed in a moment.’

પરલે [pārāl], પરલે [pārāl] See પરલૈ. “sāmraṭh he opātī sabbh pārāl.”—var maru 2 m 5. ‘creation and destruction.’

પરલોક [pārāl], પરલોક [pārāl] *n* foreigners, unknown people. 2 *Skṛ* the other world where one has to go leaving the mortal frame behind; heaven, paradise. “jīhī pārāl jāī āpkrātī soi ābīdīā sadhi.”—sar pārmanād. “log gāyo pārāl gāvayo.”—sāveye 33. 3 *adj* who is beyond all living beings, the transcendent One. “kese bheṭe pārāl so?”—ākal.

પરલોભ [pārāl] *n* avarice for other’s possession. 2 *Skṛ* पल्लोभ extreme greed. “pārdara pārādhān pārālōbhā hāume bīkhē bīkar.”—māla m 1.

પરલ [pārāl] final destruction. See પરલૈ. “opātī pārāl eke nīmākh.”—sāveye sri mukhvak m 5.

The recitation “pārāl gara” is incorrect.

પરવ [pəv] See પરવ.

પરવસ [pəvas], પરવસિ [pəvasi] *Skt* પરવસ and પરવસજ *adj* in other's subjugation, in other's bondage. "oh pəvasi bhāio bicara."—*dhana m 5*. See પરવસ.

પરવસુ [pəvast] *n* upbringing, nurturing. "ajəki pəvast karije."—*NP*. 2 other's thing.

પરવટ [pəvat] See પરવટ.

પરવદગાર [pəvədgār], પરવદગારુ [pəvədgāru], પરવદિગાર [pəvədīgār] See પરવદિગાર. "pəvədgār apar agəm beṣṭ tū."—*asa fərid*. "pəvədgāru sālāhi jīs de cālī t anek."—*sri m 5*. "nau pəvədīgār da."—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

પરવર [pəvər] *P ૪૫ adj* nourisher, sustainer; used as a suffix in compound words, as -garibpəvər etc. 2 See પુવર.

પરવરદે [pəvərde] *adj* clearly stated. "devi deva dehure puja pəvərde."—*BG*.

પરવરદન [pəvərdən] *P ૫૫ v* bring up, rear.

પરવરદા [pəvərda] *P ૫૫ adj* brought up, nurtured.

પરવરદિગાર [pəvəredīgār] *P ૪૫ n* the Creator who sustains; the Divine who protects.

પરવરિષિ [pəvəriṣi], પરવરિષિ [pəvəriṣi], પરવરિઆ [pəvəriā] *adj* changed into another form, was transformed. See પરવરિજડિ. 2 encircled, surrounded. "osuṭari namunidhan he, namo pəvəriā."—*var sri m 4*. 3 covered, hidden, protected. 4 brought up, reared.

પરવરિસ [pəvəriṣ] *P ૪૫ n* bringing up.

પરવરિયુ [pəvəriyū] See પરવરિઅઉ 1. "apī nārāṇu kēladharī jēg māhi pəvəriyū."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

પરવરીદન [pəvəriḍən] See પરવરદન.

પરવરદુ [pəvərdū] *S v* understand. 2 carry out research, decide.

પરવા [pəva] short for પુવા. 2 first day of either half of a lunar month. "pəva pritām kərəhu bicar."—*gāu thirti kəbir*. 3 *P ૪૫* power,

strength. 4 respite. 5 patience, contentment. 6 attention, care. 7 need, want. 8 fear. 9 bringing up, nourishment.

પરવાહ [pəvah] See પુવાહ. "chuṭat pəvah əmīā."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 See પરવા 7. "pəvah nahi kiṣe kerī."—*var asa*. 3 *Skt* પર્વાહ day of rejoicing; festival.

પરવાઝ [pəvaz] *P ૪૫ n* flight. *Skt* પુવઝ.

પરવાઝ [pəvaṇ] See પરવાઝ and પુમાઝ.

પરવાઝા [pəvaṇa] *n* something meant for measuring; a measure. "pəṭi pəvaṇa piṇche paie ta nanək toliā jape."—*var asa*. 2 *P ૪૫* letter, written order, edict. "pəvaṇa aia hukamī pəṭhara."—*dhana chāt m 1*. 3 script of an order. "kara kagadu mən pəvaṇa."—*dhana m 1*. "jinha dhure pəya pəvaṇa."—*m 1 var ram 1*. 4 moth, winged insect. 5 *Skt* પુમાઝિક *adj* who has knowledge of religious scriptures; savant. "hove pəvaṇa kərəhi dhīṇa kālī lākhaṇ vicarī."—*ram a m 1*.

પરવાઝીક [pəvaṇik] See પુમાઝિક.

પરવાઝુ [pəvaṇu] See પુમાઝ. 2 *n* with which something is measured; a measure. "əmulu tulu əmulu pəvaṇu."—*jəpu*. 3 *adj* credible, authentic, acceptable. "pragət purakhu pəvaṇu sabbh thāi janie."—*asa m 5*. "nīl vāstrā pəhīri hovāhi pəvaṇu."—*var asa*. 4 accepted, popular. "namu vāstrā jisu ṭarī pəvaṇu girasət udasa jiu."—*majh m 5*. 5 proven, i.e. evident, obvious. "ape hi gupət vārtāda piara, ape hi pəvaṇu."—*sor m 4*.

પરવાઝે [pəvaṇo] See પરવાઝ 4. "mārən muṇsa suria haku he, jo hot mārən pəvaṇo."—*vād əlahūā m 1*.

પરવાદ [pəvad] *Skt n* slander, reproach. 2 See પરિવાદ.

પરવાનગી [pəvangi] *P ૪૫ n* approval, sanction. 2 permission. "guru ki le pəvangi."—*GPS*.

પરવાના [pəvana] See પરવાઝ 4. "sadh sāgī jini

həri həri jəpio nanək so pərvana."—*sar m 5*.
 2 *P* ۲۴ *n* written order, edict. 3 moth, winged
 insect. 4 *Skt* verified, proved. "məti pəti puri
 pura pərvana, na ave na jasi."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਪਰਵਾਨੀ [pərvāni] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕ *n* reflection,
 image, shadow. "jese dərpan mahi bādān
 pərvāni."—*kan namdev*.

ਪਰਵਾਨੁ [pərvanu] See ਪਰਵਾਣੁ. 2 proof, testimony.
 3 result, consequence. "is pətia ka ihe
 pərvanu. saci sili caləhu sulitan."—*bher
 namdev*.

ਪਰਵਾਰ [pərvār] See ਪਰਿਵਾਰ. "māne pərvare
 sadharu."—*jəpu*.

ਪਰਵਾਲ [pərvāl], ਪਰਵਾਲਾ [pərvālā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਵਾਲ *n*
 coral. "suine ka birəkh pət pərvālā."—*var
 majh m 1*. "nam nidhan həri vənjie hire
 pərvālā."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਪਰਵਿਦਗਰ [pərvīdgar] See ਪਰਵਰਿਦਗਰ. "jəpia
 pərvīdgar."—*s kabir*.

ਪਰਵਿਰਤਿ [pərvīrəti], ਪਰਵਿਰਤੀ [pərvīrti] *Skt*
 प्रवृत्ति disposition. "gurmukhi pərvīrəti
 nirvīrəti pəchane."—*sīdhgosaṭi 2* tradition
 of the other, other's custom. "putār prahīlad
 siu kəhīa mai. pərvīrəti nā pərahū rəhi
 sāmjhāi."—*bher a m 3*. 3 other's means of
 livelihood. 4 *Skt* परिवृत्ति act of returning/coming
 back.

ਪਰਵੇਸ [pərvəs] *n* other's dress, disguise. "naṭua
 bhekh dīkhavē... sukhəhi nāhi pərvēsa re."
 —*asa m 5*. 2 admission, approach, access.
 "pərmārəth pərvəs nāhi."—*sor rəvīdas*. 3 See
 ਪਰਿਵੇਸ.

ਪਰਵੇਖ [pərvəkh] See ਪਰਵੇਸ. 2 See ਪਰਿਵੇਖ. "cād
 māno pərvəkh pəryo he."—*cādi 1*.

ਪਰਵੇਲ [pərvəl], ਪਰਵੇਲਿ [pərvəlī] *n* alien creeper,
 i.e. other man's wife. "pərvəlī nā johəhi."
 —*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 urgency. "pāj tət pərvəl āt
 vīgovhi."—*BG*. 'urgency of five vices and
 senses.'

ਪਰਵੰਨਿਆ [pərvānīa] ਪਰਿ-ਵੰਨਿਤ, clearly stated,

properly explained "bhāla bura pərvānīa"
 —*BG*. 2 having expertise, intelligent, clever.

ਪਰਾ [pəra] *Skt* *n* first of four types of speeches.
 See ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ. 2 science which makes one
 aware of reality beyond all objects; spiritual
 knowledge. "ਅਥ ਪਰਾ ਯਯਾ ਤਦਕਰ ਮਧਿਗਮਯੇ."—*śrutī*.
 3 part release. 4 reversion. 5 in front of, face
 to face. 6 renunciation. 7 valour. 8 disrespect.
 9 *adj* superior, excellent. "gurdev parəs parəs
 pəra."—*bavān*. 10 got. "pəra kəreje chek."—*s
 kabir*. 11 the other side, the opposite bank, the
 far side. See ਉਰਾ. 12 *P* ۱۴ line, row. "gəj bajin
 ko pəra bādhava."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਾਉਠਾ [pərauṭha] *n* pratha; many layered rotī
 cooked by applying ghee into the dough.

ਪਰਾਇਓ [pəraio], ਪਰਾਇਆ [pəraia] *adj* other
 person's, related to the other person. "pəraia
 chidr ətkələ."—*asa m 4*. 2 fled, retreated.
 "pəraio mān ka birha."—*dhāna m 5*. "dukh
 durī pəraia."—*brīha chāt m 5*.

ਪਰਾਇਐ [pəraie] at other's (place). "barī
 pəraie besna."—*s fərid*.

ਪਰਾਇਣ [pəraiaṇ] *adj* alert, ready, engaged,
 attached. "jesi muṛ kuṭāb pəraiaṇ."—*bher
 namdev*. 2 *n* support, hope. "sakat ki uḥ pīd
 pəraiaṇ."—*gōd kabir*. 3 See ਪਲਾਯਨ. 4 See ਪਰਾਯਣ.

ਪਰਾਇਣਾ [pəraiaṇa] *v* happen, occur, lie. "jisū
 bhetāt parī pəraiaṇa."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 flee,
 retreat. "bāde gun lobh te jat pərai."—*cādi 1*.
 3 fleeing, going away, running. "let nam hi
 vighān pərai."—*NP*.

ਪਰਾਇਨ [pəraiaṇ] See ਪਰਾਇਣ.

ਪਰਾਈ [pərai] *adj* other's; belonging to the other
 person. "pərai āman kiū rəkhie?"—*var sar m
 3*. 2 going away. See ਪਲਾਯਨ. "bāde gun lobh te
 jat pərai."—*cādi 1*.

ਪਰਾਏ [pərae] *adj* unfamiliar, other's, which are
 not your own, not one's own. 2 ran away, fled.
 See ਪਲਾਯਨ. "pəyade pərae."—*cāritr 125*.

ਪਰਾਸਚਿਤ [pərascit] See ਪਰਾਸ਼ਤ.

ਪਰਾਸਰ [pərasər] *Skt* ਪਰਾਸਰ *adj* who throws away. 2 *n* Indar. According to Nirukt, Indar is called Prashar because he kills demons and throws them afar. 3 a Vedic sage who composed several verses of Rigved. He was disciple of Kapil, the seer. He got hold of Vishnu Puran from Pulastya and taught it to Maitrey. He also laid down the religious laws. His mating with Satyavati, led to the birth of Krishan Dvaipayana (Vyas). According to Nirukt, he was son of Vashishth, but in Mahabharat and Vishnu Puran, he is said to be born to Adrishyanti and was son of sage Shakti and grandson of Vashisth. "ətrɪ pərasər narəd sarəd byas te adɪ jɪte munɪ bhae."—*dətt*.

ਪਰਾਸਾ [pərasa] *n* ਪਰ-ਆਸਾ expectation from others.

ਪਰਾਸੁ [pərasu] *Dg* who has breathed his last; dead.

ਪਰਾਸੁ [pərast] *Skt adj* conquered, defeated.

ਪਰਾਸ੍ਰਯ [pərasrəy] *n* other's support, reliance on the other. 2 dependence. 3 *adj* dependent; who relies on other's assistance.

ਪਰਾਹਨ [pərahən] See ਪਿਰਾਹਨ.

ਪਰਾਹੀ [pərahi] runs, flees. 2 gets destroyed, is spoiled. "jɪhke pəse pərlək pərahi."—*VN*.

ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ [pərahuna], **ਪਰਾਹੁਨਾ** [pərahuna] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ and ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ *n* one who stays on; one who pays a visit; guest. "bhəlke uthɪ pərahuna mere ghərɪ avəu."—*var gəu 2 m 5*. The soul is also called 'guest' for abiding in many bodies.

ਪਰਾਕ [pərak] *Skt n* sword. 2 according to Manu and Shankh Simritis, fasting for twelve days. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਾਕ.

ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮ [pərakəm], **ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮਿ** [pərakurɪ], **ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮ** [pərakrəm] *n* sense of going forward. 2 attack, invasion. 3 force, strength. 4 endeavour, effort. "rahe pərakəu taɳa."—*sri pəhɪre m 1*. 'endeavour and strength are finished.' "jorɪ pərakurɪ jɪade."—*var ram 3*.

ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮੀ [pərakrəmi] *adj* पराक्रामिन्, strong. 2 enterprising, energetic.

ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [pərakrɪt] *n* service of the other; other's obligation. "sudɪ səbdə pərakrɪtəh."—*var asa 2* See ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਰਾਖਹਿ [pərahəhi], **ਪਰਾਖਾ** [pərahə], **ਪਰਾਖੇ** [pərahə] examines, tests, inspects. "gurrɪ mɪlɪe hɪru pərahə."—*jet m 4*. "ape dana səcu pərahə."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਰਾਗ [pərag] *Skt n* fine powder formed on flowers; pollen. It is the semen of plants and trees. When black bees and honey bees mix it with the stamens and pistils of flowers, then fruit and seed are produced. "pəʃu pərag si sohət sūdər."—*NP*. 2 dust. 3 paste prepared with sandal and camphor. 4 fame, repute. 5 movement according to one's own will; absence of dependence; liberty. "māgənɪ māg təkəhɪ māg. nanək jate pərahɪ pərag."—*bavən*. 'from which you may get freedom.'

ਪਰਾਗ [pərag] has also been used by poets for prāyag, a place of pilgrimage.

ਪਰਾਗਕੇਸਰ [pəragkesər] *n* long and thin yarns in pollen-bearing flower. It is the generative organ of flowers by which female flowers, become pregnant.

ਪਰਾਗਾ [pəraga] a Brahman of Chibber subcaste, who was a resident of village Karhiala in district Jhilm. He was the son of sage Gautam. He adopted Sikhism and made himself a model for others. He took part in the battles fought by Guru Hargobind; hence "jet so pəraga dhɪr pəra jəg ayo he."—*GPS*. This spiritually-enlightened person and holy warrior had four sons. — Bhai Matidas, Satidass, Jatidass and Sakhidas. See ਮਤੀਦਾਸ.

ਪਰਾਗੀਦਾ [pəragēda] *P* **ਪਰਾਗੀਦਾ** *adj* divided, separated, scattered.

'He was Diwan of Guru Tegbahadur, and was martyred along with the Guru in Delhi.

ਪਰਾਭਾਸ਼ [pārāṅmukh] *Skt* adj disrespectful; who has turned away his face. 2 deserter. 3 against, opposed to. 4 who moves with his face turned back.

ਪਰਾਚੀ [pārāci] See ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀ.

ਪਰਾਚਤ [pārachət], ਪਰਾਚਿਤ [pārachit] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਚਿਤਿ expiation, penance, action performed for absolving oneself from sin, ਪ੍ਰਾਯ: (austerity) ਚਿੰਤ (determination); action performed with austerity and determination is called prayścīt. 2 In Gurbani this word is used for sin, which one has to expiate. "səgəl pārachət lathe."—*sor m 5*.

ਪਰਾਜਯ [pārājəy], ਪਰਾਜੇ [pārājə] *n* defeat.

ਪਰਾਢੇ [pārādhe] on the other side, across. "bhəu dutəru tarī pārādhe."—*gəu m 4*. 'delivered across the ocean of material world, which is otherwise difficult to cross.'

ਪਰਾਣ [pārāṇ] See ਪਿਰਾਣਿ and ਪਿਰਾਣੁ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਪਰਾਣਾ [pārāṇa] See ਜੈਦ ਪਰਾਣਾ and ਪਿਰਾਣਾ.

ਪਰਾਣੀ [pārāṇi] *n* animate being; person. "pure gur ki suməti pārāṇi."—*gəu m 5*. 2 knew, realised. 3 a pointed stick for goading the cattle forward.

ਪਰਾਤ [pārāt] *n* transform of ਪਾਤ੍ਰ [pātṛ]; wide flat vessel, especially used for kneading flour. 2 See ਪਰੈ ਪਰਾਤਿ. 3 ਪ੍ਰਾਤ (ਮੁਕਤਰ) morning, daybreak. 4 runs away, flees. "məhakal pikh dēt pārāt."—*səloh*.

ਪਰਾਤਿ [pārāt] *adv* after, later, subsequently. "məre pārāt cūl hve."—*cəritr 91*. 'turned a witch after death.' 2 *Skt* ਪਰਾਨਤ death, demise, end, expiry. 3 salvation.

ਪਰਾਤਉ [pārātəu] See ਪਰਾਤਾ.

ਪਰਾਤਮ [pārātəm], ਪਰਾਤਮਾ [pārātma], ਪਰਾਤਮੁ [pārātəmu] *Skt* ਪਰਾਤਮਨੁ *n* the ultimate Reality, the transcendent One. "atəmu cinī pārātəmu cinəhu."—*maru solhe m 1*. "atma pārātma eko kərə."—*dhəna m 1*. 'atma is the living being, and pārātma is the Divine.'

ਪਰਾਤਾ [pārātā] *adj* deeply in love with. "nanək gurcəraṇī pārātā."—*sri ə m 5*. 2 engrossed in greed. "jīu kūḍi min pārātā."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਰਾਤਿ [pārāt] *adv* in the morning, at daybreak. 2 because of love. "chəḍarlio māha bəli tē əpnē cəraṇ pārātī."—*dhəna m 5*.

ਪਰਾਤੀ [pārātī] *adj* in love with. "guru pure ki oṭ pārātī."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 submits, surrenders.

ਪਰਾਤੇ [pārātē] adopted with loving devotion. "tin sadhucəraṇ lē rīdē pārātē."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 moved. "tē tē parī pārātē."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਰਾਤੋ [pārātō] See ਪਰਾਤਾ. "nanək gursəbədī pārātō."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਰਾਦਾ [pārāda] *n* tasselled tag for braiding the hair.

ਪਰਾਧ [pārādh] *n* crime, offence, sin. "koṭī pārādh mī tē terī seva."—*dev m 5*.

ਪਰਾਧੀ [pārādhi] *adj* criminal, accused, culprit. "koṭī prādhi tərī re."—*sor m 5*.

ਪਰਾਧੀਨ [pārādhin] *adj* dependent, under subjection.

ਪਰਾਨ [pārān] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ. 2 ghee. "əgəṇī māhī homət pārān."—*sukhmāni*. 3 animate; living being. "nīrbhəu bhəe pārān."—*asa chēt m 5*. 4 went. "jīnī jəpīa tē parī pārān."—*prəbha pərtal m 4*. 5 See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ. 6 See ਪਰੋਨ. 7 See ਪਰਾਨੈ.

ਪਰਾਨਾ [pārāna] See ਪਰਾਨਿਯੋ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾ.

ਪਰਾਨਥ [pārānəth] falls, lands. "jo sūnē so parī pārānəth."—*maru m 5*.

ਪਰਾਨਪਤਿ [pārānpəti] *n* master of breath; soul. 2 the Creator, the Divine.

ਪਰਾਨਾ [pārāna] ran away, absconded. "dukh durt pārāna."—*mājī m 5*. 'vanished'. 2 landed, lay. "suami simrət parī pārāna."—*dhəna m 5*. 3 departure, journey. "as əḍesā bədhī pārāna. māhəl nə pəve phirət bīgāna."—*sūhī ə m 5*. 'Hope and fear are obstacles in the spiritual

journey of a human being.' 4 ship. "həri həri tarī pərana."—*guj m 5*.

પરાનિ [pəranī] *n* a living or sentient being. "balək bīrədh nā surətī pərani."—*asa ə m 1*.

પરાનિહાં [pəranihā] I have landed; I have been transported. "bhe pavək parī pəranihā."—*asa m 5*.

પરાનીદન [pəranidən] *P* پارانیڈن *v* cause to fly.

પરાને [pərane] absconded, fled; who moved away. 2 landed. "te bhəvjəl te parī pərane."—*GPS*. 3 went, got. "kəvəc bhəd sər par pərane."—*səloh*.

પરાને [pərane] infers. "jo hovən so durī pərane."—*sukhmāni*.

પરાને [pərano] went away, fled. 2 fell, landed. 3 happened, took place. See પરાને.

પરાંન [pəran] *n* પરાંન other's grains or food.

પરાપતિ [pərapəti] See પરાપિ. 2 *adj* પર-આપતિ beyond all types of calamities and sorrows. 3 *n* the Creator, the Divine. "acərej sunīo pərapəti bheṭle."—*bīla m 5*.

પરાપુરબલા [pərapurbəla] *adj* immemorial, primordial, from the beginning. "səti nam tera pərapurbəla."—*maru solhe m 5*.

પરાપુરબિ [pərapurbəbi] *adv* from time immemorial, from the beginning. "pərapurbəbi jīsəhi līkhīa."—*sar m 5*.

પરાપુરબેટ [pərapurbəṭ] because of the original. "danə pərapurbəṭ bhucāte māhipəṭəh."—*səhəs m 5*.

પરાપ્રહ [pərabhəy], પરાપ્રહ [pərabhəv] *n* disrespect, disdain, disgrace. "īchəsi jəmadī pərabhəyā."—*guj jēdev*. 2 defeat, capitulation. 3 annihilation.

પરામરસ [pəramərəs] (See પ્રિય *vr*) *Skt* પરામર્સ *n* reflection, thinking, concentration. 2 holding, clutching. 3 recollection, memory retrospection. 4 reasoning, argument. 5 counsel, consultation.

પરામુખ [pəramukh] See પરામુખ. "səruk

pəramukh kəbi vīcāte."—*GPS*.

પરાયણ [pərayəṇ] See પરાયણ.

પરાયા [pəraya] See પરાયા.

પરાય [pəray] *n* the other side, opposite of urar.

2 year gone by. See પરાય. 3 See પરાય.

4 See પરાય.

પરાયથ [pərayəth] *n* પર-અર્થ another's purpose or interest. 2 *adj* for another's sake or good.

પરાયથ [pərayəth] *Skt* પરાયથ *n* time corresponding to half of Brahma's life. 2 a number-1000000000000000000; figure 1 followed by seventeen zeros. 3 sandal. 4 saffron.

પરાય [pəraya] *adj* of paddystraw. "kahu gari godri nahi, kahu khan pəraya."—*asa kəbir*.

'One does not have even a tattered quilt, another has a thatched hut to live in.' See પરાય.

પરાયિ [pərayi] *Skt* part during the preceding year.

પરાયે [pəraye] *adj* on the other bank of a river, etc; at a distance; away. "təj sakət pəre pəraye."—*nəf ə m 4*. 2 further off, far away.

પરાલ [pəral] *Skt* પરાલ *n* paddystraw. 2 fruitless, vain. "choḍījahī se kərahī pəral."—*dhəna m 5*.

પરાલથ [pəraləth] *Skt* પરાલથ *n* an act done in the previous life as a result of which now the body has been assumed.

પરાલિ [pərali], પરાલી [pərali], પરાલુ [pəralu] *n* See પરાલ. "rovən vale jēṭe səbhī bānəhi pād pərali."—*sri m 1*. "chīje kara hoī pəralu."—*var mālā m 1*. "mənukh thīe pərali."—*var ram 3*.

પરાવણ [pəravəṇ], પરાવણ [pəravəhu] (you) fall or land. "bhəvsagər te par pəravəhu."—*GPS*. 2 (you) obtain, get. "əugun choḍəhu gun kərahū, ese tətū pəravəṇ."—*asa ə m 1*. 3 (you) flee, abscond. "səbhe jēg te əbe pəravəhu."—*səloh*.

પરાવન [pəravən] *v* flee, abscond. "kīh bhāt pəravət hō bəl hare?"—*krisən*. 2 get torn. "nīj

pərad pəravən cah-hi."—NP. 'He wants his veil to be torn.'

ਪਰਾਵਰ [pəravər] *Skt* adj excellent, superb.
"pəram pəravər nath."—NP. 2 preceding and succeeding. 3 high and low, beginning and ending.

ਪਰਾਵੈ [pəravə] falls, lands. "bahəri jatəu uləṭi-pəravə."—asa m 1. 2 flees, absconds.

ਪਰਾਵਿਜ [pəravij] *Skt* n an outcast. 2 one, who, through penance, has cast off his sins; ascetic.

ਪਰਿ [pəri] *prep* coming at the beginning of words, it lends them the following meanings:
all round, around; as ਪਰਿਕ੍ਰਮਾ.

2 richly, abundantly; as ਪਰਿਪੂਰਣ.

3 excessively; as ਪਰਿਚਪਲ.

4 imputation of a fault, as ਪਰਿਵਾਦ.

5 rule, seriatum, as ਪਰਿਛੇਦ, etc.

6 *adv* on, above, upon. "haṭ pəri ala."—ram beṇi. See ਉਪਰਿ ਹਾਟ.

ਪਰਿਆ [pəriā] fell, lay. "ja ahəri həriju pəriā."—sodarū.

ਪਰਿਆਇ [pəriāi] See ਪਰਯਾਯ.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਟ [pəriṣiṣṭ] *adj* leftover, remaining. 2 n appendage of some writing; appendix.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ੋਧਨ [pəriṣodhan] n proper or thorough correction or rectification. 2 repayment of debt in full.

ਪਰਿਸੰਖਯਾ [pəriṣākhya] n enumeration, count.
2 a figure of speech denying a thing at one place, and asserting it at another.

"Ik thāl vərəj dutiy thāl mahi
kəchu ṭhəiray prāsākhya gai."

—garabgājini.

Example:

"ghore hathi citrən ke rəhe citrsari majh
ram ke jənəm rəhyo dam dəphtar me."

—rəghunath kəvi.

"surtai ādhre me dṛiṭhtai pahən me,
nasika cānan mādhy nən rəhyo haṭ mē,

dhəram rəhyo pothiṇ vadai rəhi vṛikṣən me,
bādh prəpa patən me pani rəhyo ghaṭ me,
yāh kəlīkal ne bihal kṛyo sabb jag
"nayak" su kəvi kesi bāni hē kuṭhaṭ me,
rāj rəhi pāthən rājai rəhi ṣitkal
raja bhəyo nai aru rai gai bhaṭ me."

—nayak kəvi.

(b) Denying the existence of a thing at several places and showing its presence at one place, is the second form of this figure of speech.

Example:

"sukhu nahi bahutē dhənī khaṭe,
sukhu nahi pekhe nṛatī naṭe,
sukhu nahi bəhu des kəmae,
sarab sukha hərihəri guṅgae."

—bher m 5.

"nəh sitlā cōdr-devāh, nəh sitlā bavəncādənəh,
nəh sitlā sit ruten, nanək sitlā sadh svəjənəh."

—səhəs m 5.

"hot sukh jən me nə bən me nə dhən me nə
jəp me nə təp me nə tīrəth me nhaiye,
bhog me nə jog me sājog me vṛjog me nə
deṣ vides dāṣodīṣa jəbhṛəmaīye,
gyan me nə dhyan me nə syan sənman me nə
man əpman me nə prābhuta bādhaīye,
sadhən sāmādhi vyadhi janīye ṭhəlsigh
sukh hē vicar me vicare sukh paīye."

—olāksarsagarsudha.

ਪਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਮ [pəriṣrəm] *Skt* n tiredness, fatigue.
2 hardwork, exertion.

ਪਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ [pəriṣrəmi] *adj* hardworking, industrious.

ਪਰਿਸ੍ਰਵ [pəriṣrav] *Skt* n dripping, leaking.
2 spring, fountain. 3 cascade, waterfall.

ਪਰਿਹਰਣ [pərihəṛṇ] *Skt* n seizing, snatching.
2 abandoning, relinquishing. 3 removing, averting.

ਪਰਿਹਰਨਾ [pərihəṛna] v abandon, relinquish.
2 snatch, seize. 3 remove, hinder, restrain.

परिहा [pərihā] See पुनः.

परिहास [pərihas] *Skt n* laughter. 2 ridicule, banter.

परिहार [pərihar] *Skt n* act of removing some defect. 2 abandoning. 3 common village land, to avail which all have equal right. 4 wealth seized during a victory. 5 refutation, repudiation. 6 defiance, disregard. 7 a Rajput tribe, mentioned by Todd in his book named Rajasthan.

परिकर [pərikar] *Skt n* family, household. 2 bed, couch. 3 retinue. 4 preparation. 5 waistband. 6 a figure of speech, in which a significant adjective is employed to qualify a noun.

“jahā viśeṣaṇ sabhīpray,
pərikar bhuṣaṇ soḥ gāy.”

—*garabgājni*.

Example:

“āgriā ādhera mīṭigāra
gur gīānu dipāro.”

—*gauram 5*.

“sāṭiguru surāj harat he sabh jag ko ādhar.
kalāptarovar jagatguru mānvāchit phal det.”

The adjectives *viz* surāj (the sun) and kalāpvrikṣ (the mythological wish-fulfilling tree), employed to qualify sāṭiguru (the true spiritual guide) are absolutely meaningful. They have been employed to demonstrate his two qualities, *viz* dispelling nescience and granting the desired reward.

परिकरवृत्त [pərikārākur] (rise of a subordinate). a figure of speech in which there is a mention of a noun to be qualified, with the purpose of conveying an abstruse meaning.

“sabhīpray viśeṣy so pərikar ākur man,
varṇat budh ānuman kar grāthan ko mat jan.”

—*ramcādrbhuṣaṇi*.

Example:

“guṇi purāṣ sabh nārān ko āpne vāṣ karlet.”

Here “guṇi” has double meaning. guṇ is (1) excellent quality (2) a rope.

परिक्रम [pərikram], परिक्रमा [pərikrama] *Skt n* the act of circumambulating; going round a revered deity. “devkilal pərikram dini.” —*krisan*. 2 path laid around a temple for circumambulation. See पुरबिड.

परिकषय [pərikṣay] *Skt n* annihilation, destruction. 2 death, breathing one's last.

परिकषित [pərikṣit] *adj* spread around, surrounded. 2 *n* a king of the lunar dynasty, who was son of Abhimanyu from Uttra. He was grandson of Arjun and father of Janmejaya. Ashwatthama had killed him in the womb itself but Krishan blessed him with life; that is why he was named Parikshit.

When, after relinquishing his throne, Yudhishtir went to the Himalayas, Parikshit became the king of Hastinapur and Indraprasath. He died of snakebite. That is why his son, Janmejaya performed the snake sacrifice, i.e. fire ritual to destroy all the snakes. 3 See परीक्षित.

परिक्षण [pərikṣhaṇ] *Skt act* of digging around. See परिखा.

परिखा [pərikha] *Skt n* moat, ditch. 2 trench around a fort, which is kept filled with water. In ancient times, it was used to block the advance of the enemy. According to Neeti Shastar, this trench happened to be a hundred cubits wide and ten cubits deep.

परिग्राह [pərigraha] *Skt परिज्ञा n* subtle knowledge. 2 definite or thorough knowledge. 3 See पुराज्ञ.

परिग्राह्य [pərigrahyat] *Skt परिज्ञात adj* known, ascertained. 2 clearly or thoroughly known.

परिग्रह [pərigraha] *Skt n* receiving, obtaining. 2 acceptance of alms. 3 amassing of wealth.

Several scholars have written that Janmejaya had waged war against Takshak clan of Nag race and from there has evolved the tale of Sarapmedh.

4 family, household. 5 wedlock marriage. 6 favour, grace. 7 oath, vow. 8 hand. 9 army's rear.

પરિચ [pəɾiç] See પરચ.

પરિચય [pəɾiçəy] See પરચ.

પરિચરણ [pəɾiçəɾya] *Skt* પરિચરણ *n* attendance (on somebody). 2 worship. 3 nursing and looking after a patient.

પરિચાર [pəɾiçar] *Skt* *n* attendance, nursing. 2 See પુચાર.

પરિચારક [pəɾiçarək] *Skt* *n* attendant, servant. 2 See પુચારક.

પરિચારિકા [pəɾiçarika] *Skt* *n* female attendant or servant. 2 See પુચારિકા.

પરિચિત [pəɾiçit] *adj* known, familiar. 2 accumulated, heaped, raised.

પરિચદ [pəɾiçəd] *Skt* પરિચદ *n* cover. 2 garment, dress. 3 family, household.

પરિચાંહી [pəɾiçāhi] See પરચાંહી.

પરિચેદ [pəɾiçed] *Skt* પરિચેદ *n* a section or chapter of a book. 2 division, part, portion.

પરિચંન [pəɾiçən] See પરચંન.

પરિજન [pəɾiçan] *Skt* *n* all the people dependent on a family; attendants, servants, etc. 2 members of a household.

પરિચટ [pəɾiçət] *Skt* *adj* bent down. 2 transformed; changed, as milk into curd. 3 ripened. 4 digested (as food).

પરિચય [pəɾiçəy] *Skt* *n* marriage, wedlock.

પરિચયન [pəɾiçəyan] *Skt* *n* act of marrying, wedding.

પરિચામ [pəɾiçam] *Skt* *n* alteration, transformation. 2 result, consequence. 3 a poetic figure of speech, in which a subject identifies itself with, and its functions are transferred to, an object with which it is compared.

“hve upmey sərūp jəhī, kriyavan upman,
alākār pəriṇam tēhī, su kəvi kərat vakhyān.”
—alākarsagarsudha.

Example:

“nenkəməl nirkhē gursikkhən.”

Here eyes are being compared with the lotus but seeing, which is the function of the eyes, is being done by the lotus, which is the object of comparison.

પરિચમ્બદ [pəɾiçamvad] *Skt* *n* doctrine of the Sankhya philosophy, according to which the creation of the universe takes place as a result of Prakriti's alteration.

પરિચામી [pəɾiçami] *adj* subject to change; altering.

પરિચી [pəɾiçi] *n* army which possesses or rains down arrows.—sənama.

પરિચપ [pəɾiçap] See પરચપ.

પરિચેષ [pəɾiçesh] *Skt* પરિચેષ *n* great happiness, delight. 2 complete satisfaction, contentment.

પરિચયાગ [pəɾiçyag] *Skt* *n* abandonment, renunciation.

પરિચયાગી [pəɾiçyagi] *adj* who forsakes or renounces (પરિચયાગિન).

પરિચ [pəɾiç], પરિચા [pəɾiçā] *P* ૫૪ bird.

પરિચાન [pəɾiçān] *Skt* *n* an upper garment, robe, dress.

પરિચિ [pəɾiçhi] *Skt* *n* circumference, circle. 2 halo around the sun or the moon. 3 rampart. 4 dress. 5 branch of a tree pitched near or round a sacrificial fire-pit. 6 protective line drawn round the sacrificial fire or the kitchen-square. 7 ocean.

પરિચેષ [pəɾiçesh] *Skt* *adj* worth-wearing. 2 *n* garment, dress.

પરિચેષ [pəɾiçesh], પરિચેષ [pəɾiçesh] *Skt* *adj* quite ripe, completely cooked. 2 digested. 3 accomplished, perfect.

પરિચા [pəɾiçā] See પરચા. 2 See પુચા.

પરિચાક [pəɾiçāk] *Skt* *n* state of being completely cooked or ripe. 2 digestion. 3 efficiency, expertise. 4 reward, result.

પરિચાલી [pəɾiçāli] *n* lightning. “pəɾiçāli

prakas chābila.”—NP. 2 Scholars also read this line as, “pārpa cāli prakas chābila.” See ਪਰਪਾ 1.
ਪਰਿਪਾਟੀ [pəripaṭi] *Skt n* sequence, order.
 2 manner, method. 3 principle.
ਪਰਿਪਾਲਨ [pəripalan] *n* rearing. 2 guarding.
ਪਰਿਪੁਲਤ [pəripulət] *Skt* परिपुलत *adj* inundated from all sides; immersed in water. 2 drenched, soaked. “jəl pəripulət vilocan kine.”—GPS.
ਪਰਿਪੂਰਣ [pəripurāṇ] *Skt adj* quite full. 2 satiated. 3 completed. 4 all pervasive.
ਪਰਿਪੂਲ [pəripūll] *Skt adj* blossoming.
ਪਰਿਭਗਨ [pəribhagan] *Skt adj* broken, fragmented. 2 broken-hearted.
ਪਰਿਭਵ [pəribhāv] *Skt n* insult, humiliation.
ਪਰਿਭਾਖਾ [pəribhakha] *Skt* परिभाषा *n* an apophthegm. 2 such an interpretation as leaves no doubt about the proper meaning. 3 censure, calumny.
ਪਰਿਭੰਗ [pəribhāṅg] See ਪਰਿਭਗਨ.
ਪਰਿਭ੍ਰਮਣ [pəribhraman] See ਪਰਿਭਵ.
ਪਰਿਮਰਸ [pərimarāṣ] *Skt* परिमर्श *n* attachment, relation. 2 reflection, cogitation. 3 See ਪਰਮਰਸ. 4 *Skt* परिमर्ष jealousy, envy.
ਪਰਿਮਰਦਨ [pərimardan] *n* thorough rubbing, crushing.
ਪਰਿਮਲ [pərimāl] See ਪਰਮਲ. 2 turmeric paste for rubbing on the body to clean and soften the skin. 3 sexual intercourse. 4 a group of learned persons.
ਪਰਿਮਾਣ [pərimaṇ] *Skt n* perimeter; expanse. 2 weight. 3 measurement, measure. 4 value, price. 5 number, count. 6 height, physique.
ਪਰਿਮਿਤਿ [pərimiti] *Skt n* measurement. 2 weight. 3 limit, boundary.
ਪਰਿਰੰਭਣ [pərirābhāṇ], ਪਰਿਰੰਭਨ [pərirābhān] *Skt* परिस्मरण *n* embracing, hugging. “pərirābhān gar sāṅg umāga.”—NP. See ਰੰਭ *vr*.
ਪਰਿਲਸਤ [pərilasat] *adj* shining all around; resplendent. “mukh māṇḍal prilasat jotī.”—*gyan*.

ਪਰਿਵਰਜਨ [pərivərjan] *Skt n* complete avoidance. 2 giving up, renouncing. 3 act of killing or murdering.
ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ [pərivartan] *Skt n* change, transformation. 2 turning or whirling round. 3 interchange. 4 flux of time.
ਪਰਿਵਾਦ [pərivad] *Skt n* censure, slander. 2 exposure of someone's actual defects or blemishes. Scholars have differentiated between nīda and pərivad. According to them, nīda is defaming a person on the basis of something that has not happened, and pərivad is defaming a person by making public his actual defects. 3 metallic straw to strike the strings of a musical instrument; plectrum.
ਪਰਿਵਾਰ [pərivar] *Skt* a cover, covering. 2 sheath, scabbard. 3 relations, family. 4 attendants, retinue. 5 halo (around the sun or the moon).
ਪਰਿਵਾਰਿਤ [pərivarit] *adj* surrounded, encompassed. “pərivarit bāhu jāhī kēhā.”—GPS.
ਪਰਿਵੇਸ [pəriveṣ], ਪਰਿਵੇਖ [pərivekh] *Skt* परिवेस *n* perimeter of a circle. 2 serving of meals. 3 halo (especially one around the sun or the moon). 4 a protective wall around a city; rampart.
ਪਰਿਵੇਦ [pəriveḍ] *Skt n* thorough knowledge, accurate information.
ਪਰਿਵ੍ਰਜਕ [pərivrajak] *Skt n* a wandering mendicant.
ਪਰਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [pərivriti] *Skt n* turning around, revolution. 2 barter, exchange. 3 a figure of speech, also called vinimay, in which there is exchange of a thing for what is in surplus. It is also.
 “dibe tənakhī ke jāhā, mīle bitt bāhu aj,
 pərivrit bhuṣaṇ tahi kēhī je prābin kāvīraj.”
 —ramcādrabhuṣaṇ.

Example:

"cārānsārān guru ek pēḍa jāi cāl,
 sātīguru koṭī pēḍa agehoi let hē,
 ek barsātīguru mātr simrān mātr,
 simrān tāhī barēbar guru het hē,
 bhavni bhāgatī bhāi kōḍī āgr-bhag rakhe,
 tāhī guru sārāb nīdhan dan det hē,
 sātīguru dāyanīdhī māhīma āgadhbodh
 nāmo nāmo nāmo nāmo netī netī netī hē."

-BGK.

"bōḍna ko let-hi ābōḍta ko det tīh,
 prīṭī let det hē prātī sukhsat hē,
 bhau ur let-hi prābhau bāḍo det ap
 nīrguṇ pād det gān dokh let hē,
 thorijsi bheṭ let jām kī ābheṭ det
 sātīguru nanāk jī kārūṇāīket hē,
 hōṭa let dasān kī brāhmagyan det tīh
 mān let cārān mē mukāṭī ko det hē."

-NP.

(b) Exchange of a thing for what is less is another form of pāriṭīṭī.

Example:

"tīrāthū tūpū dāia dātu danu,
 je ko pavt tīl ka manu."-jāpu.
 "āgānī tapna jāl māhī rāhīno,
 vrāt kārno sītōṣān sāhīno,
 urādh vāhu ādhō sīr kārna,
 khārē hon cīr lō īkārna,
 kārām tamsī kārān dukhārē,...
 īnī mīhānēt bād, lāghu phāl pai."

-NP.

ਪਰੀ [pəri] happened. "kāhu nanāk meri puri pəri."-bīla m 5. 2 which has wings, bird. "kīsu pəri ke pākhān lyayo."-GV 10. 3 fell. 4 fallen down, lying down. "pəri mudrīka pai."-cārītr 64. 5 P ੫ day after tomorrow. 6 very beautiful woman. "kete rag pəri sīu kāhīānī."-jāpu. Here pəri stands for feminine personification of the main musical mode. 7 fairy, nymph.

ਪਰੀਸਹ [pərisəh], ਪਰੀਸਹਿ [pərisəhi] serves food, etc. See ਪਰੀਸਨ. 2 distributes. "sāgātī kul tare sacu pərisəhī."-maru solāhe m 1. 3 will land or happen. "kese par pərisəhī."-sāloh. 4 Skt परिह endurance, forbearance.

ਪਰੀਸਨ [pərisən] Skt परिदेन n act of laying food before somebody.

ਪਰੀਠਾ [pəriṭhā] v lay food before somebody. See ਪਰੀਸਨ.

ਪਰੀਕਸ਼ [pərikṣā], ਪਰੀਕਾ [pərikṣa], ਪਰੀਕਿਤ [pərikṣit] Skt परि-दीक् adj examining or inspecting thoroughly. 2 n examination, inspection, investigation. 3 adj carefully inspected, tried or tested. 4 See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ.

ਪਰੀਖ [pərikh] n test, examination. 2 adv having examined or tested, etc. "tānu mānu sītālu sacu pərikh."-gāu m 1.

ਪਰੀਖਤ [pərikhat] See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 2.

ਪਰੀਖਿਆ [pərikhiā] See ਪਰੀਕਾ. "jīsu mānī bāsē tīsu sacu pərikhiā."-sukhmānī.

ਪਰੀਖਤ [pərikhyat], ਪਰੀਖਤੁ [pərikhyātu] See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 2. "sukhdeu pərikhyātu guṇ rāve."-sāveye m 1 ke.

ਪਰੀਚੇ [pərice] Skt परिचय n familiarity, knowledge. "gurmātī hārīnam pərice."-majh m 4. 2 acquaint yourself with.

ਪਰੀਚਤ [pərichat] See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 2. "mānāhu kal pərichat kēu jāmdād prācād kīdhō cām kayo."-krīsān. "ek dīvas pərichat-hī mīl kīyo mātr māhan."-gyan.

ਪਰੀਛਾ [pərichā] See ਪਰੀਕਾ. 2 a book, authored by some Sikh, but ascribed to the Guru, on which the dice is thrown and by adding values appearing on the relevant line, prediction is made of auspiciousness or its opposite.

ਪਰੀਛਿਆ [pərichiā] See ਪਰੀਕਾ and ਪਰੀਛਾ 2.

ਪਰੀਛਿਤ [pərichit] See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 2 and ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 3.

ਪਰੀਠਾ [pəriṭhā] (meal etc) served up. See ਪਰੀਸਨ. 2 Skt परिदित before the eyes, in sight, evident. "hārī āgāmu āgocārū parbrāhāmu hē... jīn

gurbacān sukhane hiārē, tīn aḡe aṇī pāriṭha.”
 —*gāu m 4*. 3 *Skt* परिष्ठा interchange, change.
 ਪਰੀਤ [pārit] See ਪਰੀਤਿ and ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ. 2 *Skt* adj
 surrounded, encompassed. 3 *Skt* परित narrow.
 ਪਰੀਤਮ [pāritam] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ.
 ਪਰੀਤਿ [pāriti] *Skt* collyrium made of the juice
 of flowers. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ. “nanāk sai bhāli pāriti,
 jitu sahrb seti pātri rāhe.”—*m 1 var vād*.
 ਪਰੀਤਿ [pāriti] *Skt* परितः part in every way.
 “purohita prit pārite vīrēti māgahi”—*BG*.
 ਪਰੀਦਨ [pāridan] *P* ੮੫੮ v fly up, take wing.
 ਪਰੀਏ [pāridhe] served up. See ਪ੍ਰੀਏ. 2 those
 who serve or distribute food. 3 See ਪਰਿਏਸ਼.
 ਪਰੀਬੰਦ [pāribēd] *n* bracelet having small tinkling
 bells.
 ਪਰੀਰੁਖਸਾਰ [pāriuruxsar] *P* adj fair-faced, See
 ਰੁਖਸਾਰ.
 ਪਰੀਲਾ [pāriḷa] *adj* far away. 2 beyond words,
 ineffable. “nanāk pāre pāriḷa.”—*gūj m 5*.
 ਪਰੀਵਾ [pārivā] I go or swim across. “hāriṭēgi
 parī pārivā.”—*majh m 5*. ‘With the Creator’s
 love, I swim across the ocean of life.’
 ਪਰੁ [pāru] (you) get into, seek. “mān, sarni pāru
 ṭhakur prabhū tāke.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *adv*
 without fail, certainly. “jo prabhū kāhe soi pāru
 kiḷe.”—*suhi chāt m 4*. 3 undoubtedly. “jaka karāj
 soi pāru jāne.”—*gāu m 3*. 4 See ਪਰ. but,
 however. “pārahī mānmukh, pārubidhi nāhi
 jāne.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 *Skt* पर्व *n* hill,
 mountain. 6 ocean. 7 paradise. 8 knot, riddle.
 ਪਰੁਸ [pārus] See ਪਰੋਸਣਾ. “sāpād pārusge sāg
 umāga.”—*NP*. ‘Soon the meals were served.’
 2 See ਪਰੁਖ.
 ਪਰੁਖ [pārukḥ] *Skt* पर्व adj hard, harsh, unkind.
 “herāt bolyo mukh te pārukha.”—*NP*.
 ਪਰੁਖਾ [pārukha] See ਪਰੁਖ. 2 *n* coarseness,
 harshness, cruelty, brutality. “īrkha pārukha
 chār amārkha.”—*NP*. jealousy, cruelty,
 deception, anger. 3 *Skt* पर्व a type of poetic
 composition in which such letters as ट, ठ, ड, द,

ट, ठ and composite letters are abundantly used.
 The sentiments of heroism, fury and terror are
 best expressed in this manner, as—“āhip hīy
 dhārak pīṭh kāmāṭh lūṭh kārak ūṭh khārak son
 bhārak hār brīkhabh bāka.”—*sikkhiprābhakār*.
 “dāh dāhāt dāvar dāmākyā.”—*cāḍi 2*. 4 river
 Ravi.
 ਪਰੁਲੀ [pāruḷi] *adj* causing dissolution of the
 whole world; annihilating, destroying.
 “dhārāmraī pāruḷi prātrīhar.”—*māla namdev*.
 See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਾਰ.
 ਪਰੁਰਵ [pāruṛav], ਪਰੁਰਵ [pāruṛav], ਪਰੁਰਵਾ [pāruṛavā]
Skt पुरुरवस् son of Buddha from Ilā, grandson
 of the moon, who was the first king of the lunar
 dynasty. Pratiṣṭhanpur (Jhusi), near Prayag,
 was his capital. He was a righteous person
 believing in the Divine. “dūrba pāruṛav
 āgrāu.”—*sāveye m 1 ke*. ‘Durvasa, Parurava
 and Angira.’
 ਪਰੇ [pāre] *adv* away, on the opposite or far side.
 2 on that side. 3 afterwards. 4 fell. “jo sāṭigurī
 sārāṇī pāre.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.
 ਪਰੇਅ [pāreā] *adj* beyond the reach of mind and
 speech. “pāreā pāvitrā.”—*VN*. 2 *Skt* प्रेयस्
 dearest.
 ਪਰੇਸ [pāres] *Skt* परेस पर-ईश *n* Brahmā, the
 Divine.
 ਪਰੇਸਨ [pāresan] *P* ੮੫੮ *adj* perplexed, distressed,
 amazed, downcast. “kār māḷat bāhu presan
 bho.”—*sāloh*.
 ਪਰੇਸਾਨੀ [pāresanī] *P* ੮੫੮ *n* perplexity, distress,
 amazement. “na phīr presanī māhī.”—*tīlāg
 kābir*.
 ਪਰੇਵੈ [pāreḷe] come to, seek. “sārāṇī pāreḷe.”
 —*maru solhe m 1*.
 ਪਰੇਖਾ [pārekha] *n* examination, test. “īlām
 pārekhe nār.”—*NP*.
 ਪਰੇਜ [pārej] short for ਪਰੇਜੇ.
 ਪਰੇਟੇ [pāreṭe] far away. 2 wrapped in. “bīṣṭa
 āṣṭī rākāt pāreṭe cam.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰੇਤ [pəret], ਪਰੇਤੁ [pəretu] *Sk* ਪ੍ਰੇਤ *adj* departed.
2 dead. 3 *n* dead body. 4 ghost, spectre.
“maṛamohu pəretu hē.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.
5 spectre, spectrality. “khin māhi binsio
māha pəret.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪਰੇਥਨ [pərethan] *n* dry flour used for dusting
the pastry board; dry flour applied to the
kneaded ball; dry flour used as sprinkle on the
kneaded one.

ਪਰੇ ਪਰਾਰੇ [pəre pərare] *adv* further off, on the
far side; i.e., far away.

ਪਰੇ ਪਰੀਲਾ [pəre pəriḷa] See ਪਰੀਲਾ.

ਪਰੇਮ [pərem] See ਪ੍ਰੇਮ.

ਪਰੇਯ [pərey] *adj* beyond thought and speech.
“pəreyā pəvīḷḷḷ.”—*VN*.

ਪਰੇਰਣਾ [pərerṇa] See ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ.

ਪਰੇਰੇ [pərerē], ਪਰੇਰੇ [pərerē] *adv* away, further
off. “mukh dekhat agh jāhi pərerē.”—*səveye m*
4 *ke*. “kasmāla mīḷḷḷḷ pərerē.”—*kan m 5*.

ਪਰੇਵਾ [pəreva] *n* that which flown from afar —
pigeon. 2 bird. 3 See ਪਰਵਾ.

ਪਰੇਵੇ [pəreve] gets, becomes. “jātan kəṛau urjāhi
pəreve.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰੇ [pəre] See ਪੈਰੇ. 2 See ਪਰੇ.

ਪਰੇ ਪਰਈਆ [pəre pəraia] farther than far away;
beyond thought and speech. “hāri parū nā pave
pəre pəraia.”—*bīla a m 4*.

ਪਰੇ ਪਰਾਤਿ [pəre pəratī] *Sk* ਪਰਾਤਪਰ *adj* farthest,
further than the farthest. “gun beṣṭ... kahanu
nā jai pəre pəratī.”—*dēv m 5*.

ਪਰੇ ਪਰਾਰੇ [pəre pərare] See ਪਰੇ ਪਰਾਰੇ. “tājī sakat
pəre pərare.”—*nāḷ a m 4*.

ਪਰੇ [pəro] (you) be, (you) land etc. 2 day after
tomorrow. “pəro, aju kē kal.”—*s m 9*. ‘day after
tomorrow, today or tomorrow.’

ਪਰੇਇਆ [pəroia] *adj* threaded, strung. “hāri
nam rīde pəroia.”—*sor m 5*.

ਪਰੋਸ [pəros] See ਪਰੋਸਨਾ. 2 See ਪੜੋਸ.

ਪਰੋਸਨ [pərosan] *n* female neighbour. 2 act of
laying out food. See ਪਰੀਸਨ.

ਪਰੋਸਨਹਾਰਾ [pərosanhara] *n* one who serves
food. “pekhe bījān pərosanhare.”—*kan m 5*.

ਪਰੋਸਨਾ [pərosna] *v* serve food.

ਪਰੋਸਾ [pərosa] *n* one who serves or distributes
food. 2 quantity of food sufficient for one
person; quantity of food put on a plate of metal
or leaf and served or sent to one person.

ਪਰੋਸੀ [pərosi] See ਪੜੋਸੀ.

ਪਰੋਹਤ [pərohāt] See ਪੁਰੋਹਤ.

ਪਰੋਕ [pərokṣ], ਪਰੋਖ [pərokh], ਪਰੋਛ [pəroch] *Sk*
ਪਰੋਕ *adj* escaping observation, invisible, hidden.
2 *n* absence. 3 one who has true or spiritual
knowledge, mystic.

ਪਰੋਜਨ [pərojan] See ਪੁਰੋਜਨ. “pun tīh sāg nā
kachu pərojan.”—*NP*. 2 to the turquoises. See
ਪਰੋਜਾ.

ਪਰੋਜਾ [pəroja] See ਫੀਰੋਜਾ. “cir pərojan race
səroja.”—*NP*. ‘Lotus flowers have been made
by cutting the turquoises.’

ਪਰੋਣਾ [pəroṇa] *v* pierce. 2 string, thread (beads,
flowers, etc) with the needle.

ਪਰੋਤ [pərot], ਪਰੋਤਾ [pərota] *Sk* ਪ੍ਰੋਤ *adj* pierced,
perforated. 2 attached. “sād beragi tātu
pərota.”—*ram a m 1*. 3 sewn. “hāri rakhau
kāḷḷḷḷ pərot.”—*keda m 5*.

ਪਰੋਪਕਾਰ [pəropkar] *n* benevolence, philanthropy.
ਪਰੋਪਕਾਰੀ [pəropkari] *Sk* ਪਰੋਪਕਾਰਿਨ *n* benefactor,
philanthropist.

ਪਰੋਬਾਲ [pərobal] *P* feathers and wings.

ਪਰੋਵਣਾ [pərovṇa] See ਪਰੋਣਾ. “nāḷ... mān māhi
pərovṇa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਪਰੇ [pəre] *Sk* ਪਰਮ *part* afterwards, later. 2 only.
3 connection, relationship. 4 See ਪਰਮ.

ਪਰੰਗ [pəreṅg] short for ਉਪਰੰਗ. *n* a secondary
colour, prepared from primary ones. “rēṅg pəreṅg
ānek nā jāpānī kəṛṭāba.”—*var ram 2*
m 5.

ਪਰੰਤਪ [pəreṭap] *Sk* *adj* tormenting the enemies.
2 one who has subdued his senses. 3 fabulous
gem supposed to fulfill all desires. 4 Arjun.

ਪਰੰਤਿਆਗੀ [pəṛāṭiagi] *adj* extremely self-denying. 2 *Skt* परित्यागिन् forsaker, renouncer. "sarab dokh pəṛāṭiagi."—*gatha*.

ਪਰੰਤੁ [pəṛātu] *Skt* part but, however, nevertheless.

ਪਰੰਦਾ [pəṛāda], ਪਰੰਦਾ [pəṛāda] *P* पंख n bird. See ਪਰਿੰਦਾ. "pəṛādaē nā gīrah jər."—*var majh m 1*. 'Birds do not have money on them.'

ਪਰੰਪਰ [pəṛāpər] *Skt* n series, succession. 2 familyline. 3 musk; fragrance.

ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [pəṛāpəra] *Skt* n a series, succession. 2 tradition.

ਪਰਿਯੁ [pəṛiyau] occurred, happened. "pəṛiyau jacak ik sərna."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਪਰੋਸੇ ਪਰੋਸੇ [pəryo pəroso] already grown up. "pəryo pəroso sut grāhī dehe."—*cārīr 124*.

ਪਲ [pəl] *Skt* n period of 24 seconds. "pəl bhitarī taka hoī udhar."—*sukhmāni*. 2 flesh, meat. "bahu bhut pīsacān kakān dākānī tokh kārē pəl me pəl sō."—*kṛisān*. 3 weight of four tolas. 4 balance. 5 pan of a balance. 6 eyelid, eyelash. 7 dunce.

ਪਲਸਾਰ [pəlsar] just a moment. 2 meat-stew, broth.

ਪਲਕ [pələk] n eyelid. "mukh dēkhau pələk chādī."—*var jet*. 2 eyelash. *Skt* पलक. 3 an instant or a moment. "sitā mān mājhahī pələk nā thīve bahra."—*var jet*.

ਪਲਕਾ [pəlka] See ਪਲਕ 1. "pəlka nā lage prīā-prem page."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 bed. "pəlke nā lagē pəlka pē pāre."—*cārīr 180*.

ਪਲਕਾਰਾ [pəlkarā] n moment. 2 twinkling of an eye.

ਪਲਕੀ [pəlki] n small cot, bassinet.

ਪਲੱਕ [pələkk] n leopard's leap; act of leaping like a leopard. "rəṇ mo rəndhūr pləkk-hīge."—*kalki*.

ਪਲਘ [pələgh] See ਪਲੰਘ.

ਪਲਚਨਾ [pələcna] v scrape flesh from bones with beak or teeth. 2 cling. 3 be engrossed or

absorbed in; be covetous.

ਪਲਚਰ [pələcər] *Skt* n carnivore. 2 ogre.

ਪਲਚਾਈ [pələcai] gets covetous, becomes lustful. See ਪਲਚਨਾ. "hete pələcai."—*vād chāt m 3*.

ਪਲਚਿ [pələci] *adv* greedily; lustfully. "pələci pələci sāgli mui."—*majh barāhmāha*.

ਪਲਟਨ [pəlṭan] *E* platoon n a small group of foot-soldiers; squad; platoon. "do pəlṭan' pəhucē is kala."—*GPS*. It is a transform of battalion.

ਪਲਟਨਾ [pələṭna] v overturn. 2 change. 3 turn back, return. 4 retract.

ਪਲਟਾ [pəlṭa] n change. 2 act of overturning. 3 returning sequentially to the lowest key in singing after having reached the highest pitch. 4 scraper, used to turnover bread, etc when baking on a griddle.

ਪਲਟਿ [pələṭi] *adv* turning back or in the opposite direction. "kai pələṭi surājsījda kārāi."—*akāl*. 'Having turned their backs towards the east, many bow their foreheads towards the west.' "pələṭi bhāisābh kheh."—*s kabir*.

ਪਲਤ [pələt] next world, world after death. "həlat pələt dui lehu səvar."—*sukhmāni*. 2 See ਪਲਿਤ.

ਪਲਤਾ [pəlta] a Khatri subcaste. Bibi Nanki's husband, Jai Ram son of Parmanand, belonged to this subcaste. 2 a flat package of paper.

ਪਲਤਿ [pələti] in the next world; hereafter. "həlati pələti sukhū paide."—*sri m 3*.

ਪਲਤੁ [pələtu] n the next world. "həlatu pələtu tīni dove gəvae."—*majh a m 3*. See ਪਲਤ 1.

ਪਲਤੇ [pələte] See ਪਲਿਤ. "cəbe tətā loh sar vicī sāghe pələte."—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਪਲਥੀ [pələthi] act of sitting cross-legged; sitting on one's haunches with knees close to one's body.

ਪਲੱਥਾ [pələṭṭha] n act of turning one's hand; fencing, swordplay. "pələṭṭhe khīlari. kārē

¹During the time of Bhai Santokh Singh, many English and French words gained currency in Hindustan.

ghav kari."—GPS.

ਪਲਨਾ [pəlna] *v* be reared. 2 rot, decay. 3 grow or become old. 4 *n* cradle, bed hanging with a rope. "pəlna pər pədhavai."—NP.

ਪਲਪੈਕ [pəlpək] *n* mud of flesh. "rəkət bīdu ka gara." 'mud, made of mother's blood (i.e. ovum) and father's semen, from which is formed the body.'

ਪਲਪੈਕਸ਼ [pəlpəkəṣ] *n* human body, which is formed from ਪਲਪੈਕ [pəlpək]. "pəlpəkəṣ mēhī koṭī udhare."—dhana ə m 1. "pəlpəkəṣ mēhī nam chəḍae."—mala ə m 1. The divine Name liberates not only after the mortal frame has been cast off but it does emancipate when one is still alive. So liberation is obtained through the divine Name while one is alive. 2 Scholars also interpret pākəṣ as eye because the eye is often compared with the lotus (pākəṣ). Thus pəlpəkəṣ means twinkling of the eye. The divine Name bestows liberation in no time.

ਪਲਪਾ [pəlpə] in a moment, in an instant. "dokh sēbh jən ke hārī durī kie ik pəlpə."—prabhā m 4.

ਪਲਪਾਹ [pəlpəhə] carnivore. See ਪਲਚਰ. 2 lion. **ਪਲਪਾਹ ਨਾਦਨੀ** [pəlpəhə nədānī] *n* army which makes noise like the flesh-eating animals. —sānāma. carnivorous animals make noise to eat flesh in the battlefield. 2 which roars like a lion, the gun.—sānāma.

ਪਲਮ [pəlm] *P* ੴ *n* dust, ashes. 2 injured portion's turning ashen i.e. gangrene.

ਪਲਰ [pəlar], **ਪਲਰਿ** [pəlarī], **ਪਲਰੀ** [pəlarī], **ਪਲਰੁ** [pəlaru] *Skt* ਪਲਾਲ *n* straw, husk. "ja pəka ta kəṭīa rahi su pəlarī varī."—var majh m 1. 2 *Skt* ਪਲਲ stone. "rətan pədarəthu pəlarī trage."—majh ə m 3. 'giving up a gem in exchange for a stone.' 3 mire, mud. 4 scum, moss. 5 dirt, filth. 6 milk. 7 a kind of sweet meat made of ground til seed or sesame and molasses or sugar. 8 power, strength. 9 corpse,

dead body. 10 *S* rainwater. 11 *Skt* ਪਲਲ pond, tank. "sukh pəlarī tragi mēha dukh pave."—maru solhe m 3. "hārī sukhpəlarī tragiā."—var bīla m 3. 12 balance bearer, merchant. "guṇ ki sajhī tīn siu kārī sēbhī əvgəṇ sēbēdī jālae. əvguṇ vīkəṇī pəlarī jis dēi su sēcē pae."—var gəu 1 m 4. 'holy men (traders) buy (i.e. take away) the defects (bad qualities) and (in exchange for the bad qualities) provide virtues.' 13 *Skt* ਪਲਿਰੁਤ giving up. "cori cor nā pəlarhī dukh sēh-hī gārthe."—BG. 14 adv having eliminated. "dukh pəlarī hārī nam vāsae."—mala ə m 3.

ਪਲਲ [pəlal] See ਪਲਰ 2. 2 *Skt* flesh; meat. 3 dirt, mire. 4 a kind of sweetmeat made of pounded sesum and molasses or sugar. 5 sesame flower. 6 stone. 7 corpse, dead body. 8 milk. 9 strength, power.

ਪਲਵ [pəlav] See ਪਲਚ.

ਪਲਵਲ [pəlvəl] a town in district Gurgaon of Punjab. "pəlvəl ko raja rāhe."—cāritr 169.

ਪਲਵਾ [pəlvə] just a moment. "tīh thar nēhī pəlvā thēhīrē."—krīśan.

ਪਲਵਨ [pəlvən] adj fleshy, fat. 2 See ਪਲਵਨ.

ਪਲਵੈ [pəlvə] (may) put on new leaves, flourish, bloom, blossom. "tēti toī nā pəlvē je jāī tūbi dē."—s fārid. 'crop once destroyed by water does not blossom even if it is submerged in water.' Even in the company of holy saints, persons, whose minds have been polluted by vices, can never prosper.

ਪਲਵੰਗ [pəlvəṅ], **ਪਲਵੰਗਮ** [pəlvəṅgam] *Skt* ਪਲਵੰਗਮ adj jumpy, leaping. 2 *n* frog. 3 long-tailed and black-faced monkey. 4 monkey. "pəlvəṅgam gən kudāt ae."—GPS. 5 a poetic metre. It has four lines of 21 matras each, with the first pause at the eighth matra, the second at the last thirteenth and ending in a jāgəṇ and one gūru, 15, 5.

Example:

"sām dām uprēti, adī vipən gīrīvas ko,

bhānyo su prābhū subh, sāt dhārāu tajas ko,
rajyog bhāl, bhakti vibek vicar jo,
prābhuta rag trīkal gyan tēp sar jo."

—*sikhiprābhakār*.

(b) There is another form of this metre, each line of which begins with a guru. For example:

"vidya pāṛhke, mān ābhiman nā dhariye,
ārān ke hit, ilām hunār pāricariye..."

(c) The third form of this metre has 21 matras in each line, with the first pause at the 11th matra, the second at the next 10th, ending with a terminal guru.

Example:

"jis ki bāni nāhi, citṭ hārṣaṇ kārē,
jis ki kriyāṣārīr, nā mān kārṣaṇ kārē,
jis ko jivān jāgāt, lokhit nāhi hē,
hārīvrījēṣ lihu jān, su jān mrit vāhi hē."

ਪਲਾਤਾ [pālā] *n* pan of a balance.

ਪਲਾ [pālā] *n* pan of a balance. 2 skirt or border of a garment. See *E* pall. "oṭ gāhi sāt pālā."
—*dhāna m 5*.

ਪਲਾਉ [pālau] *Skt* ਪਲਾਪ *n* lamentation, wailing. 2 incoherent talk.

ਪਲਾਉ [pālau], ਪਲਾਉਗੜ੍ਹ [pālaugadh] a district in the Chotta Nagpur area, which, surrounded by hills, was regarded as a place for shelter. "ek pālau des sunije."—*cārītr 132*. "para si pālaugadh."—*akāl*.

ਪਲਾਇਣ [pālāiṇ], ਪਲਾਇਨ [pālāin] *Skt* ਪਲਾਯਨ *n* flight, escape. "sāgle dukh pālāiṇ."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਪਲਾਸ [pālas] *Skt* ਪਲਾਸ *adj* flesh-eating, carnivorous. 2 cruel, merciless. 3 green. 4 *n* a tree, also known as dhak or ਕੇਸੂ [kesu] or ਪਲਾਹ [plah] butia fondosa. According to chapter 160 of the Uttar Khand (the second half) of the Padam Puran, Brahma was transformed into butea fondosa due to a curse from Parvati. So, it is a manifestation of Brahma. According

to the Shatpath Brahmin, this tree had sprung up from Brahma's flesh. Its flowers are used in dyeing and also in various medicines. Its gum is used as a remedy for many diseases. 5 leaf; foliage. "so kul dhak palas."—*s kabir*. 'a leaf of the dhakk tree.' 6 petal. "bād te palasakhy."—*sāloh*. 'whose eyes are like lotus petals.' 7 carnivorous ogre. 8 carnivore like a lion, etc.

ਪਲਾਸਾਕ [pālasakṣ], ਪਲਾਸਾਖ [pālasakhy] having eyes like petals of a lotus. See ਪਲਾਸ 6.

ਪਲਾਸੀ [pālasi] A city, on the bank of river Bhagirathi, in district Nadia of Bengal, where, on 23rd June, 1757, Lord Clive won a victory over Nawab Sirajjudaula of Murshidabad. 2 *Skt* ਪਲਾਸਿਨ *adj* leafy. 3 flesh-eating, carnivorous. 4 *n* carnivore. 5 tree with leaves. "purano pālasi māno vāyu dāryo."—*nārsīgh*.

ਪਲਾਸੂਰ [pālasur], ਪਲਾਸੌਰ [pālasor] See ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ.

ਪਲਾਹ [pālāh] See ਪਲਾਸ 4. 2 *Skt* ਪਲਾਪ incoherent or nonsensical talk, lamentation. See ਕਰਣਪਲਾਹ.

ਪਲਾਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pālāh sahib] See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ. 2 a gurdwara, at a distance of one and a half miles to the north-west of Khalsa College, Amritsar, where Guru Hargobind had halted under a butea fondosa tree.

ਪਲਾਹਾਰ [pālāhar] nonvegetarian food. 2 carnivorous, flesh-eating.

ਪਲਾਹੀ [pālāhi] a village in tehsil and police station, Phagwara of Kapurthala state. It is situated at a distance of three miles to the north of Phawara railway station. In the residential area of this village, there is a nicely built gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai. Nearby, there are residential houses; Guru Granth Sahib is installed in one room. A piece of land, measuring 14 ghumaons, has been attached with the gurdwara by the state. Akali Singhs are the officiants there. 2 See ਫਲਾਹੀ.

ਪਲਾਕ [pālāk], ਪਲਾਕੀ [pālāki] *Skt* ਪਲਾਕਨ *n* leaping,

jumping. 2 act of mounting astride a horse with a jump.

ਪਲਾਖ [pəlakh] *Skt* ਪਲਾਖ *n* banyan tree. 2 According to the Purans, a continent, where this tree is found. "pəlakh dip məhī betho jaī."—*NP*. See ਪਿਲਖਨ.

ਪਲਾਚਨੀ [pəlacni] *n* flesh-eating demoness. 2 goddess Kali. "pəlacni cūrel bhut."—*PP*.

ਪਲਾਣ [pəlaṇ] *P* پلاڻ *n* saddle put on the back of a donkey, camel etc. 2 See ਪਰਯਾਣ.

ਪਲਾਣੇ [pəlaṇe] *adj* pack-saddled. "tūre pəlaṇe pəunveg."—*var asa*.

ਪਲਾਤਾ [pəlatā] See ਪਰਤੁ and ਪਲਤ. "səvre hələt pəlatā."—*maru m 5*. 'This world and the next were set right.'

ਪਲਾਧ [pəladh] half a moment. "thīr nəhī rəhī pəladh."—*kalki*.

ਪਲਾਨ [pəlan] See ਪਲਾਣ. "cīr pəlan kīkan dhāsi vāsudha məhī."—*cādi 1*. 'Piercing the pack-saddle and the horse, the sword got stuck into the ground.' 2 *Skt* ਪਲਾਨ grain cooked with meat.

ਪਲਾਯਨ [pəlayən] *Skt* *n* running away, flight, escape.

ਪਲਾਲ [pəlal] *Skt* *n* paddy straw. 2 chaff, hay. 3 hollow, insubstantial.

ਪਲਿਓ [pəlio] See ਪਲਿਆ. 2 kept or carried out. "pəlio chətr dhərmā."—*ramav*. 'carried out the duties of a Kshatri.'

ਪਲਿਆ [pəlia] *adj* brought up. 2 *Skt* grey-haired, aged. 3 ripe. 4 white, grey. "sīr pəlia dāri pəli muchā bhi pəliā."—*s fərid*.

ਪਲਿਕ [pəlik] ਪਲ-ਟਿਕ a moment.

ਪਲਿਤ [pəlit] See ਪਲਿਆ. 2 *Skt* *n* heat, hotness. 3 mud, mire. 4 fragrant gum — resin. 5 chilli.

ਪਲਿਯੋ [pəliyo] See ਪਲਿਓ.

ਪਲੀ [pəli] (of a female) aged. See ਪਲਿਆ 2. 2 *Skt* ਪਲਿਯ ladle for taking out ghee, oil etc.

ਪਲੀਆ [pəlia] in the skirt, in the mantle. "uṭhī tīnake lagi pəlia."—*maru m 5*.

ਪਲੀਤ [pəlit] *P* پلي *adj* impure, unholy. 2 base,

degenerate.

ਪਲੀਤਹ [pəlitah], ਪਲੀਤਾ [pəlita] *P* پليته *A* پليته twisted wick; wick of an earthen lamp.

2 igniting charge for a cannon. "preṃ pəlita surət həvai gola gīan cəlarā."—*bher kəbir*.

3 sound, touch are vices of the five sense organs, which incite the mind and fan the fire of desire. "pāc pəlitəh kəu pərbodhē."—*gāḍ kəbir*.

4 match of a gun or a cannon. 5 According to the tantriks, a string of cloth, on which some pungent material is applied to fumigate the nostrils of a person possessed by some ghost. "jharət mētrən sāg... bəhuro lēi pəlita."—*NP*.

ਪਲੀਤੀ [pəliti] *adj* polluted. "mut pəliti kəpəru hoi."—*jəpu*. 2 *n* pollution, impurity.

ਪਲੀਦ [pəlid] See ਪਲੀਤ.

ਪਲੁਤ [pəlut] See ਪਲੁਤ.

ਪਲੁਥ ਲੁਥ [pəlutth lutth] heap of corpses. "pəlutth lutth bīttthri."—*ramav*.

ਪਲੂ [pəlu] *n* end-portion of a sari, dupatta, etc. 2 *Skt* ਪਲੂਵ leaf. 3 petal. "pəlu ənət mul bīckar."—*ram beni*. The tenth door, as assumed in Yog is a region wherein the soul is supposed to reside.

ਪਲੇ [pəle] in the skirt of one's garment or the end-portion of a dupatta. "udhərahī lagī pəle."—*sar m 5*. 'by aligning with the saints' i.e., by following the saints. 2 observed, fulfilled. "sərah thər səbo uṭh dhəram pəle."—*dīlip*.

ਪਲੇਸਣਾ [pəlesṇa] *v* heat; heat a green stick to remove its bark. *Skt* ਪਲੁਸ to heat, burn.

ਪਲੇਟਨਾ [pəleṭna] *v* wrap, surround, encase. "pəsu māṇəs cāmī pəleṭe."—*var mālā m 1*. "grīhəsətī kuṭābī pəleṭīa."—*sri a m 5*. See *E* plait.

ਪਲੇਟਿ [pəleṭi] having wrapped. "kuṛ mūlōma pəleṭi dhərehu."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਪਲੇਥਨ [pəlethan] See ਪਲੇਬਨ.

ਪਲੇ [pale] gets, does. "lobhi ka jiu tēlpālē."—*sri m I*. 'gets postponed.' 2 is reared or brought up. See ਪਲਨਾ. 3 in one's possession. See ਪਲੇ 1. "pālē sacu sēcē sēcīrara."—*maru solhe m I*.

ਪਲੋਆ [pəloa] went away, vanished. "tārē chāpē ādher pəloa."—*BG*. 2 got obliterated, disappeared.

ਪਲੋਇ [pəloɪ] ran away, fled. 2 disappeared. "tarka lēkh pəloɪ."—*sri a m I*.

ਪਲੋਈ [pəloi] ran away, fled. 2 vanished. "nī mēhu cādān bīrēkh pəloi."—*BG*. 'gets coalesced with, i.e., merges its identity with.'

ਪਲੋਸਣਾ [pəlosṇa], ਪਲੋਸਨਾ [pəlosna] v ਪੁ-ਲੋਠਨ shake, agitate. 2 caress or lightly move the hand over somebody's head. "muḍ pəlosī kārē bādhī pothī."—*gūḍ kabir*.

ਪਲੋਸਿ [pəlosi] having patted lightly on the head. See ਪਲੋਸਨਾ.

ਪਲੋਟਨ [pəlotən], ਪਲੋਠਨ [pəloṭhən] *Skt* ਪੁਲੋਠਨ *n* massaging or kneading the muscles. "syam pəloṭat udhāv pāt."—*kṛisṇ*. 2 shake. 3 act of moving something up and down.

ਪਲੋਵੇ [pəlove] may or should flee or run away. 2 be absorbed in. "tin tīlok sāmādhī pəlove."—*ram beṇī*. 'The trinity of the three emotions (*viz.* rāj, sat and tam) and the three worlds should merge in a state of trance.'

ਪਲੋਹਾਰ [pəlēhar] carnivore. See ਪਲਹਾਰ. "pəlēhar nēcē."—*VN*. 'The carnivores danced.'

ਪਲੰਗ [pəlēṅ] See ਪਲੰਘ. 2 *P* ਲੰਘ leopard. 3 panther. See pictures under ਸਿੰਘ.

ਪਲੰਘ [pəlēṅh] *Skt* पलङ्ग and पर्यङ्ग *n* bed, cot. "cuṛa bhānu pəlēṅh sīu mūdhe!"—*vād m I*.

ਪਲੰਮ [pəlēṁ] *Skt* पुल्लम् *adj* hanging, pendulous. "bīrēkh ākar bītharkār bāhu jāṭa pəlēṁ."—*BG*. 2 See ਪਲਮ.

ਪਲਹਵ [pəlhəv] *Skt* पल्लव or पल्लव. Parthians or Persians. According to Manu, they are from the Kshatri caste but have been ostracised by them. Mahabharat says that the Palhavs

had sprung up from the tail of Vashisht's cow. At one time, Kanchi was the capital of this caste. They had reigned from the middle of the sixth century to the middle of the eighth century. Arcot, Madras, Trichanapali and Tanjaur were under them. 2 territory bordering the Coromandal, which is in the state of Madras.

ਪੱਲ [pəll] *Skt n* granary, barn. 2 process of ripening fruit by placing it in layers of grass and straw, etc.

ਪੱਲਵ [pəlləv] *Skt n* leaf. 2 shoot, sprout. 3 bracelet. 4 expansion. 5 unsteadiness. 6 strength. 7 Palhav region. 8 resident of Palhav. See ਪਲੁਵ. 9 petal. 10 finger, digit. "hath dīv pathoj sām, pəllāv sē pəlvān, tamē nāg sūcē khēc nēkhān kī pāḡṭi."—*GPS*. 11 border, margin. 12 in Sanskrit books, this word has been used for pālhav. See ਪਲੁਵ.

ਪੱਲਾ [pəlla] *n* border, edge or skirt of a garment. 2 a leaf (of a door).

ਪੱਲਾ ਫੜਨਾ [pəlla phāṛna], ਪੱਲੇ ਲੱਗਣਾ [pəlle lēḡḡṇa] v attach oneself to somebody; rely for support or help. 2 accept one as husband.

ਪਵ [pəv] you fall etc. See ਪਵਈ. 2 *Skt n* purity, purification. 3 air, wind. 4 cowdung. 5 process of winnowing grains from straw.

ਪਵਈ [pəvai] fits, is approved. "bīnu gur ghal nā pəvai thār."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 2 drinks. "īku būd nā pəvai keh."—*sri a m I*. 'does not drink even a drop of water other than the swati rain drop.'

ਪਵਈਆ [pəvaia] recipient. 2 one who bows. 3 gets; is received. "sāṭigur sārāṇī pəvaia."—*bīla a m 4*.

ਪਵਸਤ [pəvasət] *Skt* पवसु sky and earth. See ਪਵਸ.

ਪਵਗ [pəvəḡ], ਪਵਗੇ [pəvge] *adj* the holiest of the holy; the purest. "hārī kī pātī pəvge."—*nāṭ m 4*.

ਪਵਣ [pəvən] *Skt* ਪਵਨ *n* air. "pəvən paṇi agni patal."—*jəpu*. 2 See ਪਵਣੁ and ਪਵਨ. 3 See ਪਵਣਾ.

ਪਵਣ ਵਾਉ [pəvən vau] *Skt* ਪਵਨ ਵਾਯੁ purifying wind. "bhe vici pəvən vāhe sād vau."—*var asa*. See ਵਾਯੁ.

ਪਵਣਾ [pəvna] *v* bow, fall etc. "perī pəvna jəgī vartāra."—*BG*. 2 fall. *S* ਪਵਣੁ.

ਪਵਣੁ [pəvəṇu] *n* air. "pəvəṇu guru paṇi pīta."—*jəpu*. "ākhi śdhu jibh rəsu nahi kōni pəvəṇu nā vaje."—*asa m 1*. 'The air, impinging on the eardrum, does not produce any sound.' 2 See ਪਵਣਾ 2.

ਪਵਣੁਦ੍ਰਿੜਤ [pəvəṇu-udṛt] *adj* having the speed of wind; swift as wind. 2 *n* mind, conscience. "kam krodh vāsī kare pəvəṇu-udṛt nā dhavē."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਪਵਣੈ ਪਾਣੀ ਜਾਣੈ ਜਾਤਿ [pəvne paṇi jāṇe jāti]—*māla m 1*. One should acquaint oneself with the nature of air and water. Both air and water come in contact with and soothe all without any reservation; likewise one should be helpful to all.

ਪਵਦੇ [pəvde] fall. "jhəṛī jhəṛī pəvde kəce birhi."—*səva m 5*.

ਪਵਨ [pəvən] *Skt* *n* air; which purifies. "pəvən jhulare māra dei."—*bīla m 5*. See ਮਾਰੂਤ. 2 breath. 3 water. "əgənī nā dāhe, pəvən nahi mēgne."—*gəu kabir*. 4 kiln for baking earthen pots.

ਪਵਨ ਉਟੰਜਾ [pəvən uṭāja] See ਮਰੂਤ.

ਪਵਨ ਅਰੰਭੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਮਤਿ ਵੇਲਾ [pəvən əṛābhū sətīguru mətī vela]—*sidhgosāṭī*. Repetition of the Creator's Name with every breath is the basis, and the communion with the Guru is the moment for receiving spiritual knowledge. See ਮਤਿਵੇਲਾ.

ਪਵਨਸੁਤ [pəvənsut] son of the wind god, Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਪਵਨਸੁਤੁ [pəvənsutu] *n* linking every breath with meditation on the Divine. "pəvənsutu səbhū

nika karia sətīgurisəbādu vicare."—*naṭ a m 4*. 2 practice of the breathing exercise.

ਪਵਨਕੁਮਾਰ [pəvənkumar], ਪਵਨਜ [pəvna], ਪਵਨਤਨਾ [pəvəntanay], ਪਵਨਤਤ [pəvəntat] *n* son of the wind god, Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਪਵਨਤਤ ਸਸਿ [pəvəntat sasi]—*GV 10*. son of the wind; Bhim; moon; Raja Bhim Chand. Bhai Sukha Singh has written this name by way of a conundrum.

ਪਵਨਧਾਰ [pəvəndhar] *adj* life-supporting. 2 doing breathing exercise. 3 *n* breathing exercise. 4 vow to live on air. "kahū pəvəndhar jat bīhae."—*ram a m 5*.

ਪਵਨਨਿਵਾਸ [pəvən-nivas] *n* sky. 2 tenth door. 3 stillness of air. 4 entry of air in the abdomen. "tisi khine mata udar kīno pəvən nivas."—*GV 6*. It is held in the Purans that the incarnation does not enter the womb. Only the wind enters the womb of the would-be mother, lives there for the full period of pregnancy and shapes the belly in such a way that people come to believe the mother to be pregnant. In the tenth month, the wind gets discharged and the deity, taking the form of a child, makes its appearance. "tā pən ko agya hoi kī tū jāke mata ke udar mē sojhi kār, jo us ko putr bhau mālum hove."—*JSBM*. For this, see ਬੁਧਮਾਂਡਪੁਰਾਣ a 182.

ਪਵਨਪਤ [pəvənpət], ਪਵਨਪਤਿ [pəvənpəti] *n* lord of breath; soul. 2 one who controls one's breath; yogi. "pəvənpəti unman rāhin khara."—*ram kabir*.

ਪਵਨਪਿਆਲਾ [pəvənpiala] kūbhak (pitcher) like cup of breaths. "pəvənpiala saja."—*sri kabir*.

ਪਵਨਪੁਤ੍ਰ [pəvənputr], ਪਵਨਪੁਤ [pəvənput] See ਪਵਨਸੁਤ and ਪਵਨਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਪਵਨਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ [pəvənpṛaveṣ] See ਪਵਨਨਿਵਾਸ 4. 2 according to Tantrashastar, the entry of a ghost or an evil spirit into someone's body.

ਪਵਨਾ [pəvna] *v* fall, lie, be put. 2 air-like. See

ਪਵਨ. "ape pavaku ape pavna."—*gəu kabir*.
 ਪਵਨਿ [pəvənɪ] due toor with the air. "pəvənɪ əphar tor camro."—*sar m 5*.
 ਪਵਨੁ [pəvənu] See ਪਵਨ. 2 breath. "pəvənu nə sadhri səcū nə əradhri."—*sīdhgosaṭi*.
 "mənū pəvənu dui tūba kari he."—*gəu kabir*.
 ਪਵਰ [pəvar] See ਪੋਰ. 2 See ਪੁਰ. 3 See ਪੁਰ.
 ਪਵਰਖ [pəvrakh] manhood, virility. See ਪੋਰਖ.
 ਪਵਰੀ [pəvri] See ਪਉੜੀ and ਪੋੜੀ. "pəvri paki pəram bənavəhi."—*GPS*.
 ਪਵਲਿਰਾ [pəvlirə] (they) fall, lie etc. 2 (they) walk swiftly. "cəraṇ təpə səkyaṭh, cəraṇ gur əmər pəvlirə."—*səveye m 3 ke*. 'Steps rise quickly towards Guru Amardev.' 3 take to the road; resume journey.
 ਪਵਰੀ [pəvri] See ਪਉੜੀ and ਪੋੜੀ. "etu rahi pəti pəvri cərie."—*jəpu*.
 ਪਵਹੀ [pəvahi] adj of the track or the path. "thiū pəvahi dəbh."—*s fərid*. See ਪਵਿ 5. 2 See ਪੁਵਹੀ.
 ਪਵਨ [pəvan] n air. "raj rək kəu lage tui pəvan."—*sukhmāni*. 2 adj pure, sacred. "sakhibhut pəvan."—*sar m 5*.
 ਪਵਰ [pəvar] See ਪਰਮਰ. 2 journey of the world of Yam (the ruler of the spirits of the dead). There is a popular story that messengers of Yam take the soul of the dead person to Yam's world. But Yam, concluding from the account of the said soul that it is not yet time for that particular person to die, sends the said soul back and the dead body resumes its breathing. See ਪਵਰਿ.
 ਪਵਰ ਜਾਣਾ [pəvar jāna] See ਪਵਰ 2.
 ਪਵਰਾ [pəvara] See ਪਵਰਾ.
 ਪਵਰਿ [pəvari] in the world of Yam. "əkhī miṭi pəvari gəra."—*var majh m 1*. See ਪਵਰ 2.
 ਪਵਰਾ [pəvara] n *Skt* परिवृट king; one who remains surrounded by his subjects and the army. "rəṇ məhi jite pəvare."—*asa m 5*. 2 arena of death; battle, war. 3 a narrative of

war. "jo ih sunē pəvara, tis jənəm nə barəbara."—*səloh*. 4 dispute, problem, trouble.
 ਪਵਿ [pəvi] *Skt* n lightning. 2 thunderbolt. 3 utterance, saying. 4 cactus, euphorbia nerifolia. 5 Dg path, way, track, trail.
 ਪਵਿਤ [pəvit] See ਪਵਿਤੁ. "pətit pəvit bhəe ram kəhət-hi."—*ṭoḍi namdev*.
 ਪਵਿਤਪਾਵਨ [pəvitpavan], ਪਵਿਤਪੁਨਿਤ [pəvitpunit] adj holiest of the holy, the holiest. "rk dhuri pəvitpavan həhi tudhu name lae."—*asa ə m 1*. "sāt bhəle sājogi is jug məhi pəvitpunit."—*dhəna m 5*.
 ਪਵਿਤੁ [pəvitu], ਪਵਿਤੁ [pəvitr] *Skt* ਪਵਿਤੁ adj clean, unsullied. "bhəe pəvitu sərir."—*sri ə m 3*. "pəvitr əpəvitrəh kirəṇ lage."—*maru ə m 5*. 2 n rain. 3 water. 4 milk. 5 ghee. 6 honey. 7 a ring of the sacred grass (poa cynosuroides), according to the holy Hindu scripture, worn while performing the annual ceremony to feed and honour the dead, etc. See ਪਵਿਤੁ.
 ਪਵਿਤੁਰਾ [pəvitrata] n cleanliness, purification.
 ਪਵਿਤੁਪਾਵਨ [pəvitr-pavan] See ਪਵਿਤਪਾਵਨ. "pəvitr-pavan purəkh prəbhu suami."—*dev m 4*.
 ਪਵਿਤੁ [pəvitra], ਪਵਿਤੁ [pəvitr] See ਪਵਿਤੁ 7. "kusa pəvitre əgurən pae."—*GPS*. On this subject, see ਸੰਦਰਭ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ, § 218 and ਕਾਤਾਯਨ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ section 11, § 3.
 ਪਵੀ [pəvi] n Indar, who carries the thunderbolt.
 ਪਵੀਛ [pəvich], ਪਵੀਛੇ [pəviche] adj pure, sacred. 2 became pure. "həri jəpio pətit pəviche."—*bəṣāt m 4*.
 ਪਵੀਛੇ [pəviḥ] may or should fall. "sətigursəraṇi pəviḥ."—*kəli ə m 4*.
 ਪਵੀਤ [pəvit], ਪਵੀਤਾ [pəvita] adj pure, sacred. "nam let te səgəl pəvit."—*bher m 5*. "kəhu re pəḍia, kəvən pəvita?"—*gəu kabir*.
 ਪਵੀਧੇ [pəvidhe] fell, lay, etc. "jən janək sərəṇi pəvidhe."—*bəṣāt m 4*. 2 See ਪਵਿਧੇ.
 ਪਵੇਨ [pəven] adj sacred, pure. "həri kie pətit

paven."—kan m 4.

ਪਵੈ [pəve] fall. "jīn ki lekhe pəṭi pəve."—var asa.

ਪਵੰਗ [pəvəŋ], ਪਵੰਗਮ [pəvəŋgam] n horse, which runs fast as wind. "giri giri pəṭi pəvəŋ te."—VN. "pəṛam pəvəŋgam payo poie."—GPS. 2 See ਪਲਵੰਗਮ.

ਪਵੰਗੀ [pəvəŋgi] n horseman, horse rider. "pəṛe dhar pəvəŋgi phajā cirke."—kalki.

ਪਵੰਦਰੇ [pəvəndre] lying. "pəṛi pəvəndare dīṭh mē."—maru a m 1.

ਪਵੰਨਾ [pəvəna] adjsacred, pure. "həri kie pəṭit pəvəna."—bīla m 4.

ਪਵੰਨਿ [pəvəni] fall. "səṛenit pəvəni."—sohila.

ਪੜ [pəṛ] See ਪਰ and ਪੜਧੋਤਾ. 2 See ਪੜਨਾ.

ਪੜਉ [pəṛau] (you) fall, land, etc. 2 (you) read. 3 (I) fall into. "dubidha nā pəṛau, həri bīnu əvəru nā pūjau."—sor a m 1. 4 I read.

ਪੜਈਐ [pəṛaie] we should read or utter. "həri nit pəṛaie."—gōḍ m 4.

ਪੜਚੱਤੀ [pəṛchatti] n loft or shelf-like projection along the wall in a room etc.

ਪੜਚਾ [pəṛcha] n fragment, long sliver. 2 See ਪੜਛਾ.

ਪੜਚਾਵਾਂ [pəṛchavā] n reflection, image. 2 shadow, shade.

ਪੜਣਾ [pəṛna], ਪੜਣੁ [pəṛṇu] See ਪਠਨ. "həri pəṛna həri bujhna."—oḱkar. 2 lie down. 3 fall.

ਪੜਰ [pəṛet] See ਪਰਤ. 2 reading. 3 adv while reading. "pəṛet gunat ese sabbh mare."—asa kabir.

ਪੜਰਾ [pəṛta] lies down, lands. 2 falls. 3 reads. "koi pəṛta sabsa kīṛta."—ram m 4. 4 price, rate. 5 cost price. 6 average cost, as— "do rupye ikk jīlād da pəṛta pīa."

ਪੜਤਾਲ [pəṛtal] n verification, scrutiny, checking, investigation, etc. 2 a variety of ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ [car tal]. Whatever the rhythm, the hymns, sung in this tune, have been given the title of pəṛtal. See ਅਸਾ ਕਾਨਤੇ in ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ. The word pəṛtal

appears at the head of many verses of Sarabloh. The old traditions of singing pəṛtal are now vanishing. The Sikhs, through carelessness, have forgotten the musical system taught by Guru Arjan Dev. The pəṛtals sung by Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Bhai Atra and Bhai Dittu, etc., which we have heard, have become a thing of the past.

ਪੜਤਿਆ [pəṛtia] fall, bow. "jo gūrcəṛni sikh pəṛtia."—varsor m 4. 2 while reading. 3 while falling.

ਪੜਦਾ [pəṛda] See ਪਰਦਾ. 2 falls etc. 3 reads.

ਪੜਦਾਦਾ [pəṛdada] n paternal grandfather.

ਪੜਨ [pəṛən] See ਪਠਨ. 2 act of falling, lying down, etc.

ਪੜਨਸਾਲ [pəṛənsal], ਪੜਨਸਾਲਾ [pəṛənsala] n school. "pəṛhlād pəṛhae pəṛənsal."—basāt kabir.

ਪੜਨਾ [pəṛna] v lie down. 2 fall. 3 read. 4 receive, get. "səṭigūṛ te sāmājh pəṛi māni mahi."—maru solhe m 4.

ਪੜਨਾਉ [pəṛnaū], ਪੜਨਾਮ [pəṛnam], ਪੜਨਾਵ [pəṛnav] a word used in place of a noun; pronoun. For example—"vicitr sīgh ne jād hathi dā mukabla kəṛən lāi kələgidhər dā hukām sunīa, tād uh bəḍe utsah nāl jōg vicc jān nū tīar hoīa." Here uh is a pronoun.

ਪੜਪੋਤਾ [pəṛpota] n son of a son's son, son of a grandson, great grandson.

ਪੜਬੋ [pəṛbo] v read. "mē janīo pəṛbo bhəlo."—s kabir. 2 lie down. 3 fall.

ਪੜਵਾ [pəṛva] n the first day of every lunar fortnight.

ਪੜਵਾਲ [pəṛval] Skt पक्षरोग trichiasis. When eyelashes turn in and rub against the eyeballs, the eyes become red and water begins to flow from them. The best treatment is that eyelashes should be got realigned surgically or the roots of the turned-in eyelashes be got electrolysed.

ਪੜਾਉ [pərau] *n* a halting place, encampment, camp.

ਪੜਾਉਣਾ [pərauṇa] *v* cause to be torn, split, etc. "rovahi raje kōn pəraṭ."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪੜਾਇ [pərai] having got torn, split, etc. See ਪੜਾਉਣਾ.

ਪੜਾਵ [pərav] See ਪੜਾਉ. "duhi pəravī dukkh vihave."—*BG*. 'in this world and the next.' 2 in the house of one's father as well as that of one's father-in-law.

ਪੜਿ [pəri] having read. "pəri pəḍit əvra sāmijhae."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 having taught. "pəri sua gānak udhare."—*nəḥ m 4*.

ਪੜਿਆ [pəria] learned, literate. "pəria ənpəria pəramgəṭi pave."—*gəu m 5*. 2 harboured, felt. "bhe kau bhau pəria simrət hārinam."—*bher m 5*.

ਪੜੀਐ [pərie] we should read. "pərie gunie namu sabbh sunie."—*ram ravidas*. 2 is read, is known by reading the books. "tadhū jeha tuhe pərie."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. 3 should fall at or bow to. "sadhusəṛni pərie cəṛni."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਪੜੀਵਏ [pərivde] is obtained, falls to one's lot. See ਪਾਰੰਗਤ.

ਪੜੇ [pəre] have (been) read. "pəre re, səgəl bed, nahī cūke mānbhed."—*dhana m 5*. 2 learned, literate. "akhəhi pəre kərəhi vəkhiān."—*jəpu*.

ਪੜੇਥਣ [pərethən] See ਪੜੇਥਨ.

ਪੜੇਪੜਿ [pərepəri] having repeatedly or continuously read. "kābit pərepəri kābita mue."—*sor kābir*.

ਪੜੇ [pəre] reads. "pəre sunave tətū nā cini."—*ram m 1*. 2 falls, lies down, etc.

ਪੜੋਸ [pəros] *Skt* ਪੁਤਿਵੇਸ neighbourhood, vicinity.

ਪੜੋਸਣਿ [pərosəṇi], ਪੜੋਸਨੀ [pərosni], ਪੜੋਸੀ [pərosi] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸਿਨਿ neighbour, a female neighbour. "pərosəṇi puchile nama."—*sor namdev*. See ਪੜ ਪੜੋਸਣਿ.

ਪੜੋਤਾ [pərota] *n* son of a grandson; great-grandson. "put pota pərota natta."—*BG*.

ਪੜੋਤਉ [pəṛətau] *adv* falling. "nəṛakī pəṛətau kiū rāhe?"—*oākar*. 2 while reading.

ਪੜੋਤਿਆ [pəṛətia] (to) the readers. "puchəu bedpəṛətia."—*maru m 1*.

ਪੜੁਨਾ [pərhna] See ਪਠਨ and ਪੜਨਾ.

ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ [pərhya] *adj* reader. 2 learned, literate.

ਪਾ [pa] *Skt vr* drink, protect. 2 *n* protection. 3 upbringing, fostering. 4 *Skt* short for ਪਾਦ. *P* ½ foot. "gūṇvātia pa char."—*var asa*. "trahi trahi tuā pa sərəṇ."—*səveye m 3 ke*. 5 foundation, base. 6 quarter of a seer. "babe ne pa da vətta vekhiā."—*bhagatavali*. 7 short for and imperative of ਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਉ [pau] *n* foot. "pəsi gur ke pau."—*majh m 5 dīnreṇ*. 2 one-fourth of a seer. "pau ghiu səgī luna."—*sor kābir*. 3 obtain. "gurpəsadi nanək sukh pau."—*sukhmāni*. 4 I should or shall fall or bow to. "sadhu tere ki cəṛni pau."—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਾਉ [pāu] *n* foot. 2 *Skt* पामा a skin disease. Medicines used for treating of psoriasis and ringworm are also useful for curing this disease. The Indian system of medicine regards it as a mild form of leprosy. Like ringworm, it is also caused by minute mites. It is a contagious disease.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paūṭa] See ਪਾਵਣਾ.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paūṇa] *v* obtain, acquire, attain. "para khajana bəhūt nīdhana."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 put or thrust in, insert. 3 take meals, put edible substance into the abdomen. "khir səmanī sagu me pāia."—*maru kābir*.

ਪਾਉ ਪਸਾਰਨ [paū pəsaran] See ਪਾਵ ਪਸਾਰਨ.

ਪਾਉਲਾ [paula], ਪਾਉਲੀ [pauli] *n* quarter of a rupee, four-anna coin.

ਪਾਓਦਾਜ [pa-āda] *P* پاؤں *n* doorrug, doormat. "nīrmal rakhət cādni jese paāda."—*vrīd*.

ਪਾਇ [pai] *n* quarter of a seer. 2 *adv* having obtained, acquired, put etc. "cāle vər pāi."—*GPS*. "pāi thəgauri apī bhulāio."—*sar m*

5. 3 falls, bows. "jo pathar ki pai par."—*bher kabir*. 4 *Skt* पाय like, as it were, resembling. "tīl tīl par rāthi kəṭṭare."—*paras*. 5 *Skt* पाय: especially, particularly. 6 about, approximately. "dās dyos par dikkhi nāreṇ."—*datt*. 7 *P* پای n feet. "par pərou gur ke bālihare."—*sor m*. 1. "par gāhe jāb te tumre."—*ramav*. 8 foundation, base. "nanək jete kuṛiar kuṛe kuṛi par."—*var majh m*. 1. 9 firmness, steadfastness. 10 power, strength. "tera ātu nā para kəha par?"—*bāsāt m*. 1. 'what strength do I have?' 11 excuse, pretext. 12 boundary, limit.

ਪਾਇ [pāi] *n* foot. See ਪਾਇ 7. 2 power. See ਪਾਇ 10. "us ki pāi kəhā ih kərə."—*GPS*. 3 base. See ਪਾਇ 8. "jog jugatī ki ih pāi."—*bāsāt m*. 1.

ਪਾਇਓ [paio], ਪਾਇਅਰਾ [paiaṛa], ਪਾਇਆ [paia] got, obtained. "āb me sukh paio."—*jēt m*. 5. "hāri paiaṛa bād bhagi-i."—*gāu m*. 4. "paiaṛe sārāb sukha."—*var vād m*. 4. "para nihcaluthanu."—*var guj*. 2 *m*. 5. 2 took meal, ate. "khīr sāmānī sagu me para."—*maru kabir*. 3 clothed, caused to wear or put on. "kala khidholra tīnī vemukhi vemukhe no para."—*var gāu*. 1 *m*. 4. 'The defiant clothed the defiant.' 4 *P* پای existence, essence. "gurcārān lagī hām binvāta puchāt kəh jiu para."—*asa kabir*. 5 See ਪਾਯਰ.

ਪਾਇਸ [pais] See ਪਾਯਸ.

ਪਾਇਸੀ [paissi] will receive, obtain, etc. "māncīdīa phəlu paissi."—*sava m*. 4.

ਪਾਇਕ [paik] *Skt* पायक *n* foot soldier. *P* پای. 2 messenger, envoy. 3 slave, servant. "pēc sāmāe gurmātī paik."—*maru solhe m*. 1. 4 See ਪਾਯਕ.

ਪਾਇ ਕੁਹਾਰਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [pai kuṛāra māra] *v* injure or harm oneself, cut one's own roots. "pai kuṛāra māra gaphəl əpne hathī."—*s kabir*.

ਪਾਇਖਾਨਾ [paikhana] *P* پایگاه *n* ਪਾਈਨ [pain] (of

a low level) ਖਾਨਾ [xanəh] (house), lavatory, latrine.

ਪਾਇਗਾਹੇ [paigāhe], ਪਾਇਗਾਹ [paigah] *P* دروازه *n* main entrance of a palace, main gate. 2 inn. 3 rung (of a ladder). 4 authority, rank. "paigāhe tere paigāhe paiaṭ."—*52 poets*. 'Authority is attained at your door.' i.e., high rank is attained by visiting your place, or distinction is attained by falling at your feet.

ਪਾਇਤਾ [paia] has put in. "dhāri paia udre mahī."—*sri m*. 5 *pāhre*. 2 *n* carpet, etc spread to receive a guest; red carpet. "dur lō parte dāre."—*sāloh*. 3 according to Tantrashastar, clothes, weapons, etc, which are sent after worship at the auspicious time of departure. Those who due to some reason cannot themselves depart at the said moment, send the paia in stead. "puj paia cād gānesa. rīpudēsān pər cādhe nāresa."—*NP*. See ਪੈਤਰਾ 2.

ਪਾਇਦ [pāid] *n* ਪਾਯ-ਦਾਨਨ tightening string at the foot of a cot. "bunke pāid par bānae."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਇਪੇ [paipē] *adv* having bowed or fallen at the feet (of). 2 on foot.

ਪਾਇਮਾਲ [paimal] See ਪਾਮਲ.

ਪਾਇਯੋ [paiaṛ] obtained, received. "sāhāj-jog nīj paiaṛ."—*sāveye m*. 5 *ke*.

ਪਾਇਲ [paill] *n* ornament for wearing on the feet; anklet with tiny bells. 2 peacock's dance. 3 process of laying out fruit on a bed of hay etc for ripening. *Skt* पैल. 4 a village, two kōhs to the west of Anandpur, which was visited by Guru Hargobind while returning from the battle of Kartarpur. His horse, named Suhela, died of wounds at this place. The well, which the sixth Guru had got dug, is situated here. 5 a town in tehsil Rajpura of the Patiala state. Raja Amar Singh had annexed it after conquering it from the Pathans of Kotla, in 1766 AD.

ਪਾਇ ਲਾਗਨ [paɪ laɡən] v bowing to someone's feet; touching some one's feet.

ਪਾਈ [pai] obtained, received. "pai nāvnɪdɦɪ həri kɛ nɑɪ."—oākar. 2 n a measure of grain which, in volume, roughly equals 25 seers in weight. 3 waterclock; small bowl with a hole underneath. It sinks when full. "muhlət pūni pai bhəri."—vəḍ əlahɪ m 1. 4 one third of a paisa. 5 weaver's wooden shoes, worn by him while operating the handloom. "pai jorɪ bat ɪk kɪni."—asa kəbir. A pair of wooden shoes (of a weaver) implies that by obliterating the duality, unity gets established. 6 adv to or at the feet. "jo pathər ki pai paɪ."—bher kəbir. 7 See ਪਾਈ.

ਪਾਈ [paɪ] to or at the feet. See ਪਾਈ 6. "gətɪ hove sətəh ləɡɪ paɪ."—asa m 5.

ਪਾਈਆ [paia] has put or placed. "jɪnɪ ʈəɡəuli paia."—ənədu. 2 n a quarter of a seer.

ਪਾਈ ਜੋਰਿ [pai jorɪ] See ਪਾਈ 5.

ਪਾਏ [pae] obtained, received. "pae mānorəth səbhɪ."—var guj 2 m 5. 2 eats. "bhojənu nanka vɪrla pae koi."—var ram 1 m 3. 3 adv to or at the feet. "ləɡɪ sətɪɡur pae."—bher m 5. 4 plural of ਪਾਏ, pillars, columns. 5 pillars or mainstays of religion. "car pədarəth care pae."—bɪla m 4. 6 puts, stores. "jəha ədərɪ pae teha vərte."—majh m 3. 7 has put or placed. "nɪdək dusət səbh pəri pae."—var sri m 5.

ਪਾਸ [pas] Skt ਪਾਸ਼ n side of the body, flank. "dhukɦɪ dhukɦɪ uʈhənɪ pas."—s fərid. 2 side, direction. 3 adv near, close, at hand. "le bheṭa pəhucyo guru pas."—GPS. 4 Skt ਪਾਸ਼ n noose, snare. "pasən pas ləe ərɪ ketək."—cəɪɪr 128. 'entrapped many enemies with the snares.'

Two types of nooses have been mentioned in Dhanurved — one for animals and the other for men. In ancient times, it was a weapon of combat. It was ten cubits long. It was made

of thread, leather-rope and coir and made slippery and tough with wax. There used to be a slip-knot at one end of the noose, which was thrown round the enemy's head. When the loop of the noose fell round the neck, the enemy got quickly dragged. On being pulled the neck of the enemy got pressed and, as a result, he died or swooned. 5 P پاش burst, get splintered or scattered. 6 P پاش watching, guarding. 7 protection, custody. 8 three hour period in a day.

ਪਾਸਸਕਤਨਿ [passəktənənɪ] —sənama. river that destroys the noose with its own power, Vipasha. See ਵਿਆਸ 2.

ਪਾਸਕ [pasək], ਪਾਸਖ [pasəkh], ਪਾਸਗ [pasəg] Skt ਪਾਸ਼ਕ n counterweight, used to balance pans of a balance. P پاش.

ਪਾਸਦ [pāsəd] P پاش five hundred.

ਪਾਸਦੁਆਸ [pasduas] See ਪਾਸਿ ਦੁਆਸਿ.

ਪਾਸਧਰ [pasdhar] n who holds or carries a noose. Varun. 2 one who waylays; highwayman.

ਪਾਸਬਾਨ [pasban] P پاش n watchman, guard. See ਪਾਸ 6 and 7.

ਪਾਸਰਾ [pasra] n nearness, vicinity. See ਪਾਸ. "həu na choḍəu kət pasra."—suhi ə m 5. 2 shelter or refuge of the feet.

ਪਾਸਵ [pašəv] Skt adj concerning or relating to animals. 2 cattle-like, animal-like.

ਪਾਸਵਰਤੀ [pasvərti] Skt पार्श्ववर्तिन् adj living or situated nearby; neighbouring.

ਪਾਸਾ [pasa] Skt ਪਾਸ਼ਕ n ivory dice, having four or six sides with a different number of spots on each side, used in playing ਚਪਰ etc. Players throw them randomly and move their counters according to the dots appearing on the said dice. "kəbəhu nə harəɦɪ dɦalɪ ju jaṇəɦɪ pasa."—suhi kəbir. 2 flank, side of a body. 3 direction, side. 4 small brick of pure gold, twenty six tolas and eight mashas in weight. 5 oblong dice used in divination.

ਪਾਸਾ ਢਾਲਣਾ [pasa dhalṇa] v play the game of cōpār. 2 lay a wager. "jiṛ sahiṇ nali nā harie, teveha pasa dhalie."—*var asa*. 3 fashion or devise a sport. "kārī kudrētī pasa dhalī jiu."—*sri m l jogi ḍḍarī*. 4 throw dice for divination or enquiry into the future.

ਪਾਸਾਰ [pasar] See ਪਾਸਾਰੀ. "sacuvākhārū jini lēdīa se sactē pasar."—*sava m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਪਾਸਾਰ expanse. "jāh pāsre pasaru sāt pārtapī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਾਸਾਰਾ [pasara] n expansion, expanse, extent. "ḍḍarī jotī pārgaṭ pasara."—*majh a m 3*. 2 expansion of trade, business, etc. "mānmukh khoṭī rasi, khoṭa pasara."—*majh a m 3*.

ਪਾਸਾਰੀ [pasari] See ਪਾਸਾਰੀ and ਪਨਸਾਰੀ. 2 jeweller, appraiser. "apāhī rētan jāvahār mānīkape he pasari."—*keda kābir*.

ਪਾਸਾਰੂ [pasaru] See ਪਾਸਾਰ 2. 2 expansive. "ape sukhām bhālie, ape pasaru."—*var bīha m 3*.

ਪਾਸਿ [pasi] adv near, nearby. "bināu kārū gur pasī."—*sodaru*. "bāhīe pāṛia pasī."—*m 2 var majh*. 2 aside, apart. "dokh bāhu kine sēbh pārhārī pasī dhare."—*nāṭ m 4*. "vāstu ḍḍarī vāsētu sāmave, duji hove pasī."—*var asa*. 3 in the noose. "bhag-hiṇ jāmpasī."—*sodaru*. 4 *Skt* ਪਾਸ n noose. "nār kēṭh gār griv bhān grāhta bāhur bākhan. sākāl nam e pasī ke nīksat hē āprēman."—*sānāma*.

ਪਾਸਿਕ [paṣik] *Skt* adj who traps.

ਪਾਸਿ ਦੁਆਸਿ [pasī duasi] adv around, near by. "ona pasī duasi nā bhīṇie."—*sri m 4*. 2 See ਦੁਆਸਿ.

ਪਾਸਿਯ [pasīy] *Skt* ਪਾਸਿਯ n bond, fetter. "sārēbpasīy hē."—*japu*. 'He is the binder of all.'

ਪਾਸੀ [pasi] will obtain or receive, etc. "ḍḍu rīku tīlu nāhi pasī."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 adv near, nearby. "thakur, sēbhkīchu tum hī pasī."—*sar m 5*. 3 n halter, noose. See ਪਾਸ 4. 4 a subcaste of Khatris. "vega pasī kārni sari."—*BG*. Inhabited by Khatris of this

subcaste, Passian da Chowk in Amritsar has been famous from the time of Guru Arjan Dev. 5 *Skt* ਪਾਸਿਨ having a net or a noose. 6 *Skt* ਪਾਸੀ stone. 7 javelin, lance.

ਪਾਸੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਚੌਕ [pasiā da cōk] See ਪਾਸੀ 4. "cōk pasiā ko jāhī cin."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਸੀਦਨ [paṣidān] P پاشيدان v scatter, spread. 2 sprinkle.

ਪਾਸੂ [pasu] See ਪਾਸ.

ਪਾਸੂ [pāsu] *Skt* n dust, pollen. "pāsu pārag si sohāt sūdār."—*NP*. 'The dust of the feet is like pollen.' 2 dry dung. 3 menses.

ਪਾਸੁਪਤ [paṣupat] adj concerning or relating to Pashupati (Shiv). 2 worshipper of Shiv, Shaiv. 3 Tantarshastar, authored by Shiv.

ਪਾਸੁਰੀ [pasuri], ਪਾਸੁਰੀ [pāsuri], ਪਾਸੁਲੀ [pasuli] n rib. See ਪਸਲੀ. "gān pasurin sēbh kāṭdin."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਸੇ [pase] adv closeby, near, at hand. "sārēb cīt tudhu pase."—*bīla m l*. 2 plural of ਪਾਸ.

ਪਾਸੋਯਾ [paṣoya] P پاښو n act of washing feet. In Ayurvedic/Unani system of medicine, washing of feet and legs in cold or warm medicated water is a treatment for some ailments.

ਪਾਸੰਗ [pasēg] See ਪਾਸਗ.

ਪਾਸੰਡ [pasēḍ] See ਪਾਸੰਡ. "pasēḍ marēg krīt ḍḍju."—*sāloh*.

ਪਾਹ [pah] (you) fall, bow. "sātīgur kē pāgi pah."—*var kan m 4*. 2 near. "gāmne guru pah."—*GV 10*. 3 rinsing of cloth in a solution of alum, before dyeing it. "nānāk pahe bāhira kore rāgu nā soī."—*var asa*. "Ihu tēnu māṛa pahīa."—*tīlāg m l*.

ਪਾਹਣ [pahāṇ] See ਪਾਹਣਾ and ਪਾਹਣੁ.

ਪਾਹਣਾ [pahṇa] v rinse in mordant — a solution of alum. See ਪਾਹ 3.

ਪਾਹਣੁ [pahāṇu], ਪਾਹਨ [pahān] *Skt* ਪਾਸਾਣ S ਪਾਹਣੁ n stone. "gāl māhī pahāṇu lē lāṭkave."—*suhī* 'pāṣu too is a Sanskrit word.

m 5. "jisu pahən kəu pati torē, so pahən niriḡu."—asa kəbir.

ਪਾਹਨਨਾਵ [pahən-nav] a stone-boat. 2 i.e., benighted mentor and his teachings.

ਪਾਹਰੂ [pahru], ਪਾਹਰੂਅ [pahruə], ਪਾਹਰੂਆ [pahrua] n watchman, guard. "pahruə ra chəb coru nə lage."—asa m 1. See ਫੜ.

ਪਾਹਾ [paha] See ਪਹਾ. 2 near, closeby, at hand. "həri sāt nə paha."—bīla chāt m 5.

ਪਾਹਾਰਾ [pahara] See ਪਹਾਰਾ. "jətu pahara."—jəpu. "nīdāk ka pərgəṭ pahara."—gṣḍ ravidas. "pərgəṭ paharə japda."—sri jogiāḍarī.

ਪਾਹਿ [pahi] near, closeby. "ādhe! tu bēṭha kādhi pahi."—sri m 5. "kəhu benāti əpne sətīgur pahi."—gəu m 5. 2 gets, obtains. "sīmrət nam mukəṭīphāl pahi."—gəu m 5. 3 remain ready in. "je səbhī mīlike akhəṇīpahi."—sodəru. 'All may jointly utter.' 4 Skt part save! protect! "māmā pahi mām pahi! tvə sərən ae."—səloh.

ਪਾਹੀ [pahi] near, closeby, at hand. "so əmrīt gur pahi jiu."—sor m 1. 2 shoe. "nahī tə pahi pahi."—var majh m 1. 'Otherwise, one gets shoebeating.' 3 wayfarer, co-traveller. 4 attainment. "gurbəcni phāl pahi."—sor m 1. 5 spread. "kəṇ binu gahu kī pahi?"—guj trilocan.

ਪਾਹੁ [pahu] See ਪਹੁ 3. "sərəmu pahu tənī hoi."—var asa. 2 fall or bow to. "gur kī cəṇī pahu."—sri m 5.

ਪਾਹੁਚਾ [pahuca] n message, despatch. 2 auspicious wristband, that is sent to relatives with the wedding invitation. It is also known as vīah di gṣḍh (knot of wedding). Those accompanying the marriage procession tie these bands on their wrists. It was an old custom and is very rare these days. "ghəri ghəri eho pahuca."—sohīla. 3 See ਪਹੁਚਾ.

ਪਾਹੁਣ [pahuṇ] Skt ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ n guest, visitor. ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ [prahuṇ] too is a Sanskrit word. P/ਪਹੁਣੇਯ. See

ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ.

ਪਾਹੁਣਚੀ [pahuṇchī] n treatment of a guest. 2 hospitality.

ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [pahuṇa], ਪਾਹੁਣੀ [pahuṇī], ਪਾਹੁਣ [pahuṇ], ਪਾਹੁਣੜਾ [pahuṇṛa], ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [pahuṇa] See ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ and ਪਾਹੁਣਾ. "ghəri pahuṇī bəl ram jiu."—suhī chāt m 1. "pahuṇṛe mere sāt pīare."—asa chāt m 5.

ਪਾਹੁਰ [pahur], ਪਾਹੁਲ [pahul] n 'tempering water'; water sanctified with scriptural incantations, used to temper a person. "pahur jan grīhəhī le ae."—VN. 2 nectar of the double-edged sword. "pio pahul khāḍ-dhar."—gurdas kəvī.

ਪਾਹੁਲੀਆ [pahulia] one who has taken pahul. 2 one who has taken nectar of the double-edged sword; an initiated or baptised Sikh.

ਪਾਹੁ [pahu] near, close. See ਨਿਵਲ. 2 wayfarer. 3 guest, visitor. "pahu ghəri ae muklau ae."—gəu kəbir. 4 S hook, buckle. 5 hole in which the hook of a buckle is fixed. 6 adv behind.

ਪਾਹੁਚਾ [pahuca] reached, arrived. See ਪਹੁਚਾ. 2 n access, reach, approach. "kəhī t jet pahuca."—sar ə m 5.

ਪਾਕ [pak] n pus that comes out of a festering wound. 2 Skt the process of cooking food etc. 3 something cooked. "soc pak hoti."—gəu ə m 5. 4 a demon, killed by Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ. 5 adj foolish. See ਅਪਾਕ. 6 P ੴ pure, clean. See ਪਾਕੁ. 7 unblemished, innocent. 8 Dg infant, child.

ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ [paksasan] n chastiser of Pak, the demon; Indar.

ਪਾਕਸਾਰ [paksar], ਪਾਕਸਾਲ [paksal], ਪਾਕਸਾਲਾ [paksala] n kitchen. "əprəs kəṛət paksar."—sar pəṛtal m 4. "ətī suci teri paksal."—asa m 5.

The real root of this word is ਪਾਦਲ (ਚਰਨਮੂਰਤਿ) [padjal (cəṛnamūrit)]. Although it is a tradition to call nectar of the double-edged sword as pahul, it is not correct.

ਪਾਕਨਾਮਾ [paknama] a writing, authored by some Sikh but attributed to Guru Nanak. "mække madine di gosəɽɪ" is another name of this composition. See ਮੱਕੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.

ਪਾਕਪਟਨ [pakpəɽən] Pakpattan, a town in district Montgomery of Panjab, where venerable Farid used to live. Its ancient name is Ajodhan. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. There is a gurdwara, known as Nanaksar, at a distance of four miles to the west of the town. The railway station is called Pakpatan. There are residential houses near the gurdwara with eight ghumaons of land attached to it. The priests are Singhs. A fair is held there on the fullmoon day of the month of Kattak.

To the north of the town, there is a large monastery of Udasi saints. It has thousands of ghumaons of land attached to it. Magnificent buildings have been erected there. There is excellent arrangement for free community kitchen. See ਫਰੀਦ.

ਪਾਕਬਾਜ਼ [pakbaz] P پاکباز *adj* abstemious, a temperate or saintly person.

ਪਾਕਰ [pakər] wild fig tree. See ਕੈਮਰੀ.

ਪਾਕਰਿਪੁ [pakɾɪpu] enemy of demon Pak – Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ.

ਪਾਕਰੀ [pakɾi], **ਪਾਕੜਿਆ** [pakɾia], **ਪਾਕੜੀ** [pakɾi] *Pkt* caught, seized. "kɪu chuɽe jəm pakɾia?" –asa pəɽi m 3. "kite karəɽɪ pakɾi." –sri ə m 1.

ਪਾਕਾ [paka] ripened. "kela paka jharɪ." –ram kabir. By fools' reckoning, a banana has ripened on the thorny bush. 2 skilful and experienced scholar. "pake seti khel." –s kabir. 3 whitlow.

ਪਾਕੀ [paki] ripe. "kaci paki badhɪ pəɽani." –asa m 5. 2 P پاکي *n* purity, cleanliness.

ਪਾਕਿਜ਼ਹ [pakizəh] P پاکیزه *adj* pure, chaste, clean. 2 innocent.

ਪਾਕਿਜ਼ਗੀ [pakizgi] P پاکیزگی *n* purity. 2 abstinence.

ਪਾਕੀ ਨਾਈ ਪਾਕ [paki nai pak] *adj* holier than the holy names. 2 holier than those hailed as holy. "paki nai pak thaɽ səca pərvədɪgar." –sri ə m 1.

ਪਾਕੁ [paku] See ਪਾਕ 3. "ta hoa paku pəvɪtu." –var asa. 'the food became pure.' 2 See ਪਾਕ 6. "tū napaku paku nəhi sujɦia." –prəbha kabir. Here paku stands for the Creator. 3 *Skt* cook, who is in charge of the kitchen.

ਪਾਕਪਾਕ [pakəpak] *adj* purer than the pure, purest. "əlah pakəpak he." –tɾlā kabir.

ਪਾਖ [pakɦ] *n* side, direction. "duhu pakɦ ka apəɦɪ dhəni." –sukɦmāni. 2 help, favour, advocacy. "bepərvah səda rəgɪ həɽɪ kə jako pakɦu suami." –toɽi m 5. 3 See ਪਾਕ and ਪੱਖ.

ਪਾਖ [pākh] *n* feather, wing. "nɪkəsɪ re pākhɪ, sɪməɽu həɽɪ pākh." –gəu m 5.

ਪਾਖਣ [pakɦən] *n* stone. "dəɽa prəbɦu dhəɦu, pakɦən həm tarəɦu." –asa chāt m 4.

ਪਾਖਰ [pakɦər] father of a carpenter named Jhanda, resident of Bashahar, who, along with his son, became a disciple of Guru Nanak and emerged as a religious preacher as well as philanthropist. 2 *Skt* ਪੱਖਰ a covering, made of iron-chains, meant for a horse or an elephant, used as protection in the battlefield. "həsti ghore pakɦre ləskər ləkh əpər." –sri ə m 1.

ਪਾਖਰੇ [pakɦre] covered with a protective cover. See ਪਾਖਰ 2.

ਪਾਖੜ [pakɦər], **ਪਾਖੜਾ** [pakɦɾa] See ਪਾਖਰ. 2 packsaddle for a camel's back. 3 hobble, tether.

ਪਾਖਾ [pakɦa] in favour of. "həm pəre bhagɪ tum pakɦa." –jet m 4. 'We have rushed to your side.' 2 *n* fan. "guru kəu jɦulavəu pakɦa." –gəu ə m 5.

ਪਾਖਕ [pakɦak] ਪਾ [pa] (foot) ਖਾਕ [khak] (dust), dust of the feet. "tere cakra pakɦak." –tɾlāg m 1.

ਪਾਖਾਣ [pakɦən] *Skt* ਪਾਸ਼ਣ which grinds; stone,

slab. "kiṭ hāsəṭi pakhaṇ jāt sərəb me prəṭi pal tu."—*sar m 5*. See ਪਸ 2. 2 sulphur.

ਪਾਖਾਣਿ [pakhaṇi] *adj* concerning stone; stony. 2 in the stone. "pakhaṇi kiṭ gupət hoī rəhita."—*asa dhāna*.

ਪਾਖਾਣੁ [pakhaṇu] See ਪਾਖਾਣ 1. "jiu pakhaṇu nav cəṭi tərē."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *adj* hard like a stone. "mili sadhu pakhaṇu həriō mən mura."—*jet m 4*.

ਪਾਖਾਨ [pakhan] stone. "pakhan gədhike murəṭi kini."—*asa kəbir*.

ਪਾਖਾਨਾ [pakhana] See ਪਾਇਖਾਨਾ.

ਪਾਖਿਆ [pakhia] through favour. "nanək bhə nīhal prəbhū ki pakhia."—*var vəd m 4*.

ਪਾਖੀ [pakhi] on the side of, in favour of. "sāt pərə gobīd ki pakhi."—*sar m 5*. 2 *n* a small fan.

ਪਾਖੁ [pakhu] See ਪਾਖ 2.

ਪਾਖੰਡ [pakhāṇḍ] *Skt* पाषण्ड *n* who refutes the protector; who refutes what saves from wickedness; heretic. 2 impostor. 3 pretension, dissembling. "pakhāṇḍ kine jogu nā paie."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਾਖੰਡਕਰਮ [pakhāṇḍkəram], ਪਾਖੰਡਪਰਮ [pakhāṇḍdhəram] dissembling, pretension, showing off. "pakhāṇḍdhəram priti nahi həri siu."—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਪਾਖੰਡ.

ਪਾਖੰਡਿ [pakhāṇḍi] by dissembling, through pretence. "pakhāṇḍi jəmkalu nā choḍai."—*var vəd m 4*.

ਪਾਖੰਡੀ [pakhāṇḍi] *Skt* पाषण्डिन् *adj* refuting the protector. 2 *n* pretender. 3 renegade, heretic. 4 This word figures in Gurbani as short for papkhāṇḍi; i.e., destroyer of sin. "tisu pakhāṇḍi jəra nā mərna."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪਾਖੰਡਣ [pakhāṇḍəṇ] *adj* of the wings. "pakhāṇḍəṇ baj bəjaia."—*bher namdev*. 'playing the musical instrument of the wings.' 2 chime, sounded at the end of a day's watch.

ਪਾਗ [pag] turban. "jihi siri rəci rəci bādhət

pag."—*gəu kəbir*. 2 See ਪਾਗਣਾ.

ਪਾਗਉ [pagau] dip or throw, wrap in. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. "lokən kia vəd iaiā bəsəṭəṭi pagau."—*brīla m 5*. 'Throw into the fire.'

ਪਾਗਣਾ [pagna], ਪਾਗਨਾ [pagna] *v* cook. 2 dip in or cover with syrup. 3 be absorbed or immersed in. "həri ke rəs pago."—*həjare 10*.

ਪਾਗਰਾ [pāgra] maimed, crippled.

ਪਾਗਲ [pagal] *Pkt* *adj* crazy, mad. Taking it as a Sanskrit word, Vishavkosh defines it as "pa rakṣṇō tasmāt galəṭi". 'who has become helpless to defend himself.' Many have taken it as derived from pa-b-gil, i.e., whose feet remain smeared with mud.

ਪਾਗਲੂ [pāglu] *n* an inhabitant of Pangi area of Chamba. See ਨਾਂਗਲੂ.

ਪਾਗਾ [paga] immersed. See ਪਾਗਨਾ 3. "amīə sərovəṭi paga."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 *P* ਪਾਗਾ *n* footpath. 3 a stable. "jəl ke əsv əsv ik jayo. so paga raja ke ayo."—*cəṭiṭr 122*. A hippopotamus sired a horse which came to the king's stable.

ਪਾਗਿਓ [pagio] engrossed or immersed in. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. 2 at the feet. "məstək dāṭi gurpagio."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਾਗੀ [pagi] engrossed, immersed. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. 2 of the feet. "ren nanək jənpagi."—*māla m 5*. 3 at the feet. "məstək anidhəri prəbhpagi."—*kan m 5*.

ਪਾਗੇ [page] wrapped, covered. 2 engrossed in love. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. "rəhin nā pavəu binu pag page."—*suhi m 5*. 2 under the feet. "səgəl nīdhi prəbhpagi."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਪਾਗੋ [pago], ਪਾਗੇ [pagə] See ਪਾਗਉ and ਪਾਗਨਾ.

ਪਾਚ [pāc] *Skt* पञ्च *adj* one more than four;

'The words pāc, pāc and pāj have the same meaning. In this dictionary they are included as separate entries, in the serial order of the characters and the matras attached, because in the original texts they have been used as such. For example, "pāc palitāh"—"pāc ṣabād"—"pāj sənīk", etc.

five. "pāc tat ko tēnu rācīo."—*sm 9. 2 n* village elder. See ਪਾਂਚੋਤਰਾ. 3 emerald, gem. "pāc kāc nāhī hori."—*vrīd*. 'A piece of glass cannot be a gem.' 4 gilding, plating. "rakhat sac pāc ughrai."—*GPS*. 5 objects which are five in number. See the following entries.

ਪਾਚਉ [pacəu] all the five. "jīh mukhī pacəu əmrīt khae."—*gəu kəbir*. i.e. milk, yoghurt, clarified butter, sugar and honey. 2 to the five. i.e., lust, etc. five passions or vices. "pacəu musī musla bichave."—*asa kəbir*.

ਪਾਚਉ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pacəu əmrīt] See ਪਾਚਉ 1 and ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਾਚਉ ਲਰਿਕਾ [pacəu lərikā] all the five sons or boys. i.e., the five vices or passions such as lust, etc. "pacəu lərikā jarikē rāhe ramliv lagī."—*s kəbir*.

ਪਾਂਚ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pāc əmrīt] See ਪਾਚਉ 1 and ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [pāc sāstrā], ਪਾਂਚ ਹਥਿਆਰ [pāc hāthīar] See ਪੰਜ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ and ਪੰਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ. Sainapati, a court poet of the tenth Master, writes in his Gursobha:

"mare šamšeran ke lothan pe loth dari
tiran ke mare kəhū dhūraj nā dhārū,
mare bādukān ke dīnē asvar dar
nejan ke mare nār dhārnī pe pārhī,
mare jām dharan ke jivān ke nāhī mul
bādhe hāthīar pāc khalsā jī lərhī ..."

That is, the sword, bow and arrow, gun, spear and dagger.

ਪਾਚਕ [pacək] *Skt n* cook, employed to work in the kitchen. 2 digestive powder: substance that makes food digestible.

ਪਾਂਚੋਤਰਾ [pāc-cotra] platform on which members of the village council sit to dispense justice. "pāc-cotra chor cōdhri aīo."—*cārītr 156*.

ਪਾਂਚਜਨ [pācjan], ਪਾਂਚਜਨ [pācjan] *n* conch-shell of demon Panchjan (ਪਾਤਕਜਨ). According to Bhagwat, demon Panchjan carried away to

the sea son of Sandipani, mentor of Krishan. Sandipani asked Krishan to get his son restored to him by way of fee to his mentor. At this, Krishan went into the sea and, after killing Panchjan, brought back his mentor's son as well as the demon's conch-shell. Krishan used to blow the said conch in the battles.

In chapter 21 of section 5 of Vishnu Puran, it is mentioned that this conch was made of the bones of Panchjan. In other words, the said conch is the skeleton of Panchjan.

ਪਾਚਨ [pacən] *n* starch applied to the warp. See ਪਾਚਨ. 2 *Skt* cooking. 3 digestive. 4 sour juice. 5 fire.

ਪਾਂਚ ਨਾਰਦ [pāc narād] five sense-organs (which, like Narad, are never at rest); extremely restless. See ਨਾਰਦ. "pācnarād ke sāgī bīdhīvarī."—*gōd kəbir*. 'pierced with the five sense-organs.'

ਪਾਚਨੁ [pacənu] *n* starch, which is applied to the warp. "pacənu ser ədhai."—*gəu kəbir*. The reference is to the diet of a person. 2 See ਪਾਚਨ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਪਚੀਸ [pāc pācis] See ਪਚੀਸ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਪਲੀਤਰ [pāc pālītāh] five objects of senses which excite five vices. "pāc pālītāh kəu pərbodhe."—*gōd kəbir*. 2 five defiled organs.

ਪਾਂਚ ਭੌਤਿਕ [pāc bhōtik] ਪਾਤਕ ਭੌਤਿਕ *adj* of the five elements. 2 *n* human body, comprising the five elements.

ਪਾਂਚ ਮਿਰਗ [pāc mīrag] lust, etc five vices which eat away the crop of good actions. "pāc mīrag bedhe sīv kī bānī."—*bher m 5*. See ਬਾਨੀ.

ਪਾਂਚਯਾਰੀ [pācyari] assembly of the five loved ones. 2 a committee of the Five Beloved Ones.

"śrī guru gobīdsīgh bhārī tegdhārī bīr
chātrikom sārī kīn bājī jādīnī hē,
bākro chābīlo pyārō tīsrō sājyō pāth
rah dōu raddkē mīyād nūt cīnī hē,

ciri tē cīrae baj kiri tē bhāgae phil
mīri o phākiri piri tino dharlini he,
anacari śahān ki patśahi dīni gar
caryari hū tē bēdh pācyari kini he.”

—*nīhalsīgh*.

ਪੰਚਲਰਕਾ [pāc larka] See ਪਾਚਰੁ ਲਰਿਕਾ.

ਪਾਚਰੁ [pacar] *adj* ravenous, voracious, gluttonous. “pāma pacar lākhyo prābin.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਚਾਧੇ [pacadhe] a subcaste among Khatri. “khatri bahri, pacadhiā, khokhrān.”—*BG*.
2 See ਪਚਾਧਾ.

ਪੰਚਮਰ [pācamar] Panchjanya's conch-shell. See ਪੰਚਜਨਕ. “pacamar le nad ādhik kriy.”—*krisan*.

ਪੰਚਾਲ [pācal] *adj* of the Panchal territory. See ਪੰਚਾਲ. 2 assembly of the five i.e. the carpenter, the weaver, the barber, the washerman and the leather-worker.

ਪੰਚਾਲੀ [pācali] *adj* (a female) of the Panchal territory. 2 a doll or puppet made of cloth. 3 daughter of the king of the Panchal territory, Draupadi. See ਪੰਚਾਲ and ਪੰਚਾਲੀ. 4 language of Panchal territory.

ਪਾਚੇ [pace] simmered, stewed. “vici viśta mārī mārī pace.”—*gāu m 4*.

ਪਾਚੇ [pācē] *n* fifth day of a lunar fortnight. “pācē pāc tat bīsthar.”—*gāu thiti kēbir*.

ਪਾਛ [pach] *n* lunar fortnight. 2 rear part. 3 *adj* rear, last. “gāi vāy pach ākarāth.”—*NP*. 4 See ਪੱਛ 6.

ਪਾਛਲ [pachal], ਪਾਛਲਾ [pachla] *adj* rear.

ਪਾਛਰੁ [pachar] *n* hind part, backend. 2 load carried on the back. 3 *adj* laggard, dawdling.

ਪਾਛਾਰ [pachar] dust of the feet. See ਪਾ and ਛਾਰ.

ਪਾਛਾਵਾ [pachava] *n* reflection. 2 shade; shady place. 3 *adj* hanger on, follower. 4 rear, posterior.

ਪਾਛੇ [pache], ਪਾਛੇ [pache] *adv* behind, after. “sārānī prābhū tisu pache pāia.”—*bīla m 4*.
“āgle mūe sī pache pāre.”—*gāu m 5*. 2 in the

past. See ਆਗੇ 3.

ਪਾਛੇ [pachā] to the rear one. “pachā kārōtī āgmivāh.”—*sāhas m 5*.

ਪਾਜ [paj] *n* soldered or welded joint, knot. 2 gilding. 3 *n* dissimulation, hypocrisy. 4 guile. “kīdhī hārākh hī tī paj ucare.”—*NP*. 5 secret, mystery. “tāb jānāhūge, jāb ughrēgo paj.”—*gāu kēbir*.

ਪਾਜਣਾ [pajna] *v* weld, close the hole. 2 wrap up, cover.

ਪਾਜਾ [paja] See ਪੈਜਾ.

ਪਾਜਾਮਾ [pajama] See ਪਜਾਮਾ.

ਪਾਜਿਆ [pajia] patched up. 2 gilded. 3 plastered. “solāh kie sigar kī ājānu pajia.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਪਾਜੀ [paji] *adj* specious, fake. “pāji kō āpāji lākḥ tāsō vīrmāyo he.”—*NP*. 2 *P* ਝੁੱਝ base, mean or vile.

ਪਾਜੁ [paju] See ਪਾਜ. “khōṭa paju khuar.”—*sri ā m 1*. “mūlāma paju lāhījāi.”—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਪਾਜੇ [paje] ostentation; outward display. “lākḥ neb khāvasi paje.”—*gāu ā m 1*. 2 engrossed or absorbed in. “māramoh paje.”—*bīla m 3*.

ਪਾਜੇਬ [pazeb] *P* پاڙيل *n* ornament for the ankle; anklet with tiny bells.

ਪਾਟ [paṭ] or ਪਾਟ [paṭu] *n* cloth, curtain, yarn, screen. “pekḥīo lālānu paṭ bīc khoe.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 2 yarn, silk cloth. “paṭ pāṭābār bīrthīa.”—*sūhi m 5*. 3 cloth, yarn. “paṭ kō paṭ dhāre pīyro.”—*krisan*. 4 door's leaf, door's side. 5 blind, curtain. 6 throne. “raj paṭ dāsārāth kō dāyo.”—*IN*. 7 ford, town, market. “māne hāṭu māne paṭu.”—*prābhā nāmdev*. ‘mind itself is both the shop and the market.’ 8 thigh. “paṭ bāne kādīdāl dīe.”—*krisan*. 9 See ਪਾਟਨਾ and ਪਾਟਿ. 10 woof, waft. See ਗਜਨਵ. 11 *Skṛ* gap. 12 width between the banks of a river.

ਪਾਟਸ [paṭas] See ਪੈਟਸ.

ਪਾਟਕ [paṭak] *n* schism, rift, dissension, act of breaking apart.

ਪਾਟਲਾ [paṭna] *v* crack, split, separate. 2 See ਪਾਟਨ.

ਪਾਟਨ [paṭan] *n* rolling in, filling up. See ਪਾਟਿ. 2 ford, town. "paṭan te ujār bhala."—*s kabir*. 3 *Skt* splitting, tearing. 4 separating.

ਪਾਟਨਾ [paṭna] *v* be torn. 2 fill up (a ditch, etc) so as to level the whole surface. See ਪਾਟਿ. 3 become an adversary after shedding friendliness.

ਪਾਟਨਾਰਾ [paṭnara] silken draw-string.

ਪਾਟ ਪਟੈਬਰ [paṭ pəṭābar] silk and silken clothes, silken strings, tapes and clothes, etc. "jīh prasadī paṭ pəṭābar hādhavāhī."—*sukhmāni*. 2 cotton and silken clothes.

ਪਾਟਲ [paṭal] *Skt n* white and red colour; pink colour. 2 a tree, bignonia suaveolens, also known as kamduti; the concoction of its bark cures dysentery, cough and fever. 3 a kind of paddy that ripens during the rainy season.

ਪਾਟਲਾ [paṭla] *n* a large cube or brick of pure gold, five hundred tolas in weight.

ਪਾਟਲਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ [paṭliputr] city of Patna. The old city of Patliputar was situated on the bank of Ganga, where stands village Kumhrar, about two and a half miles to the east of the present city of Patna. See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਪਾਟਵ [paṭav], ਪਾਟਵਤਾ [paṭvata] *Skt n* cleverness, deftness, sharpness of wit. 2 healthiness, absence of any disease.

ਪਾਟਿ [paṭi] *adv* having filled up. See ਪਾਟਨਾ 2. "paṭi baridhīraj kəu."—*ramav*. 2 having been rent or split.

ਪਾਟੀ [paṭi] *n* child's wooden writing board. "le paṭi padhe ke aīa."—*bher a m 3*. 2 long bar of a cot's frame. "paṭi coṭ goṭ pər lagi."—*GPS*. 3 was torn, got torn. See ਪਾਟਨਾ.

ਪਾਟੂ [paṭu] silk. See ਪਾਟ. "hārī colī deh sāvāri... paṭu lāga ādhīkai."—*var sor m 4*.

ਪਾਟੂ [paṭu] *adj* silken. 2 *n* a kind of striped, silken cloth. 3 See ਪੈਟੂ 1.

ਪਾਟੈਬਰ [paṭābar] See ਪਟੈਬਰ.

ਪਾਠ [paṭh] or ਪਾਠੁ [paṭhu] *Skt n* act of reading. 2 lesson, reading. "paṭh pəṭiōaru bed bicarīo."—*sor a m 5*. 3 chapter of a book. 4 act of reading a book or saying prayers.

ਪਾਠਸ਼ਾਲਾ [paṭhśala] *n* school.

ਪਾਠਕ [paṭhak] *Skt* reader. 2 teacher, master. 3 a Brahman subcaste. "paṭhak nam tīloka."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਠਨ [paṭhan] *Skt n* act of teaching.

ਪਾਠਾ [paṭha] *n* sturdy youngman. "paṭhe tarun pəkhriya pərkhe."—*cārītr 142*.

ਪਾਠਾਤਰ [paṭhātār] *Skt* variant text; variation in a text.

ਪਾਠਿਕਾ [paṭhika] *Skt n* female teacher, mistress.

ਪਾਠੀ [paṭhi], ਪਾਠੀਆ [paṭhia] *Skt* ਪਾਠਿਕੁ *adj* reading, reader. 2 *n* one who can read Guru Granth Sahib competently.

ਪਾਠੀਨ [paṭhin] *Skt n* kind of fish, boalis.

ਪਾਠੁ [paṭhu] See ਪਾਠ.

ਪਾਠੰਗਾ [paṭhāga] main part of the recital, its chief motive. "hārī paṭiō paṭhāga."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਾਠਯ [paṭhy] *Skt adj* worth reading, worthy of reading.

ਪਾਡਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ [paḍal sahib] There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at a distance of about half a miles to the south of the capital city of Mandi. When the Guru visited the mountains of Rawalsar, the raja of Mandi brought him to his capital. The Guru did encamp there but his consort stayed in the raja's palace. The gurdwara has its own building. There are residential quarters as well. Guru Granth Sahib is installed there.

Since the time of Sardar Lahna Singh Majithia, it gets a regular annual grant of rupees 85 from the revenue of village Balh of Mandi state. The following relics of the Guru have been preserved there:

(1) a matchlock, the length of which, including the butt, is 7 feet 4 inches;

(2) a large bedstead woven with hemp-string. Its length is 8 feet 2 inches, breadth 3 feet 10 inches and height 2 feet.

(3) a four feet long rebeck.

Udasi Harkaran Das is the head there. This place is about 80 to 85 miles to the north-east of Jejon Doaba and Hoshiarpur railway stations.

ਪੰਡਵ [pāḍəv] the family or descendants of raja Pandu. The tale of the rise of the Pandavs' as given in the books such as Mahabharat, etc is as follows:

Vichitarviray, the son of Raja Shantanu of the lunar dynasty, died of consumption in the prime of his life. His two widows, named Ambika and Ambalika remained childless.

At this, Satyavati, mother of Vichitarviray called her first son Vyas (who was born to her from sage Parashar's semen, before her marriage with Shantanu). Obeying the orders of his mother, Vyas begot children from both of them through nryog. On seeing Vyas, Ambika shut her eyes and, consequently, Dhritrashtra was born blind. Out of fear, Ambalika's face turned pale and, consequently, she gave birth to Pandu (the pale one).

As a blind person could not ascend the throne, Pandu became the king. Bhishampitamah arranged the marriage of Pandu with Kunti and Madri. Once, while hunting, Pandu killed sage Kimindya with his arrow when the latter was mating in the guise of a deer with his wife. At this, the sage cursed that Pandu would die whenever he copulated with his wife.

For fear of this curse, the king preferred to keep away from his queens. But, without a son, the family line could not continue. This

anxiety started gnawing him. Seeing her husband in distress, Kunti told him that she was capable of calling in the gods through the power of magical incantations. With the permission of the king, Kunti called Dharam, Paun and Indar and bore Yudhishtar, Bhim and Arjun respectively. For the co-wife, Madri, she called the gods Ashwini Kumars who begot Nakul and Sahdev. All these five khetraj – born of the field – sons of Pandu became famous as Pandavs. Bhishampitamah brought them up and trained them in the martial and other arts. Although Pandavs, coming from the family of Kuru, were also Kauravs, yet this family acquired, from the illustrious Pandu, a new family line and the progeny of Dhritrashtra became famous as Kauravs. Hastinapur was the capital of the Kauravs and Indraprasth (Delhi) was the capital of the Pandavs. "rovāhī pāḍəv bhæ mājūr. jīn kə suami rāhīt hājūr." – var ram / m / . The Pandavs, with whom Krishan used to keep company, lamented when they, having lost their kingdom in gambling, became menials in the house of Viratpati. 2 territory on the banks of river Jehlam. 3 five, because Pandavs were five in number.

ਪੰਡਵ ਨਗਰ [pāḍəv nəgər], ਪੰਡਵ ਪੁਰੀ [pāḍəv purī] Delhi.

ਪੰਡਾ [pāḍa], ਪੰਡਾ [pāḍa] priest at a place of pilgrimage; Brahman priest-cum-teacher; officiant. "suṇī pāḍe! kīa līkhəhu jōjala." – oḱkar.

ਪੰਡਿਤ [pāḍṭi] Skt n erudition, scholarship.

ਪੰਡੀ [pāḍi] n porter; one who carries load.

ਪੰਡੂ [pāḍu] n yellowish-white colour. 2 light-coloured clay (which is used for plastering).

3 raja of the lunar dynasty, from whom began the familyline of Pandavs. See ਪੰਡਵ. 4 white elephant. 5 anaemia. See ਸਟਕਾ and ਪੰਡੂ ਰੋਗ.

ਪਾਠੁਰ [pāḍur] *Skt n* yellow colour mixed with white colour. 2 white colour. 3 white clay. 4 white leprosy; vitiligo.

ਪਾਠੁ ਰੋਗ [pāḍu rog] See ਸਟਕ. "pāḍu rog pinās kṛīdesi."—*cārītr* 405.

ਪਾਠੁ [pāḍu] See ਪਾਠੁ. 2 *Dg* groom, stable boy.

ਪਾਠੇ [pāḍo] See ਪਾਠਵ. "pāḍe pāḍo dekhde."—*BG*. 2 See ਪਾਠੁ 2.

ਪਾਧਾ [pāḍha] See ਪਾਧਾ. "pāḍhe gher gher guru mare."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਣ [paṇ] *n* starch, which is applied to the thread at the time of weaving cloth. 2 the process of tempering iron. 3 See ਪਾਨ. "kāryo madd paṇā."—*ramav*. 4 lustre. "sacc paṇ sacc man mahatta."—*BG*. 5 water. "tiḥ paṇ pīat."—*ramav*. 6 See ਪਾਣ. 7 *Skt* trade, exchange. 8 stake, wager. 9 praise, eulogy.

ਪਾਣਪ [paṇap] See ਪਾਨਪ and ਪਾਨਿਪ.

ਪਾਣਾ [paṇa] a kind of mixture for cattle, made from oil-cake and barley-meal, etc. 2 shoe. "paṇa lahe sāja."—*var asa*. 3 See ਪਾਠੁਣਾ.

ਪਾਣਿ [paṇi] *Skt n* hand. 2 *S pron* self, oneself. "je tu taru paṇi tahu puchu."—*sēva m* 1. 'even if you are yourself a swimmer, ask someone else;' i.e. if you can swim in water, even then ask some other person about it.

ਪਾਣਿਗਤ [paṇigat] *adj* held in hand, acquired.

ਪਾਣਿਗ੍ਰਹਣ [paṇigrāhaṇ] *n* act of holding the hand. 2 marriage; taking the hand of the bride.

ਪਾਣਿਨਿ [paṇini] the eminent grammarian, descendant of sage Panini who authored *Ashtadhyayi*.¹ He was born from the womb of Dakshi in village Salat (Shalatur) near Peshawar. He was grandson of Dewal. Scholars opine that he lived during 400 to 300 BC.

ਪਾਣਿਨੀ [paṇiniy] disciple of Panini. 2 grammar authored by Panini.

¹This book, comprising 3996 aphorisms, is the best of all the books on grammar. Laghu Sidhant Komudi and Sidhan Komudi are based on this book.

ਪਾਣਿਪ [paṇip] lustre, splendour. See ਪਾਨਿਪ. "paṇip hīdān gobīdsīgh guru bārbir dhārē etī traṇ."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਣੀ [paṇi] *Skt* ਪਾਨੀ *n* water. "paṇi ādārī lik jiu."—*var asa m* 2. 2 See ਪਾਣਿ.

ਪਾਣੀਹਾਰ [paṇihar], ਪਾਣੀਹਾਰੀਆ [paṇiharia] water-carrier. See ਪਾਨੀਹਾਰ. "meghmala paṇiharia."—*māla namdev*.

ਪਾਣੀ ਬਿਨਾ ਝੁੱਝਣਾ [paṇi bina ḍubbṇa] *v* suffer without reason. "mānmukhi ādhu nā cet-hi, ḍubimue binu paṇi."—*sri m* 3.

ਪਾਣੀਲਾਗ [paṇilag] See ਪਾਨੀਲਾਗ.

ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਨਾ [paṇi varna] *v* drink water after waving it over someone's head. This means that the person who does so is prepared to face hardships likely to befall his loved relative over whose head the water has been waved. "uparāhu paṇi varie."—*asa m* 1. "matan var piyo jal panā."—*ramav*.

ਪਾਣੂ [paṇu] See ਪਾਣ. 2 See ਪੈਣਾ. "na hāu, na me juni paṇu."—*var māla m* 1. "gādāhu cādāni khāulie bhi sahu sru paṇu."—*var suhi m* 1.

ਪਾਤ [pat] *n* a leaf. "jese bān hār pat."—*sar kabir*. 2 wing. "bhābhiri ke pat pardo."—*sor m* 5. 3 short for pavat. "tes kārāmpḥal pat."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* act of falling; decline. "raj kaj rakhbe ko kachu nāhi pat he."—*kṛisān*. 5 losing an argument; failure in polemics. "uttar de, nātu hvehe pat."—*NP*. 6 blow, attack. "devi kāryo khagg patā."—*cāḍi* 2. 7 *adj* protecting, defending. "kete pat nārīd."—*jāpu*. 8 *P* ٢٧ throne.

ਪਾਤ [pāt] *n* line, row.

ਪਾਤਉ [patāu] *Skt* ਪਾਤੁ hero, heroine, etc in a drama; actor, character. "dās patāu pāc sāgita."—*ram m* 5. 'ten actors, i.e. organs of sense and action, and five singers,' meaning five objects of the sense organs.

ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [patṣah] lord of the throne; monarch; emperor.

ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ [patšahi] monarchy, emperorship. 2 according to the Sikh faith, Guruship; the task of a spiritual mentor. 3 the true sovereigns, ten Gurus of the Sikhs. i.e., "khal patšahi 10" and "sri mukhvak patšahi 10" etc.

ਪਾਤਕ [patak] *n* act that brings about the doer's fall; sin; guilt. 2 According to the Simritis, the ten sinful acts which cause one to fall are: theft, violence committed without following the Vedic precepts, and adultery; these three are sins of the body. Use of bitter words, telling of lies, back-biting and useless blabber; these are four sins of the tongue. Covetousness, malevolence and conspiracy to denigrate others are the three sins of the mind. See ਪਾਪ 4. 3 according to the Hindu canonical texts, pollution resulting from the death of someone. A Brahman has it for 10 days, a Kshatri for 12 days, a Vaish for 15 days and the Shudra for 30 days. Some Simritis mention it to last for 12, 13, 17 and 30 days respectively. 4 per Sikh faith, act calling for religious punishment; viz, tonsure, adultery, use of intoxicants such as smoking etc and eating of halal meat.

ਪਾਤਕੀ [patki] *Skt* पातकिक adj sinning, sinner.

ਪਾਤਣ [patan] See ਪੈਤਣ. 2 See ਪਾਤਣ.

ਪਾਤਣੀ [patani], **ਪਾਤਣੀ** [patni], **ਪਾਤਣ** [patan], **ਪਾਤਣ** [patni] *n* navigator; guide putting up at a inform harbour to inform boatmen about the tides. "kharā pukarē patni."—*s fārid*. Here patni means a guru or spiritual guide. "ape patanū patni pīara."—*sor m 4*. 2 boatsman, ferryman (pilot), i.e., the spiritual guide. "je patanū rāhe sucet."—*s fārid*. 3 wharfinger.

ਪਾਤਨ [patan] *Skt n* act of throwing down or felling.

ਪਾਤਰ [patar] See ਪੈਤਲ. 2 See ਪਾਤੁ. 3 adj thin, not fat. "pīy patar patri triya."—*caritr 161*.

ਪਾਤਰ [patra] *adj* thin. "mrīdul patre bahu kār dhare."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਤਰੇ [patro] *n* courier, messenger. See ਕੋਸਰੇ. "tāb catur patro aro."—*sor m 5*. 2 *adj* thin.

ਪਾਤਲ [patal] See ਪੈਤਲ. 2 See ਪਾਤਰ. 3 a large tortoise of the size of a leaf-plate.

ਪਾਤਲੀ [patli] *Skt* पातल, sole (of a foot).

ਪਾਤਾ [pata] *n* leaf.

ਪਾਤਾਰ [patar] See ਪਾਤਲ.

ਪਾਤਾਲ [patal] *Skt n* nether region. 2 seventh of the subterranean regions. "patal puria lō akara."—*maru solhe m 3*. See ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਲ. 3 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.

ਪਾਤਾਲਗੰਗਾ [patalgāga] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਸ਼ਗਾ.

ਪਾਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ [patalpuri] a place, at the bank of river Sutlej, near Kiratpur, where Guru Hargobind passed away. Sardar Bhoop Singh of Ropar got a memorial constructed there. See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ. 2 *xa* spade. Many Singhs call it ਪਾਤਲ ਮੋਚਨੀ [patalmocni].

ਪਾਤਾਲਮੋਚਨੀ [patalmocni] See ਪਾਤਲਪੁਰੀ 2.

ਪਾਤਾਲਯੰਤ੍ਰ [patalyātr] For extracting oil or essence, a particular substance is put in a pot having a hole in its bottom, and its mouth is sealed. Another pot is fixed under it in such a way that the hole at the bottom of the upper pot comes over the mouth of the lower one. Both these pots are thus placed and fire is lit over the pit. With the heat of the fire, the oil or essence drips into the lower pot, which is used per direction of the physician.

ਪਾਤਾਲੀ [patali] in the subterranean regions. "patali akasi sakhni."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਾਤਿ [pati] *n* integrity, honour, reputation. "bhāgtān ki rakhi pati."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 footsoldier, infantry man. "gāj bāj rāthadīk pati gān."—*akal*. 3 row, queue, line. 4 sect, subcaste, caste's subdivision. "jati āru pati nāhan jrh."—*japu*. 5 family, lineage. "prāthme teri niki jati. dutia teri māniē pati."—*asa m 5*.

6 *Skt* master, lord.

ਪਾਤਿ [pāṭi] *n* row, queue, class. 2 lineage, caste's subdivision; family. "meri jatī kāmīni pāṭi kāmīni."—*sor ravidas*.

ਪਾਤਿਸਾਹ [patisah], ਪਾਤਿਸਾਹਿਬ [patisahib], ਪਾਤਿਸਾਹਿਬੁ [patisahibu], ਪਾਤਿਸਾਹੁ [patisahuh] See ਪਾਤਸਾਹ and ਪਾਦਸਾਹ. "sāci teri kudratī sāce patisah."—*varasa*. "patisahuchātr-sīr sou."—*bavān*. "so patisahuh saha patisahibu."—*jēpu*.

ਪਾਤਿਕ [patik] See ਪਾਤਕ. "pātī ke patik utārāi."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਾਤੀ [pati] *n* missive, letter. "sri ērjān pati jū pāthai."—*GPS*. 2 leaf. "pati tore malīni."—*asa kabir*. 3 row, family line, clan. "tu jatī meri pati."—*ram m 5*. 4 integrity, honour, reputation. "nanāk hārī rakhi pati."—*dhāna m 5*. 5 husband, master. "tuhī nīrājēnu kāmīlpati."—*dhāna sēn*. 'husband of goddess Lakshmi.' 6 *Skt* adj falling, sinking (पातिन्). "so nārākpāti hovāt suānu."—*sukhmāni*. 7 those having the charge. "hārī jēpīo utām pati."—*dhāna m 4*. 8 *Skt* पात्रिन् having a vessel or dish. "mōnī bhāro kārpati rāhīo."—*sorā m 5*. See ਕਰਪਾਤੀ.

ਪਾਤਿਧਾਨੁ [patidhanu] leaves and unbroken rice; leaves of basil, and of wood-apple and unbroken rice for worship. "prapāṭi patidhanu."—*prabha m 1*.

ਪਾਤਿਜਲ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ [patājāl dārṣan] *n* Yog Darshan, authored by Patanjali. See ਪੈਰਸਸਤੁ and ਪਤੰਜਲਿ.

ਪਾਤ੍ਰ [patr] *Skt n* a drinking vessel; pot; utensil. 2 competent person; one capable of receiving something. 3 hero, heroine of a play. 4 actors of a play. 5 minister. 6 weight equal to four seers. 7 leaf.

ਪਾਥ [path] *Skt* पथ *n* path, way. "nāh nīb-hāt jām kē path."—*keda m 5*. "mīl- sadhu path."—*kan m 4*. See *E* Path. 2 *Skt* पथ् stone. "rakhīlehu hām papi path."—*kan m 4*. 3 *Skt*

पथ (पाथस्) water. "hārī nām āmrītpath."—*maru m 5*. 'His Name is the elixir of life.' 4 sun. 5 fire. 6 air, wind. 7 grain. 8 sky.

ਪਾਥ [pāth] *Skt n* wayfarer, traveller, passenger. "jām marēg kē sāgi pāth."—*bher m 5*.

ਪਾਥਣਾ [pathṇa], ਪਾਥਨਾ [pathna] *v* ਪ੍ਰ-ਥਾਪਨ remould to flatten or mould by patting, pat; pat a brick, etc. 2 *n* mass formed by patting, as "gobār adī da pathṇa."

ਪਾਥਨਾਥ [pathnath], ਪਾਥਪਤਿ [pathpātī] *n* lord of water, Varun. 2 ocean.

ਪਾਥਰ [pathar], ਪਾਥਰੁ [patharu] *n* stone. "jō pathar kāv kēhte dev."—*bher kabir m 5*. 2 blockhead, stupid. 3 sinner, one burdened with evil deeds. "pathar dūbda kadhīlīa."—*vād ā m 3*.

ਪਾਥੀ [pathi] *n* mass formed by patting; cow dung-cake. 2 wayfarer, traveller, passenger.

ਪਾਥੋਜ [pathoj] *Skt n* growing in water, lotus. "hath dvē pathoj sām."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਥੋਦ [pathod] *Skt n* giver of water; cloud; rain-cloud.

ਪਾਥੋਧਿ [pathodhi] *Skt n* holder of water, ocean.

ਪਾਦ [pad] See ਪੈਦ. "pad mar kār uc sunāva."—*PP*. 2 *n* foot, feet. "dhāryo pad pē sis."—*GPS*. 3 one-fourth of a poetic utterance or a metre. 4 fourth part of something, quarter of a seer or a rupee, etc. 5 root of a tree. See ਪਾਦਪ. 6 ray, beam. 7 gait, movement, motion. 8 Shiv. 9 *P* पद् throne.

ਪਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ [padṣah] *P* پادشاه a king, emperor, monarch.

ਪਾਦਕ [padak] *Skt adj* who walks; light-footed, swift.

ਪਾਦਕਾ [padka] See ਪਾਦਕ.

ਪਾਦਗ੍ਰਹਣ [padgrāhaṇ] *n* act of touching or grasping the feet. 2 obeisance by touching the feet of someone. 3 act of taking refuge.

ਪਾਦਜ [padaj] *Skt n* foot-born; belonging to the lowest division of the Hindu society. See ਬਾਦਜ.

ਪਾਦਸਨ [padjal] water in which feet have been washed. 2 water touched by the mentor's feet used as baptismal.

ਪਾਦਤ੍ਰ [padtrə], ਪਾਦਤ੍ਰਾ [padtran] *n* that which protects feet; shoe. 2 wood-soled sandal.

ਪਾਦਪ [padap] *Skt n* which drinks with its feet; tree. A tree absorbs water with its roots. "padap dāl sūdār."—*NP*.

ਪਾਦਪੂਰਣ [padpurāṇ] *n* completing a verse's foot. 2 poetic skill of completing the later half of a verse, the first part of which is provided. 3 word or syllable inserted to balance a line or measure of a verse.

ਪਾ ਦਰ ਹਵਾ [pa dər həvā] *P* ਪ੍ਰਭੂ *adj* who walks on air; fleet-footed.

ਪਾਦਰਥ [padrəth] *n* wood-soled slippers.

ਪਾਦਰੀ [padri] *Pg* Padre. It is derived from the Latin word 'pater', meaning 'father'. A Christian priest or clergyman. In India, William Carey was the first padre who settled in Malwa, on November 11, 1793. He learnt languages like Bengali, Sanskrit, etc and preached the teachings of the Bible.

ਪਾਦਸ਼ [padas] *P* ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤਿ *n* recompense, retribution. 2 punishment.

ਪਾਦਕੁਲਕ [padakulak] See ਅਤਿਮਾਲਤੀ.

ਪਾਦਾਰਥ [padarəgh] *Skt* ਪਾਦਾਰਥ *n* water provided for washing the feet.

ਪਾਦਾਤਿ [padatī], ਪਾਦਾਤਿਕ [padatīk] *Skt n* footsoldier.

ਪਾਦੁਕਾ [paduka] *Skt n* pair of shoes. 2 wood-soled slippers.

ਪਾਦੋਦਕ [padodək] *Skt n* water in which the feet of an idol or a venerable person have been washed.

ਪਾਧਰ [padhar] or ਪਾਧਰੂ [padharū] *Skt* ਪਦੁ *village*, town. "jitu milī hārī padhar bat."—*kan pərtal m 4*. 'encountering whom one finds the way to the city of God.' "rah padharū guru dāse."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 *Skt* ਪਦੁ *way*, path. "bhuli me

phiri padharū kəhe nā koi."—*var maru 1 m 1*. "ādhā agu je thīe kīu padharū jāne?"—*suhi chāt m 1*. 3 guide, traveller. "padharū hārī prabhū kera."—*foḍi m 4*. 4 level, plane. 5 *Dg* sword.

ਪਾਧਰੀ [padhri] See ਪਾਧਰੀ. 2 wayfarer, traveller.

ਪਾਧਰੂ [padharū] See ਪਾਧਰ.

ਪਾਧਰੀ [padhri] a poetic metre having lines of sixteen matras each, with a pause at every eighth matra and terminating in jəgəṇ, lī.

Example:

"ānbhut tej, ānchījj gat,
karta sādī, harta ānas..."

—*akal*.

ਪਾਧਰੀ ਅਰਧ [padhri arədh] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each beginning with two gurus, terminating in a jəgəṇ. It is another form of the metre called mādhubhar. *S, S, lī*.

Example:

"sobhāt sur. lobhāt hur.
āchri āpar. rījjhi sudhar."

—*aj*.

ਪਾਧਾ [padha] *Skt* ਉਪਾਧਾਯ *n* teacher. "padha gurmukhī akhīe caṭṭīa mātī deī."—*oṣkar*. "ape caṭṭal apī hē padha."—*var brha m 4*.

ਪਾਧਾਨੂ [padhanū] *S n* wayfarer, traveller. "padhanū sāsar."—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਪਾਧਾ ਨਾ ਪੁੱਛਣਾ [padha nā pucchṇa] *v* perform some function without consulting a soothsayer about the auspicious moment. "nāhī pucho padha cāl pārie."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਧੀ [pādhi] *n* wayfarer, traveller.

ਪਾਨ [pan] *n* lustre, glow, splendour, dazzle. 2 permission. "dīe panā."—*ramav*. 3 hand. "khan pan kār pan pākharē."—*GPS*. 4 on one's feet. "sābe pan lage tājyo gārēb bhārī."—*datt*. 5 devoted; eager. "īk pan jān udas."—*datt*. 'devoted to.' 6 vital breath, life breath. "pan taje tum tāhī t prīṭam, pan taje tumre hī t pyārī."—*cārītr 367*. 7 leaf (of a tree, etc).

"pən bəhe drum pan nīhare."—*kalki*. 8 betel leaf. *P* ੯੫. "pan supari khatia."—*trilāg m* 4. 9 *Skt* act of drinking some liquid. "həri āmrīt pan kārəhu sadhsāgī."—*gāu thiti m* 5. 10 water. "mithia bhojən pan."—*sar m* 5. "nə pan pher jacte nə pran deh dharte."—*GPS*. 11 wine, alcohol. "pan dərər kəsūbhro ruo."—*cārītr III*. See ਕਸ਼ਿਕਾ. 12 nectar. "hərō aj panā."—*ramav*. 'Today I can snatch nectar from Indar.' 13 drinking pot. 14 stream, canal. 15 protection. 16 a roadside place for serving water. 17 victory, conquest, triumph.

ਪਾਨਹਾਰ [panhar] *n* water-carrier. "kai koṭī fdr jīh panhar."—*akal*.

ਪਾਨਹੀ [panhi] shoe. See ਪਾਨੀ. "take pəg ki panhi mere tən ko cam."—*s kabir*.

ਪਾਨਗੋਸ਼ੀ [pangoṣṭhi] *Skt n* a gathering of drinkers bacchanalia. 2 gathering of devotees of goddess Bhairavi.

ਪਾਨਦ [panəd] *adj* life-giving, life-providing. "panəd bolāhī bani."—*NP*. 2 who offers betel-leaf. 3 See ਪਾਨ and ਦ.

ਪਾਨਦਾਨ [pandan] *n* box for keeping betel-leaves, etc.

ਪਾਨ ਦੇਣਾ [pan deṇa] *v* offer betel leaf to a fighter, who is leaving for the battlefield. See ਪਾਨ ਮੰਗਣਾ and ਬੀੜਾ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਪਾਨਧ [panədh] *n* which holds water; ocean. —*sānama*.

ਪਾਨਨੁਚਾਰਾ [panənucara] ਪਾਨ-ਨ-ਉਚਾਰਾ did not utter the word 'water' from his mouth. i.e., could not ask even for water. "pran taje tīn panənucara."—*rudr*.

ਪਾਨਪ [panəp] *Skt adj* given to drinking alcohol. 2 given to drinking soma juice. 3 short for ਪਾਨ ਪਤ੍ਰ [pan patr], drinking vessel, goblet. "kai fdr panpəhar."—*brāhṁ*. 'bearing goblets for offering water to drink.'

ਪਾਨਪਾਨ [panpan] cup and drink. See ਪਾਨ.

2 *adj* quintessence of potable drinks. "nəmo panpane."—*japu*.

ਪਾਨਭੋਗ [panbhog] masturbation; kneading or massaging both hands together. "kər bam matri sēman. kər dēcchnatəri prēman. kīy panbhog bīcar. tēb bhāe dāt kumar."—*dāt*. The left hand took the form of the mother and the right hand became sage Atri. From the union of these two, Dattatreya was born.

ਪਾਨ ਮੰਗਣਾ [pan mēṅṇa] *v* get ready for going to the battlefield; ask for a betel leaf. "ahəvsīgh bāli huto māg līye tīn pan."—*krisən*. See ਬੀੜਾ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਪਾਨਾ [pana] See ਪਾਉਣਾ. 2 drank.

ਪਾਨਾਵਾੜੀ [panavarī] a betel-leaf orchard. "panavarī hoī ghəri khər sar nə jān."—*trilāg m* 1.

ਪਾਨਿ [pani] See ਪਾਣਿ and ਪਾਨੀ.

ਪਾਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਣ [panigrāhṇ] See ਪਾਣਿਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਪਾਨਿਨਿ [panini] *n* which holds water, earth. —*sānama*. 2 See ਪਾਣਿਨੀ.

ਪਾਨਿਪ [panip] *n* lustre, splendour. "pran or panip dhən raja."—*cārītr 405*. 2 water.

ਪਾਨੀ [pani] *Skt* ਪਾਨੀਯ potable liquid, water. "pani mahī dekhu mukh jesa."—*kan namdev*. 2 alcohol, wine. "īkətu pətəri bhəri pani."—*asa kabir*. 3 mother's menstrual excretion. "pani mela maṭi gori."—*gāu kabir*. Here the words mela and ਗੋਰੀ [gori] refer to the colour of the menstrual excretion and that of the semen. 4 lustre, glow.

ਪਾਨੀਹਾਰ [panihar] *n* water-bearer; slave. "rambhagət ke panihar."—*gāḍ m* 5.

ਪਾਨੀਦੇਵਾ [panideva] water-giver; in the Hindu thought, a relative like a son, grandson, who performs libation for his forefathers. "panideva rāhyo nə koi."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਨੀਪਤ [panipət] a city in district Karnal of Punjab. Having defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the battlefield in 1526 AD, Babar occupied the

throne of Delhi. The land around this city has been a battlefield for several well-known kings foreign and Indian. It was here that Ahmad Shah Abdali vanquished the Marhattas. Guru Nanak also visited this place and conversed with Sheikh Tahar (mentioned as Tatihari Sheikh in the Janam Sakhis). Sheikh Tahar was an ascetic belonging to Abu Ali Kalandar sect. See ਸੇਖ ਸਰਫ਼.

ਪਾਨੀ ਭਰਨਾ [pani bharna] i.e. serve submissively; obey and serve without demur, serve even in ignominy. "pani sakti bharije."—*kālī a m 4*. 'Maya serves as a water-bearer.'

ਪਾਨੀਲਾਗ [panilag] ill-effect of water of an alien region on health. 2 contracting a disease from drinking of water. 3 effect of water of an alien region on one's nature.

ਪਾਨੇ [pano] *Skt* ਪਾਨੀ *n* water. "tumro dudh, bidar kau pano."—*maru kabir*.

ਪਾਪ [pap] or **ਪਾਪੁ** [papu] *Skt* पाप *n* act from which one should safeguard oneself; action, crime or sin of this nature. "pāhāṛi papu pāchāṇ ap."—*oṣkar*. 2 *adj* sinner. 3 base. 4 unluckily, inauspicious.

Ten heinous sins are mentioned in Mahabharat: violence, theft, adultery, telling of lies, use of sarcastic words, backbiting, breach of promise, malevolent thinking, cruelty, expecting reward for acts of charity.

In verse 54, in the second chapter of Manu Simriti, five sins, mentioned as heinous, are: killing a Brahman, consuming intoxicants, committing theft, adultery with the wife of one's mentor, association with one who has committed such a sin. See ਪਾਤਕ 2.

In Gurmat, turning away from the Creator, giving up endeavour and inflicting pain upon another person are primary sins. Rahitnamas mention tonsure, adultery, use of tobacco and eating halal meat as four abominable crimes.

The Bible mentions seven sins such as: pride, lust, envy, anger, covetousness, gluttony, and sloth.

ਪਾਪਹਰ [pap-har], **ਪਾਪਾ** [pap-ha] *adj* destroyer of sin. 2 *n* the Creator's name.

ਪਾਪਖੰਡਨ [papkhaḍan] *adj* sin-destroying. "papkhaḍan prabhū tero nam."—*ram m 5*. 2 *n* Sikh religion.

ਪਾਪਗਰਹ [paggarah] *Skt* ਪਾਪਗ੍ਰਹ *n* in astrology, planets like Sun, Mars, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu or Mercury or conjunction of any of these planets. "pap garah dui rahu."—*var majh m 1*. **ਪਾਪਗੇ** [pagge] *adj* enmeshed in sin, infected with sin. "hām rakhāhu vād pagge."—*nāṭ m 4*.

ਪਾਪਗ੍ਰਹ [paggarah] See ਪਾਪਗਰਹ.

ਪਾਪਣ [papāṇ], **ਪਾਪਣੀ** [papāṇī] *adj* female sinner. "ai papāṇī putna."—*BG*.

ਪਾਪਨਾਸਨੀਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [papnasnis astr] *n* the missile of Varun who is the master of sin-destroying Ganga; noose.—*sānāma*.

ਪਾਪਨਾਰੀ [papnari] *n* prostitute. 2 adulterous woman, whore. See ਧਰਮਨਾਰੀ.

ਪਾਪਬਿਨਾਸਨੁ [papbinasānu] *adj* sin-destroying. 2 *n* the Almighty. "papbinasānu sevīa."—*majh a m 5*. 3 name of the Creator.

ਪਾਪਰ [papar] See ਪਾਪੜ.

ਪਾਪ ਰਤ [pap rat] *adj* engrossed in sin. "pap rat kārjhar."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਾਪੜ [papar] *Skt* पापट *n* papad; poppadom. Eating papads is harmful for the stomach.

ਪਾਪੜਾ [papra] *n* sin, vice, crime. "papra pachar."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 See ਪਿੰਤਪਾਪੜਾ.

ਪਾਪੜਿਆਂ [papṛiā] to the sins. See ਪਾਪੜਾ.

ਪਾਪਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ [papakrāt] *adj* ਪਾਪ-ਆਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ burdened with sins. "papakrāt dhara bhāi."—*kālki*. 'The earth was overwhelmed with sins.' 2 beleaguered by sins.

ਪਾਪਾਤਮਾ [papatma] *Skt* पापात्मन् *adj* wicked, reprobate, engrossed in sin. "he jānām māraṇ mulṣ āhākarṣ papatma!"—*sāhās m 5*.

ਪਾਪਿ [papɪ] after sin, with sin. "papi lade pape pasara."—oḱkar.

ਪਾਪਿਸਟ [papisət] *Skt* ਪਾਪਿਸ਼ਟ *adj* most sinful, ever sinning. "tin ka darsən na kərəhu papisət hatirari."—var sor m 4. "mīlāt sāgī papisət tən hoe durgadī."—bīla m 5. 'Having come into contact with the sinful body, the best material got malodorous.'

ਪਾਪੀ [papi] *Skt* ਪਾਪਿਨ *adj* sinful, wicked, criminal, maladroīt. "papi hīe mē kam bāsai."—bāsāt m 9.

ਪਾਪੇ [pape] of the sin. "pape pasara."—oḱkar.

ਪਾਪੋਸ਼ [papoʃ] *P* پاڻو *n* covering for the foot, shoe.

ਪਾਬੰਦ [pabənd] *P* پابند *adj* with feet tied, bound, fettered. 2 bound by some rule or order. 3 *n* prisoner.

ਪਾਬੰਦੀ [pabəndi] *P* پابندی *n* subordination, restriction. 2 obedience to observe some rule.

ਪਾਮ [pam] *n* foot. "təre tap dhumā kərə pap uccā."—datt. 'Having lit fire under the head and with feet raised.' 2 See ਪਾਉਂ 2.

ਪਾਮਰ [pamər] *Skt* *adj* ਪਾ-ਮਰ who kills the protector. 2 mean, base, malicious. 3 irreligious. 4 afflicted with scabbies.

ਪਾਮਰਿ [pamərɪ], ਪਾਮਰੀ [pamri] *n* long cloak *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ a mantle (to be worn during winter). "syamset nili lal zərəd səbāz rāg, guru ji gubīd esi māj det pamri."—māgāl kəvī. 2 *Skt* ਪਾਮ-ਅਰਿ enemy of foot disease, sulphur.

ਪਾਮਾ [pama] See ਪਾਉਂ 2.

ਪਾਮਲ [pamal] *P* پامال *adj* trodden under feet, trampled. 2 destroyed, devastated.

ਪਾਯ [pay] *adv* having obtained. 2 *P* پا *n* feet. 3 *Skt* *adj* potable; drinkable. 4 *n* water.

ਪਾਯਉ [payau] obtained. "payau namnivas."—səveye m 3 ke.

ਪਾਯਸ [payəs] *n* anything made from milk. 2 dish made from rice and milk. 3 condensed milk; ਖੋਆ [khoa].

ਪਾਯਹ [payəh] *P* پاى *n* leg of a table or a cot, etc. 2 column, pillar. 3 rank, status, position. 4 ladder, stairs.

ਪਾਯਕ [payək] See ਪਾਇਕ.

ਪਾਯਤਮਰ [paytaxət] *P* ਪਾਯਹ-ਤਮਰ capital city; seat of a government.

ਪਾਯਦਾਰ [paydar] *P* پايدار *adj* firm-footed. 2 strong, durable.

ਪਾਯਦਾਰੀ [paydari] *P* پايدارى *n* firmness, durability.

ਪਾਯਾ [paya] See ਪਾਯਹ.

ਪਾਯਾਲ [payal] See ਪਾਤਾਲ.

ਪਾਯਲਿਭਗਤ [payalibhagət] *n* devotee living in the netherworld; denizen of the netherworld; king Bali. "guṇ gavaḥī payalibhagət."—səveye m 1 ke. 2 Sheshnag the thousand-headed snake.

ਪਾਯਿਕ [payik] See ਪਾਇਕ.

ਪਾਯੀ [payi] *Skt* ਪਾਯਿਨ *adj* drinking. 2 See ਪਾਈ.

ਪਾਯੂ [payu] *Skt* guard, protector, watchman. 2 anus, arse.

ਪਾਯੋਦਾਜ [payōdaj] See ਪਾਯੋਦਾਜ਼.

ਪਾਰ [par] *n* housebreaking, burglary. "is ko par dəyo darsave."—GPS. 2 *Skt* ਪਾਰ *vr* conclude, complete. 3 *n* other bank, opposite shore. "par pāre jāgsagar te."—GPS. 4 end or limit. "par nā par sākē pādmapatī."—akāl. 5 *adv* on the other side, on the side beyond. 6 See ਪਾਰਿ. having rent or torn. "ur te parda bhrām ko sēbh par."—GPS. 7 *P* پار *n* last year, the year goneby. 8 *P* پار *n* fragment, piece, portion, segment. "sir kərvāt sēhī tərū par par hē."—BGK. 'gets cut into pieces.'

ਪਾਰਸ [parəs] *Skt* *n* Persia, Iran. *P* پار *n* a country of central Asia, towards the west of India, surrounded by Turkey, Balochistan and Afghanistan. Its area is 628,000 square miles and its population is about ten million. Tehran is its capital. It is governed by an elected body, called Majlis. The name of its king is Rizakhan

Pahalvi, who ascended the throne on December 16, 1925. 2 *Skt* पाल्म an imaginary stone, with the touch of which iron is supposed to change into gold; philosopher's stone. "loha hīṛaṇ hove sāgī parās."—*kan m 4*. 3 short for ਪਾਰਸਨਾਥ (ਪਾਰਸ਼ਨਾਥ). "parās kār dāḍḍḍt ghār ae."—*parās*.

ਪਾਰਸ਼ਾਦ [parṣād] See ਪਾਰਸ਼ਾਦ.

ਪਾਰਸ਼ਨਾਥ [parṣnath] *Skt* पार्श्वनाथ son of Ashvsn, born to his queen Vama. Ashvasen was from Ikshvaku dynasty and king of Varanasi. Once, during her pregnancy, Vamadevi saw Parshva, the snake, by her side and there was also an impression of a snake, on the body of the child. So he was named Parshvanath. He was married to Prabhavati, daughter of Prasenjit, king of Kushsthan. He was a very illustrious and kind-hearted person. Having developed revulsion against homicide, he converted to Jainism and by practising religious austerities, became the 23rd Tirathankar. See ਤੀਰਥੰਕਰ.

Parasnath was born on the 10th of the dark fortnight of the month of Poh and breathed his last on the 8th of the bright fortnight of the month of Savan. Scholars have estimated that he lived around 599 BC. 2 a hilltop, with a temple on it, in Hazaribagh district of Bengal, where Parasnath passed away. 3 In the Dasam Granth, Parasnath is mentioned as an incarnation of Shiv, who eradicated the sect of Dattatreya and established his own sect. "parasnath bāḍo rāṇ paryo. apān prācur jēgāt māt kina, devdātt ko jaryo."—*parās*.

ਪਾਰਸ਼ ਪਰਸਪਰਾ [parās parāspārā] —*bavān*. a spiritual guide, through contact, turns his disciple into his own image whereas parās, (philosopher's stone) turns iron into gold but not into parās itself.

ਪਾਰਸ਼ਭਾਗ [parāsbhag] written by Bhai Addanshah, it is the translation of Imam

Ghazali's book, Kimia S'adat, and contains excellent precepts.

ਪਾਰਸ਼ਾ [parsa] *P* पार्श्व adj abstinent, content, pious.

2 whose passions are subdued.

ਪਾਰਸ਼ੀ [parsī] *adj* of or relating to Persia. *Skt* पारसीज़. 2 *n* language of Persia, Persian language. 3 inhabitant of Persia. 4 believer in Zoroastrianism; Parsee. The Parsees are fire-worshippers. They don't let fire be extinguished in their temples. In order to keep the fire pure, they neither smoke nor cremate the dead bodies. They keep the corpses in a deep enclosure, called dākhme, where the carnivorous birds eat their flesh. Zend is their scripture, which, together with its exegesis, is called Zend Avesta. The Parsees came to India for the first time in 735 AD, from Khurasan and settled in Sanjan (district Thana in the presidency of Bombay). Now, this community has spread in the whole of India and is highly competent in business.

ਪਾਰਸ਼ੁਤੀ [parsuti] *Skt* पारसुति *n* praise, eulogy.

ਪਾਰਹ [parāh] *P* पार्श्व part, fragment, portion, segment.

ਪਾਰਕ [parāk] *adj* who preserves, rears or supports. 2 reared, brought up, fostered. "le parāk kār palāo."—*cārītr 57*. 3 *Skt* *n* who enables one to cross over; boatsman. 4 ship, that carries across. 5 gold. 6 *adj* enabling to cross.

ਪਾਰਖਾਦ [parkhād] *Skt* पार्श्व *n* member of an assembly; courtier, councillor. 2 courtiers of Vishnu, whose names are recorded thus in the Bhagatmal of Nabha ji:

"viṣṇvakāṣen jāy vijāy prābāl bāl māgalkari,
nāḍ sunāḍ subhādr bhādr jāg amāyhari,
cāḍ prācāḍ vīnit kumud kumudakṣ kṛīpalāy,
ṣīl suṣīl suṣeṇ bhav bhāktān prātrīpalāy,
lakṣmīpātrī prīṇān brāviṇ bhājnanāḍ bhākt-
tanīhād.

mo cirt vritti nit tēhī rāho.

jēhī narayān parkhād.

Of these courtiers the eight – Jai, Vijay, Bal, Subal, Nand, Sunand, Bhadar and Subhadar – are well-known.

ਪਾਰਖਾ [parkha] *n* test, appraisal, examination. “ਨਰਿਪ ਕੋ ਖੋਜ ਪਾਰਖਾ ਧਰ੍ਤੇ.”—GPS. 2 See ਪਰਿਖਾ.

ਪਾਰਖੀ [parkhi], **ਪਾਰਖੁ** [parakhu], **ਪਾਰਖੂ** [parkhu] tester, assayer. “parkhia thavāhu lāio parkhai.”—var sar m 3. “nanak parkhu apī.”—var majh m 1. “ādhe ka nau parkhu.”—gāu m 1.

ਪਾਰਗ [parag] *Skt* adj who goes across. 2 well-versed, expert. “ved parge vipr sukarmi.”—GPS.

ਪਾਰਗਰਾਮਨੇ [pargramno], **ਪਾਰਗਰਾਮੀ** [pargarami], **ਪਾਰਗਾਮੀ** [pargami], **ਪਾਰਗਿਰਾਮੀ** [pargirami] *Skt* ਪਾਰਗਾਮਿਨ੍ *adj* going across, crossing over to the other world. “guru bohithu pargramno.”—gāu m 5. “ji kāmave su pargrami.”—gāu m 5. “tarāntarān pargami.” “pahānnav nā pargirami.”—suhi m 5.

ਪਾਰਚ [parac], **ਪਾਰਚਾ** [parca] *P* ਝੜ੍ਹਾ *n* piece, fragment. 2 cloth. “mithia moh bādhāhi nit parac.”—suhi m 5. ‘girds up his loins every day.’

ਪਾਰਜਾਤ [parjat], **ਪਾਰਜਾਤੁ** [parjatu] *Skt* ਪਾਰਿਜਾਤ *n* a tree of the gods, born out of the ocean. There is a legend that this tree came out at the time of the ocean’s churning and was handed over to Indar. Indar’s wife, Shachi, was very fond of it. When Krishan went to Paradise to see Indar, his queen, Satyabhama, urged him to take Parijat tree to Dwarka. As a result, a fierce battle took place between Indar and Krishan. At last, Indar was defeated and Krishan took Parijat with him and planted it in Satyabhama’s courtyard. After Krishan’s demise this tree, on its own, went back to Indar’s world. See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ. “parjatu gopi le

ara.”—var asa. “parjatu ih hāri ko nam.”—sukhmāni. 2 coral. 3 hollowed-out gourd. 4 the Creator. “parjatu ghāri agāni merē.”—guj m 1.

ਪਾਰਣ [parāṇ] *Skt* *n* first meal after a fast. 2 process of concluding a fast. 3 satiation, satisfaction. 4 conclusion, end. 5 cloud. 6 See ਪਾਰਣਾ. 7 *Skt* ਪਾਰ੍ਣ *adj* made of leaves.

ਪਾਰਣਾ [parṇa] refuge, shelter, support. See ਪਰਣਾ. “sābhse tera parṇa.”—maru solhe m 5. “mit hit dhānu nāh parṇa.”—bher m 5. 2 rend, tear. 3 rear, bring up.

ਪਾਰਥ [parāth], **ਪਾਰਥਵੀ** [parthāvi] *Skt* ਪਾਰ੍ਥ *n* Pritha (Kunti’s) son—Arjun. “guru arjān purakh pramān parthāu calē nāhi.”—sāveye m 5 ke. ‘Like the legendary Arjun, the valiant Guru Arjan, does not turn away from the battlefield.’ 2 Yudhishtar and Bhim, being sons of Pritha (Kunti), are also called Parth, but, more commonly, it is the name of Arjun. 3 king of the earth.

ਪਾਰਥਿਵ [parthiv] *Skt* ਪਾਰ੍ਥਿਵ *adj* concerning the earth, earthly. 2 *n* king, sovereign. 3 earthen vessel. 4 planet Mars.

ਪਾਰਥਿਵੀ [parāthivi] *Skt* ਪਾਰ੍ਥਿਵੀ *n* born of the earth, Sita.

ਪਾਰਦ [parād] *Skt* *n* which helps to overcome diseases; mercury. “mān mukhāk bil basna pākṛē kōn upay? parād sri guru prem pāg pyavo hē thir jay.”—NP. ‘the rat becomes motionless after taking quicksilver.’

According to Bhavprakash, mercury was produced from the semen of Shiv, and that is why it has names like shiv-vij, rudraj, etc. It is used for the treatment of various diseases. Its calx is used by physicians as a prophylactic as well as a tonic. Hydragryum. *E* mercury. 2 *adj* transporting to the opposite bank or side. 3 *P* *n* tick.

ਪਾਰਦਰਸ਼ੀ [pārdarśi] *Skt* ਪਾਰਦਰਸ਼ਿਨ੍ *far-sighted, far-seeing.*

ਪਾਰਦੇ [pardo] See ਪਾਰਦ. 2 See ਪਰਦਾ. "hoi kripalu gur lahi pardo."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਾਰਧੀ [pardhi] *Skt n* who hunts from behind a shelter; invisible hunter. "kəhū pardhi jyō dhāre ban raje."—*VN*. 2 according to the Hindu Dharmashastar, Brahman's son from a Shudra woman. See ਐਸ਼ਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ § 36.

ਪਾਰਨ [paran] *n* fostering, nurturing. "əb lo tum paran kine."—*GPS*. 2 See ਪਰਣ.

ਪਾਰਨਾ [parna] *v* nurture, foster. 2 tear, rend. 3 root out, tear up. "roī kər piṭ sir kes ko parti."—*GV 10*. 4 burgle; break into a house. "əpər than ko paran kərō."—*GPS*. 5 knock down the opponent in wrestling or battle. "jəb bhup ito rən parət bhəyo."—*krisan*. 6 See ਪਾਰਣ.

ਪਾਰ ਪਰਾਨਾ [par parana] got across. 2 *v* get across.

ਪਾਰ ਪਾਰ [par par] in pieces, in fragments. See ਪਾਰ 8.

ਪਾਰ ਬਸਾਉਣਾ [par basauṇa] See ਪਾਰ ਵਸਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਰਬਤੀ [parbatī] See ਪਾਰਵਤੀ. 2 hill-dweller. "parbatī pəramdesi pachele."—*datt*.

ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ [parbatīs] *n* husband of Pavati, Shiv.

ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ ਅਰਿ [parbatīs arī] *n* enemy of Parvati's husband, Shiv—Kam. "parbatīs arī ko əvtara."—*cārītr 346*. 'incarnation of Kam.'

ਪਾਰਬਤੀਪਤਿ [parbatīpatī] See ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ.

ਪਾਰਬਤੀਪਤਿ ਬੈਲਭਾ [parbatīpatī bēlabha] *n* hemp, which is prized by Shiv. "parbatīpatī bēlabha nagphen ko khaī."—*GV 10*. 2 Uma, Girija.

ਪਾਰਬ੍ਰਹਮ [parbrāham] See ਪਾਰਬ੍ਰਹਮ. "parbrāham əpərəpər suami."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਾਰਭਾ [parbha] got across.

ਪਾਰਮਲੇ [parməlo] *adj* beyond defilement; immaculate. "māle nə lache parməlo."—*guj namdev*.

ਪਾਰਮਾਰਥਿਕ [parmarthik] *adj* concerning comfort of the next world. 2 eternal, unchanging.

ਪਾਰਲਾ [parla] *adj* of the far or opposite bank,

side or border. "parla urarla nə tera ət mīle jəra."—*səloh*.

ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ [parlimēt] *n* parliament, a national legislative body of the people of England.

ਪਾਰਲੋਕਿਕ [parlokik] *adj* concerning the next world. 2 yielding fruit in the next world.

ਪਾਰ ਵਸਾਉਣਾ [par vasauṇa] *v* exert to the utmost. "lobhi ka vesahu nə kije, je ka parvasat."—*səva m 3*.

ਪਾਰਵਣ [parvən] *Skt adj* concerning or relating to a festival; festive. 2 *n* something done at the time of a festival.

ਪਾਰਵਤੀ [parvatī] *n* daughter of Himalaya mountain; Uma, who was married to Shiv. 2 according to the Nighantu, a river rising in a mountain.

ਪਾਰਾ [para] *n* opposite side or end. "jogi khojət hare, parə nəhi tih para."—*jet m 9*. 2 chill, frost. "para parə jəgət ədhīkai."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* of the other end or side. "ət nə para kimatī nəhi pai."—*maru solhe m 3*. 'There is no end to your excellence.' 4 found. "des kəhū rəhe nə para."—*rəghu*. 'could not stay anywhere in the country.' 5 mercury, quicksilver. "ese udi bara jese para udi jat he."—*krisan*. 'The girl vanished like quicksilver.' See ਪਾਰਦ. 6 *P* ੧੫ piece, fragment, part. 7 chapter (of a book).

ਪਾਰਾਇਣ [paraiṇ], ਪਾਰਾਯਣ [parayən] *Skt n* conclusion, culmination. 2 time-bound and continuous recitation of a holy-book from the beginning to the end.

ਪਾਰਾਵਤ [paravat] *Skt adj* who has come from afar. 2 foreigner. 3 *n* pigeon. 4 monkey. 5 mountain.

ਪਾਰਾਵਾਰ [paravar] *Skt n* this and the other bank or side; limit; border. "nanək ət nə japni həri take paravar."—*var asa*. 2 this and the next world. 3 ocean. "paravar ləg pheli jīt sāmsher ki."—*52 poets*.

ਪਾਠਿ [pari] adv on the other or opposite bank.

"pari utarjahā ik khina."—*bāsāt m 3*.
2 having nurtured. 3 having torn.

ਪਾਠਿਓ [pario], ਪਾਠਿਆ [paria] nurtured. 2 tore.
3 took place, occurred. "pālu pālu hāri jī te
ātaru pario."—*jet ravidas*.

ਪਾਠਿਜਾਤ [parijat] See ਪਾਠਜਾਤ.

ਪਾਠਿਤੋਖਕ [paritokhāk] ਪਾਠਿਤੋਸਿਕ adj pleasing,
gratifying. 2 n object given to please the other
person; reward, present.

ਪਾਠਿਪਰਾਨ [paripran], ਪਾਠਿਪਰਾਨਾ [pariprana] got
across, went beyond this world. "jini jāpta
te pariparan."—*prabha pātal m 4*. "simrēt
pariparana."—*dhana a m 5*.

ਪਾਠਿ ਪਰੀਵਾ [pari parivā] may get across (the
ocean of life). "hāri rāgi pari parivā jiu."
—*majh m 5*.

ਪਾਠੀ [pari] reared, nurtured. "hitu citu de le le
pari."—*savaye sri mukhvak m 5*. "mānāhu bulai
kin go pari."—*NP*. reared cow. 2 tore, rent.
3 rooted out, uprooted. 4 turn, occasion. 5 *Skt*
n ocean. 6 rope for tying an elephant's feet.
7 *P* fruit.

ਪਾਠੀਆ [paria] obtained, got. "ātu nā paria."
—*gāu a m 5*.

ਪਾਠੀਐ [pariā] fell, bowed. "nrīpes parī pariā."
—*ramav*. 'fell at the feet of.'

ਪਾਰੁ [paru] See ਪਾਰ. "paru kese parbo re."—*gāu
ravidas*. 2 *Skt* sun. 3 fire.

ਪਾਰੈ [pare] rears, nurtures. "jiu janāhi tiu
parē."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਾਰੋ [paro] chill, cold. 2 See ਪਾਰੋ ਭਾਈ. 3 you
rear, or observe.

ਪਾਰੋਸੀ [parosi] neighbour; one living in the
adjacent house. "parosi ke jo hua, tu apne bhi
jan."—*s kabir*.

ਪਾਰੋ ਪਰਮਹੰਸ [paro pāramhās], ਪਾਰੋ ਭਾਈ [paro
bhai] Julka Khatri, resident of Dalla, who
became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev. Having
served Guru Amar Das, he obtained the title

of Paramhans i.e. a sanctified person. The
third Guru appointed him preacher and
bestowed him with a diocese. Narayan Das,
father-in-law of Guru Hargobind, was from
the same lineage.

With permission from Guru Amar Das, he
pioneered to organise the Vaisakhi fair. Before
this no particular fair had been held. "paro julka
pāramhās pure satiguru kirpadhari."—*BG*.

ਪਾਰੋਗਤ [parāgāt] *Skt* adj who has crossed over;
who has won emancipation. "nanak so parāgāt
hoi."—*ram m 1*. 2 perfect scholar; who has
realised the limitations of knowledge.

ਪਾਰੋਗਤਿ [parāgati] n highest state; salvation.
"parāgati dan parivde."—*var ram 3*.
'Salvation is attained at the Guru's door.'
2 act of getting across, transcending.

ਪਾਲ [pal] n border of a dupatta or garment.
"nanak bādhiro pal."—*dhana m 5*. "jāgāt
udharan sadhuprābhū tin lago pal."—*bīla m
5*. 2 sail, ship's cloth set in the direction of the
wind. It impels the boat to move fast. "udhre
bhrām moh sagar lāgi sātina pag pal."—*keda
m 5*. See *E* pall. 3 cradle. "dīyo ek palā subalā
rikhisā."—*ramav*. 4 act of placing fruit in the
layers of straw or leaves for it to ripen. *Skt*
ਪੈਲ. "āb pal da, kharbuja dāl da."—*prov*. 5 small
tent. 6 line, row. 7 ridge, embankment. 8 *Skt*
पाल *vr* rear, protect. 9 adj nurturer, rearer
protector. "tu aprāpār sārāb pal."—*bāsāt m 1*.
"jiu rakhe māhtari balāk kōu tēse hi prābhū
pal."—*dhana m 5*. 10 a subcaste of the Jatts.
11 a hill-dwelling tribe. 12 a royal family,
eighteen kings of which ruled over Bengal and
Magadh from 815 to 1200 AD.

ਪਾਲਕ [palāk] n spinach *Skt* पालक. 2 *Skt* adj
rearer. 3 n horse-keeper. 4 fosterson, adopted
son. 5 the Creator, the Divine.

ਪਾਲਕਾ [palka] vocative. O Protector! 2 fosterer.
"bāhu pākari palka!"—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪਾਲਕੀ [palki] *n* a type of covered palanquin which is carried by porters on their shoulders. From it the Portuguese coined the word palanquin.

ਪਾਲਨ [palən] *Skt n* rearing, protecting. "paləhī əkīrətghəna."—*brha chēt m 5*. "pale balək vāgī."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *H* cradle, swing. "balək palən pəuḍhiāle."—*ram namdev*.

ਪਾਲਨਾ [palna] *v* rear. 2 *n* a child's cradle.

ਪਾਲਨੀਯ [palniy] *Skt adj* worth-rearing.

ਪਾਲਤਾ [palṭa] *n* pan of a balance, basket.

ਪਾਲਾ [pala] reared, brought up. "matgərabh mähī tumhi pala."—*majh ə m 5*. 2 border of a dupatta. "gur ka bəcənu tīnī badhio pala."—*prəbha ə m 5*. 3 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਲੇਯ *n* frost, snow. 4 chill, cold. "pala kəkəru vərəph bəse."—*suhi ə m 4*. See ਪਾਲਾਕਕਰੂ.

ਪਾਲਾਕਕਰੂ [palakəkəru] *n* hailstone, snow flake. "palakəkəru vərəph bəse."—*suhi ə m 4*.

ਪਾ ਲਾਗਨ [pa lagən] *n* act of bowing down or touching another's feet. "pa lagən kəhio."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਲਾਗਲ [palagāl] See ਪੈਦਲ 2.

ਪਾਲਾ ਤਾਉ [pala tau] *n* fever that causes shivering, malarial fever. See ਤਾਪ (c). 2 heat and cold; winter and summer. "pala tau kəchu nə bīape ram nam guṇ gaī."—*asa m 5*. 3 ague and plague. See ਤਾਉਨ.

ਪਾਲਿ [palī] *adv* having reared, nurtured. "so prəbhu simrie isu dehi kəu palī."—*var brha m 5*. 2 *Skt n* row, queue. 3 ridge, embankment. "suke sərver palī bədhəve."—*asa kəbir*. 4 border, limit. 5 bridge. 6 screen, veil. "kure ki palī vicəhu nīkle."—*gəu m 3*. "kiv kure tute palī?"—*jəpu*. 7 edge of a sword. 8 bearded woman. 9 sign, figure, mark. 10 In Punjabi, it is imperative form of the verb palṇa.

ਪਾਲਿਓ [palio], **ਪਾਲਿਆ** [palia] reared, nurtured, etc.

ਪਾਲਿ ਸਮੁਹਾ [palī səmuha] *adj* barricaded, obstructed. "palī səmuha sərveru bhəra, pi nə səkə koi niru."—*s kəbir*. 'the water of the Divine's Name and the ego's barricade.' 2 brimful.

ਪਾਲੀ [pali] nurtured. "ənīk jəten kəri kara pali."—*gəu kəbir*. 2 *adv* attached in wedlock. "lave apən pali."—*dhəna m 4*. 'i.e., may take us under His Wing.' 3 *n* an old Prakrit of Magadh that originated from Sanskrit and is now partially in vogue in Ceylon. Many Buddhist books are composed in this language. The Pali dictionary by R. C. Childers is considered to be the best. 4 *Skt* पालिन् *adj* keeper, rearer. 5 *n* herdsman.

ਪਾਲੀਟਿਕਸ [palīṭiks] politics, knowledge of the polity.

ਪਾਲੂ [palu] *n* bedstead. See ਕੁਰਮਾ.

ਪਾਲੂ [palu] *adj* domesticated, tamed.

ਪਾਲੇ [pale] rears, nurtures. "pale balək vagī deke apī kər."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *adv* in one's lap, in one's lot.

ਪਾਲੇ [pale] rears. "so udasi, jo pale udas."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 *adv* equipped with. "nam dhənu jīsu jən kə pale."—*dhəna m 5*.

ਪਾਲਯ [paly] *adj* worth rearing, worth nurturing, etc.

ਪਾਵ [pav] *n* foot. "sīru nanək loka pav hē."—*bəsāt m 1*. 2 one-fourth of a seer, etc; a quarter. 3 *Skt* पवनयंत्र a machine or musical instrument worked by the power of air or wind; wind instrument.

ਪਾਵਓ [pavəu] (you) get, receive, etc. 2 I get, receive, etc. "pavəu danu sādā dərəsu pekha."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਾਵਸ [pavəs] *Skt* पवस् heaven and earth. "təh pavəs sīdhu dhup nəhi chəhia."—*gəu kəbir*. Aridness and wetness (or rise and fall), sun and shade are not there. Those who mean rainy season by pavəs are not aware of the

theme of this hymn in which pairs of opposites are mentioned. See ਸੁੰਨ 9. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਣ the rainy season (in the months of Savan and Bhadon). "bikhe bhāi mātṛ pavasī kara kāmālu kumlaṇa."—*sri beṇi*.

ਪਾਵਸਿ [pavasi] will obtain. 2 takes. "jake namṛ sunṛe jemu choḍe, tāki sārāṇi nā pavasī re."—*maru m 5*. 3 See ਪਾਵਸ 2. "bikhe bhāi mātṛ pavasī kara kāmālu kumlaṇa."—*sri beṇi*. 'The lotus withers away during the rainy season.'

ਪਾਵਸੁ [pavasu] See ਪਾਵਸ.

ਪਾਵਹ [pavah], **ਪਾਵਹਿ** [pavahi] receives, obtains. "pāṛi pāṛi pavahi manu."—*japu*.

ਪਾਵਹੀ [pavhi] obtains, gets. 2 adopts, brings. "kṛs hi citi nā pavhi."—*sri m 5*. 'does not bring anyone in to his mind. i.e., does not care for anyone.'

ਪਾਵਕ [pavak] *Skt n* which purifies i.e., fire. "jīh pavak sur nār hē jare."—*gāu kabir*. 2 fire caused by lightning. 3 tree of illusion.

ਪਾਵਕਤੋਅ [pavaktoā] *n* ਤੋਝ-ਅਗਨਿ, fire, submarine fire. "pavaktoā asadh ghorā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਪਾਵਕਬਾਣ [pavakbaṇ] See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ. "pavakbaṇ bāhe nā jāle hē."—*VN*.

ਪਾਵਕਬੇਖ [pavakbekh] robe of fire; shaped i.e. turned red with rage. "rīs ke sāḡ pavakbekh bhāe hē."—*kṛtsan*.

ਪਾਵਕਮਣਿ [pavakmanṛi] shining glass.

ਪਾਵਕੁ [pavaku] See ਪਾਵਕ 1. "paṇi pavaku tīn hi kia."—*sopurakh*.

ਪਾਵਟਾ [pavṭa], **ਪਾਵਟਾ** [pāvṭa] *n* in which the foot may be set; stirrup. 2 shoe. 3 cloth or carpet spread in front of a door for personages to walk on. "bithīn me pāvṭe parət jat."—*rāghu*. 4 Guru Gobind Singh got a fort built on the bank of river Yamuna, in Sammat 1742, in Kiyar Dun, on the land purchased from the raja of Nahan and named it Panvta. The battle of Bhangani was fought during his stay in this

fort, a mention of which is found in the eighth chapter of the Vichitar Natak. Bhai Santokh Singh writes:

"pav ṭikyo sāt guru ko anādpur te aī.
nam dhāryo īs pāvṭa sēbh desān prāḡṭaī."
—*GPS*.

Translation of the tenth section of the Bhagwat was also done during his stay at Panvta, as: "dāsām kēthā bhagot ki bhakha kārī bēnāī,
āvar vasnā nahī prābhū dhārām juddh ke caī,
stīr se petālī me savān sudī tīthī dip,
nāḡar pāvṭa subh kārān jāmuna bāhe sāmīp."
—*kṛtsan 2390*.¹

There are four more places around Panvta where the Guru used to stay but there is only one major gurdwara. It receives annual grant of rupees 125 from Patiala state, rupees 111 from Nahan state, rupees 25 from Buria state, rupees 18 from Nabha state, rupees 72 from the state of Kalsia and rupees 10 from the landlord of Bharoli. Four hundred and twenty five bighas of freehold land has been attached with the gurdwara by Nahan state. A sword of the Guru was there, which is now with the raja of Nahan. A fair is held there on the Baisakhi day. This place is under the police station Majra, in tehsil Panvta of Nahan state. It is situated at a distance of 30 miles to the north-east of the railway station Jagadhari.

ਪਾਵਣਾ [pavṇa] *v* take, receive, have.

ਪਾਵਣਿਆ [pavṇiā] *adj* obtaining. 2 obtains. 3 obtainer. "gurmukhī sojhi pavṇiā."—*majh a m 3*.

¹Some writers like Bhai Gian Singh have mentioned Sammat 1743 as the year of the battle of Bhangani. But this is not correct. After the said battle, the tenth Master did not compose any poetry at Paonta but immediately moved away. The battle of Bhangani had taken place in Sammat 1746.

पवत [pavət] receives. 2 gets, receives. "phulī phulī kīa pavət he?"—*brīla m 5*.

पवद [pāvəd] *n* tightening cord of a stringed cot; footside of a bed. "pāvəd beṭh mukriyān marē."—*cārītr 294*.

पवन [pavən] or पवण [pavənu] *v* put, pour. "nīj pavən ko kārīāhī pavən. jīs te hoī sādān mām pavən."—*GPS*. 'Step into my house so that it may be blessed.' 2 to the feet. See पद. "pun dhovāhī pavən."—*GPS*. 3 with the feet. "pavən dhavən suami sukhpātha."—*kan m 5*. 4 is done, gets done. "ko rove, ko hāsī hāsī pavənu."—*asa m 5*. 5 *Skt* प्रपन्न *adj* who takes refuge, refugee. "gotām narī āhēlīa tari, pavən ketāk tariālē."—*malī namdev*. 6 *Skt* sanctifier. "pavən nam jāgāt me hārī ko."—*gāu m 9*. 7 pure, sacred. "pavən cārən pākharən kārē."—*GPS*. 8 subsisting on air. 9 *n* fire. 10 water. 11 sandalwood.

पवना [pavna] See पवित्र and पद.

पवण [pavənu] See पवन.

पव पसारन [pav pəsārən] *n* spreading; act of stretching one's feet. 2 keeping a foothold; regarding oneself as everlasting. 3 extending one's right. "thīr kōu nāhī kār pəsārāhu pav?"—*bavān*.

पवर [pavər] *n* a roadside place for drinking water. "sārāb tirāth pər pavər bādha."—*rāghu*. 2 See पवति. 3 This word is also used in place of पामर. "he mām mohān sūdār savər. me mālīn pāmār te pavər."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* पद dice that carries marks.

पवति [pavəti], पवती [pāvri] *n* wooden sandals for putting on the feet.

पवला [pavla] See पविल.

पवड़ा [pavṛa], पवरी [pāvri] stirrup to put one's foot into. See पद. 1. "sāhāj ke pavṛe pāgu dhārīlīje."—*gāu kabir*. 2 See पद. 3.

पदा [pava] *n* leg of a cot or a stool. "huto hin cōkī ik pava."—*GPS*. 2 obtained. "sacū mīlē

sukh pava."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 may get or obtain.

पवधे [pavadhe], पवधे [pavādhe] a caste among the Kshatris. "pavādhe pacadhīā."—*BG*.

पवड़ा [pavṛa] war. See पद. "jīta pavṛa."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

पवित्र [pavitr] *n* sanctity, piety. "kī pavitr karmā."—*datt*.

पवे [pave] gets, obtains. 2 *adv* at the feet. "lāgī sātīgurī pave."—*asa m 5*.

पवंग [pavāg] See पद. 2 relating to a horse.

पार [pār] *n* house-breaking, burglary. 2 breach, cleavage. 3 far side. 4 pit dug for laying the bricks of a well.

पारचा [pārcha] trough into which water, drawn by buckets of the Persian wheel, first falls and then flows into a drain. 2 large sliver (split from hard wood etc with the help of an axe), e.g. "us ne mar marke pārche lah ditte." 'He beat him black and blue.'

पारना [pārna] *v* rend, split. 2 separate, tear off. 3 oppose. *Skt* पारन. 4 snatch, rob.

पार परोसति [pār pərosati] female neighbour; she who lives across the street. "pār pərosati puchīlē nama."—*sor namdev*.

पारा [pārā] *n* antagonism, opposition. 2 distance. 3 distance between the banks of a river; gap.

पारि [pārī] having torn (off). "pārī pātola dhāj kārī."—*s farid*.

पारीबाट [pārībat] *n* highwayman, brigand. "pādīti pārībat."—*s kabir*.

पारु [pārha] *n* a type of deer, which is brown-coloured and two feet high; hog-deer. "ketāk pārhe sukār mare."—*GPS*. The meat of a hog-deer contains fever tendons. 2 *adj* studious, scholarly.

पिउ [piu] *n* dear; father. "piu de nāhī piar tullī."—*BG*. 2 husband, master, lord.

ਪਿਉਕਾ [piuka] *n* father's abode, parental house.

ਪਿਉਂਦ [piūd] *P* ੲੲ *Skt* ਪਿਓਦ *n* the act of joining, or connecting. 2 grafting a patch of one plant onto another. See ਪੈਵਸੁਨ.

ਪਿਉਂਦੀ [piūdi] *adj* which is grafted.

ਪਿਊਸ [pius], ਪਿਊਖ [piukh] *Skt* ਪੀਊਸ *n* beverage worthy of drinking; nectar. "huti ju prias prius pivān ki."—*savēye m 4 ke*. "kāt hu' piukh hveke pivat pivavāt ho."—*akal. 2* an inebriating drink; juice of an intoxicating plant, mentioned in *Veds*; ਸੋਮ [som] juice. 3 cow's milk; milched during the first seven days of calving, colostrum. 4 milk cream.

ਪਿਓ [pio] father. See ਪਿਉ. "kaḍhi khəṛəg ko pio risai."—*bāsāt kabir*.

ਪਿਆ [pia] beloved, husband, consort. 2 *adj* having drunk.

ਪਿਆਰਾ [piara] *Pu Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਰ *adj* beloved. "sāmər svayāvər kərke pəram piərvāhi pāu."—*parəs. 2* yellow-coloured. 3 *n* husband, consort.

ਪਿਆਰਾ [piara] *adj* beloved, dear. 2 pale, yellow.

ਪਿਆਰਾਨੀ [piarani] turned pale. 2 of the dear one. 3 became painful.

ਪਿਆਉ [piau] *n* place where water is freely offered; a roadside watering place.

ਪਿਆਇ [piari] having provided water, etc.

ਪਿਆਸ [pias] *Skt* ਪਿਧਾਸਾ *n* urge to drink; thirst. "pias nā jai horətu kite."—*ənādu. 2* desire, craving. "jin həri həri sardha həripias."—*sodaru. 3 adj* thirsty. "phirət pias jiu jəl binu mina."—*suhī ə m 5*.

ਪਿਆਸਾ [piasa], ਪਿਆਸੀ [piasi] *adj* thirsty. "darsənpiasidinəsuarat."—*jet chāt m 5. 2* will offer water to drink. "so pie jisu ramu piasi."—*sar pətal m 4*.

ਪਿਆਕ [piak], ਪਿਆਕੂ [piaku] *adj* fond of drinking. 2 drunkard.

ਪਿਆਜ [piaj] See ਪਾਜ.

ਪਿਆਣ [pian] See ਪਯਾਣ and ਪ੍ਰਯਾਣ.

ਪਿਆਦਾ [piada] *P* ੲੲ *n* pedestrian. *Skt* ਪਦਾਤਿ footsoldier. 2 (in opium-eaters' idiom) a tiny spherical quantity of opium, taken as a regular dose. It is taken to sustain intoxication (like a messenger is sent to recall a person). In the jargon of the opium-eaters, it is termed as 'piada dāraṇa'. 3 pawn in the game of chess.

ਪਿਆਦਾ ਦੋਤਾਉਣਾ [piada dāraṇa] *v* See ਪਿਆਦਾ 2.

ਪਿਆਨ [pian] See ਪਾਨ.

ਪਿਆਰ [piar] *n* love, affection, fondness.

ਪਿਆਰੜਾ [piarra], ਪਿਆਰਾ [piara] *adj* dear, beloved, loving. "je kər gəhəhi piarṭe!"—*var gəu 2 m 5*. "piare! tu mero sukhdata."—*sor m 5*. See ਪਾੜਾ. 2 Bhai Piara Randhawa, whom, taking as a worthy person, Baba Buddha, while leaving for Gwalior to have a glimpse of Guru Hargobind, handed over the charge of Harimandar. Several persons from his family have been performing the priestly duty of doing the prayer there.

ਪਿਆਰਾ ਭਾਈ [piara bhai] See ਪਿਆਰਾ 2.

ਪਿਆਰਿਹੁ [piarihu], ਪਿਆਰਿਹੋ [piariho] (vocative case) O dear ones! "avəhu sikh sətiguru ke piariho."—*ənādu*.

ਪਿਆਰੀ [piari] *adj* (female) beloved. "sāgəti sadh piari."—*sor m 5. 2 n* love, affection. "həri dije nam piari jiu."—*sor m 1. 3* of the beloved one, or of a dear one. "āmritās pivəhu prabhū piari."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਿਆਰੇ [piare] helps someone drink. 2 (vocative case) O dear one! "piare, inbidhi miləṇu nā jai."—*gəu m 5. 3* plural of piara.

ਪਿਆਰੇ [piare] helps someone drink. "tujhəhi piare dudh."—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਿਆਰੇ [piaro] See ਪਿਆਰਾ. "milət piaro prannath kəvən bhəgəti te?"—*māla rəvidas. 2* help somebody drink; provide some one with drink.

ਪਿਆਲ [pial] *n* nether region. 2 cup. "suratī pial sudharas 5mrītu."—*ram kabir*. 3 See ਪਿਆਲਣਾ.

ਪਿਆਲਣਾ [pialṇa] *v* help drink.

ਪਿਆਲਾ [piala] *P* ۲۷ *n* cup, bowl. "ihu pirāmpiala khāṣam ka."—*varram* / *m* 3.2 fire-pan of a musket having the shape of a bowl for putting powder. Its fire, ignited with sparks from stones, reaches this place through a small aperture. 3 *adj* causing to drink; providing water, etc to drink. "pāj piale pāj pir, chāṭhvā pir bēṭha gurubhari."—*BG*. 'The five Sikh Gurus who provided amrit.'

ਪਿਆਲਾ ਚਰ ਜਾਣਾ [piala cār jāṇa] *v* (of the gun powder) flash before powder in the bowl gets ignited. 2 See ਪਿਆਲਾ 2.

ਪਿਆਲਿ [pialī] *n* the nether region. 2 having caused someone to drink.

ਪਿਛੀਣੀ [piṇī] *adj* sharp, pointed. 2 subtle, tenuous. "khāṇīrāhu tīkhi bēṭ pīṇī."—*suhi farid*.

ਪਿਸ [pis] *Skt* पिस *vr* break into pieces, rend; make ready, prepare. 2 पिस *vr* pound, grind.

ਪਿਸਟ [piṣaṭ] *Skt* पिस *adj* ground. 2 *Skt* पिस *n* paste or batter of beans (soaked in water and crushed in a mortar or on a stone). 3 back. "koi dharat jar le piṣaṭ pan."—*datt*. 'Someone sits in lotus posture with his arms approaching from behind his back.'

ਪਿਸਟਲ [piṣṭal] *n* pistol, gun. "jābua piṣṭal hāṭhna jābār."—*sāloh*.

ਪਿਸਟਿ [piṣaṭī] See ਪਿਸਟ 2 and 3.

ਪਿਸਤਾ [piṣṭa] *adj* short-statured, pygmy. "kukār tho piṣṭa kāhī jāhī."—*GPS*. 2 *P* ۳۲ pistachio nut. *n* a kind of fruit growing in places like Iraq, Khurasan, etc. Like almond, it also has a hard shell and its kernel is greenish in colour. It is used in sweetmeats and various medicines. It is warm and moist in effect. "dakh bēdam giri piṣṭa."—*NP*.

ਪਿਸਤਾਸਨੀ [piṣṭasni] See ਪਿਸਤਾਸਨੀ.

ਪਿਸਤਾਨ [piṣṭan] *Skt* पिस्तान *P* ۷۷ *n* nipple (of the breast), pap. 2 teat, breast.

ਪਿਸਤੋਲ [piṣṭol] See ਪਿਸਟਲ.

ਪਿਸਨ [piṣan] *Skt* पिसन *n* who creates rift or schism; backbiter. See ਪਿਸ. "durbācān bhed bharmā sakāt piṣnā tā surjānāh."—*sāhas m* 5. 2 pawn. 3 crow. 4 tick. "piṣan priti jiu re."—*maru m* 1.

ਪਿਸਨਤਾ [piṣanta] *n* habit of backbiting. 2 depravity, baseness. See ਪਿਸਨ.

ਪਿਸਰ [piṣar] *P* ۲۷ *n* son. "piṣar pādār biradra."—*tlāg m* 1.

ਪਿਸਰਾਂ [piṣrā] *P* plural of piṣar; sons.

ਪਿਸਵਾਜ [piṣvaj] *P* ۲۷ *n* woman's gown. 2 gusseted petticoat sewn with the smock, mostly worn by dancing girls.

ਪਿਸਾਇ [piṣai] having got ground.

ਪਿਸਾਈ [piṣai] *n* act of grinding, etc. 2 wages for grinding, etc.

ਪਿਸਾਚ [piṣac] *n* carnivore, flesh-eater. 2 a class of gods regarded inferior to the yakshes. "kai koṭī jākhy kīnār piṣac."—*sukhmāri*. 3 ghost, spectre. 4 an ancient race inhabiting Punjab.

ਪਿਸਾਚੀ [piṣaci] feminine of piṣac; demoness.

ਪਿਸਾਨ [piṣan] *n* powder, flour. "pābbay piṣan huī."—*kālki*. 'Mountains get pounded.'

ਪਿਸਾਬ [piṣab] See ਪੇਸ਼ਾਬ.

ਪਿਸਿਤ [piṣit] *Skt* पिसित *n* flesh, meat.

ਪਿਸਿਤਾਸਨ [piṣitaṣan] *n* flesh-eater, demon. 2 carnivore.

ਪਿਸਿਤਾਸਨੀ [piṣitaṣni] *n* demoness; who eats flesh. "piṣitaṣni as dukhdai."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* carnivorous.

ਪਿਸੁਨ [piṣun] See ਪਿਸਨ.

ਪਿਸੇਮਾਨ [piṣeman] See ਪੇਸ਼ੇਮਾਨ.

ਪਿਸੋਰ [piṣor] See ਪੇਸ਼ਵਾਰ.

ਪਿਸੰਗ [piṣāṅ] *Skt* पिशाङ्ग *n* reddish-brown colour.

ਪਿੱਸੂ [piṣsu] *n* small, brown, flying insect,

which, like a biting mosquito, sucks blood. It is found particularly in moist and cold places; flea.

पिंशु पेदे [piṣṣu peṇe] *v* be fidgety or restless. as if bitten by fleas.

पिंशु [piṣṣu] See पिंशुट.

पिंशुट [piṣṣuṭ] See पिंशुटी. 2 See पिंशुटी.

पिंशुटी [piṣṣuṭī] *Skt* adj covered, hidden. 2 *n* in poetry, a figure of speech, in which someone's secret feelings or actions get disclosed through gestures, without his uttering any word.

pār ke mān ki jan gāṭi tāko det jānāy,
kāchu kriyā kār kāhī hē piṣṣuṭī tāhī kāvīray.
—*śivraj bhusaṇ*.

Example:

piṣṣu māśād beṭhe sābha kālgidhār hāsīn,
aru tīn or nīhar dhān khise dārānkin.

The Guru expressed the secretive act of the māśāds through a gesture.


jogasīgh ne aī jāb cārānbādna kin,
hās kālgidhār ne turāt asa nīj kār līn.

Having disguised himself as a gatekeeper, the Guru prevented Joga Singh from entering a harlot's abode in Hoshiarpur.

पिंशु [piṣṣu] *Skt* adj dulcet, mellifluous. "bolāt hē piṣṣu kokaḥ mor."—*kṛīṣaṇ*. 3 *n* cuckoo.

पिंशुपुत्र [piṣṣuputṛ] *n* mango, that is dear to the Indian cuckoo. 2 spring season.

पिंशुपुत्री [piṣṣuputṛī], पिंशुपुत्री [piṣṣuputṛī], पिंशुपुत्री [piṣṣuputṛī] adj having sweet voice like a cuckoo; mellifluous. "ruprasī sūdār piṣṣuputṛī."—*ramav*.

पिंशुवर [piṣṣavar], पिंशुवर [piṣṣavar] *P*  *n* messenger; prophet, who delivers God's message to the people. "pīr piṣṣavar sekḥ."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

पिंशुवरी [piṣṣavārī], पिंशुवरी [piṣṣavārī] See पिंशुवर.

"pīr piṣṣavārī kete."—*akāl*.

पिंशुवरी [piṣṣavārī] See पिंशुवर.

पिंशुपिंशु [piṣṣapiṣṣu] *n* act of imitating or

emulating the other person; blind emulation. "piṣṣapiṣṣu tīs dhīg cājavā."—*GPS*.

पिंशु [piṣṣu] having seen. "piṣṣu dārsān gursikhāh."—*sāveye m 3 ke*.

पिंशुने [piṣṣune], पिंशुने [piṣṣune] please do. "nāyān guru āmār piṣṣune."—*sāveye m 3 ke*.

पिंशुदे [piṣṣado] See पिंशुदे.

पिंशु [piṣṣu] *Skt* पिंशु adj yellowish-brown; tawny. 2 brown and reddish, reddish-brown, copper-coloured. "nāhe piṣṣu bājī rāthā jēn sobhā."—*ramav*. 3 *n* adult male-buffalo. 4 rat. 5 orpiment. 6 adj *Skt* पिंशु lame, crippled. "piṣṣu gīrān cādhjār."—*VN*. 7 See पिंशु.

पिंशु [piṣṣu] *Skt* adj yellow, pale. 2 reddish brown, cupreous. 3 *n* a reputed sage who was father of Sanskrit prosody. The aphorisms of Sanskrit prosody were, first of all, written by him. He lived about two hundred years before Christ. 4 a treatise on prosody, authored by sage Pingal. 5 monkey. 6 fire. 7 brass. 8 orpiment. 9 owl. 10 grass for making screens.

पिंशुलसार [piṣṣalsar] See पिंशुलसारी.

पिंशुला [piṣṣulā] adj lame, crippled. See पिंशु 6. 2 See पिंशुल. 3 *Skt* पिंशुला According to haṭhyog, one of the three major vessels. It is on the right side of the body. It is also called surāyānī. "īrā piṣṣulā sukhmān bāde."—*gāu kabīr*. 4 goddess Lakshmi. 5 Durga. "jāpe hīgula piṣṣulā."—*parās*. 6 a courtesan, whose story is thus recorded in the eighth chapter of the eleventh part of Bhagwat.

There used to live a courtesan, named Pingla, in the town of Videh (Janakpuri). One day she saw a rich youth and got amorously excited. But the youth did not come to her and she remained restless all through the night. At last, she became penitent and it occurred to her that had she developed such intense love for God, the result would have been far

better. At this, she engaged herself in meditating upon the Creator; and obtained emancipation. In the Sankhya aphorisms, it is held – “niraṣaḥ sukhi pīgla vāt.” See ਗਨਕਾ. 7 queen of king Bharath-hari (hārībhāratarī). 8 rosewood tree.

ਪਿੰਗਲਾਫੀ [pīglachi] *adj* brown-eyed (female).
ਪਿੰਗਲਾ [pīgra] copper-coloured. 2 goddess Durga. See ਪਿੰਗਲਾ 5.

ਪਿੰਗਾ [pīga] *Skt n* goddess Chandi; Bhawani, Durga. 2 turmeric. 3 asafoetida.

ਪਿੰਗਾਫ [pīgach] *Skt* ਪਿੰਗਾਫ. *adj* brown-eyed. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 a demon, who was killed by Durga. “bīṛalach mare su pīgach dhae.”—cāḍi 2.

ਪਿੰਗਾਫੀ [pīgachi] *adj* brown-eyed (female). 2 *n* goddess Durga.

ਪਿੰਗੀ [pīgi] *adj* reddish-brown. See ਪਿੰਗ.

ਪਿੰਗੁ [pīgu] See ਪਿੰਗ and ਪੰਗੁ.

ਪਿੰਗੁਰੀਆ [pīguria] *adj* lame, crippled. “arāt duarī rāṭat pīguria.”—gāu m 5.

ਪਿੰਗੁਲ [pīgul] *adj* lame, crippled. “pavāhu te pīgul bhāia.”—s kabir. 2 See ਪਿੰਗਲ. 3 See ਪਿੰਗਲਾ 7. “jo kachu pīgul kahyo man soi layo.”—cārītr 209. ‘whatever the crippled said.’

ਪਿੰਗੁਲਾ [pīgula] See ਪਿੰਗਲਾ 3. “sukhmāna iṛa pīgula bujhe.”—sīdhgosaṭī. 2 See ਪਿੰਗਲਾ 6. “ajamāl pīgula lubhāt.”—keda ravidas.

ਪਿੰਗੁਲੀਆ [pīgulia] *adj* reddish-brown. See ਪਿੰਗ and ਪਿੰਗਲ. “mata pīgulia.”—paras.

ਪਿਘਲਨਾ [pīghalna] *v* *Pkt* melt or become liquid; thaw; liquefy on heating. 2 be touched, moved with tender emotions.

ਪਿਚ [pic] *adj* not fully ripe. 2 See ਪਿਚੁ.

ਪਿਚਕ [picak] See ਪਿਚਕਣਾ. 2 See ਪੇਚਕ. “sri arjan jag rāvi dipāt khāl picak nā janyo.”—GPS. ‘The owls were not aware of the sun.’

ਪਿਚਕਣਾ [picakṇa], ਪਿਚਕਨਾ [picakna] *v* be pressed, sag, contract or shrink. See ਪਿੱਚ.

ਪਿਚਕਾਰੀ [pickari] syringe in which, per the suction principle, water rises and comes out

with force when pressure is exerted. “hāthnal bāduk chūṭe pickari.”—krīṣan.

ਪਿਚਵਾਯ [picvay] *Dg* cotton. See ਪਿਚੁ.

ਪਿਚੁ [picu] *Skt n* cotton. 2 leprosy. 3 weight equal to two tolas. 4 Bhairav, Bhairon.

ਪਿਚੁਮਈ [picumard], ਪਿਚੁਮੈਂਦ [picumād] *n* margosa tree that destroys leprosy.

ਪਿੱਚ [picc] *Skt* ਪਿੱਚ *vr* clip, tear, press.

ਪਿਛ [picch] *adv* behind. “pich pāg dhara.”—NP. 2 See ਪਿੱਛ. 3 *Skt* ਪਿੱਚ *vr* press, squeeze.

ਪਿਛਉਡੀ [pichauḍi] See ਪਿਛਉਡੀ. 2 bundle carried at a person's back; backpack.

ਪਿਛਉਰੀ [pichauri] *n* lāghu sign of īṛi [f]; siari [i].

ਪਿਛਹੁ [pichahu] *adv* afterwards, subsequently. 2 from behind.

ਪਿਛਹੁ ਰਾਤੀ [pichahu rati] *adv* in the later part of the night; at pre-dawn time. “pichahu rati sādṛa nam khāsam ka lehu.”—maru m 1.

ਪਿਛਲ [pichal] *adj* last. “pichal rati nā jagīohi.”—s fārid. 2 See ਪਿੱਛਲ.

ਪਿਛਲਗ [pichlāg] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਾਨੁਗ *adj* attached, aligned. 2 *n* a son, born of a former husband, who accompanies the widow, to the house of her second husband on her remarriage.

ਪਿਛਲਰਾਤਿ [pichalrati] *adv* during the later part of the night; at the time of pre-dawn. 2 *n* the time meant for meditation.

ਪਿਛਲਾ [pichla], ਪਿਛਲੀ [pichli] *adj* hind, back, previous. “pichle āgūṇ bakhāsilāe prābhu.”—sor m 5.

ਪਿਛਵਾਇ [pichvai] *adv* on the backside, behind. “pichvai hāyo ik per nāhi.”—GPS.

ਪਿਛਵਾਰਲਾ [pichvarla], ਪਿਛਵਾਰਾ [pichvara], ਪਿਛਵਾੜਾ [pichvara] *n* the backside or portion. “pāḍian kau pichvarla.”—māla namdev.

ਪਿਛਾ [picha] *n* back, hind part. 2 time gone by; past. “picha rāhīa durī.”—s fārid. 3 See ਪਿੱਛਾ.

ਪਿਛਾਰਾਤਿ [picharati] See ਪਿਛਾਰਾਤਿ and ਪਿਛਲਰਾਤਿ.

पिडाही [pichari], पिडाही [pichari] *adv* on the backside, behind. 2 tether for rear legs of a horse. "cārān pichari turāt churai."—GPS.

पिडुआ [pichua] *adj* previous, etc. 2 *n* backside or hind side.

पिडे [piche], पिडेरे [pichere], पिडे [piche] *adv* afterwards, subsequently. "piche pāteli sādihu kav."—*var majh m 1*. 'After the death (of a person), they consecrate leaf-plates and beckon the crows to consume them.' "tān binse pun rāho pichere."—GPS. 2 towards the backside.

पिडेरी [picheri] *adj* later, subsequent. "pāhila put picheri mai."—*asa kabir*. See पगिला पुउ.

पिडे [pichō], पिडेरे [pichōde] *adv* afterwards, later. See पगिलेरे.

पिडेह [pichor] *n* backside, rear. 2 *adv* behind. "pon gōn ko kārāt pichorē."—GPS.

पिडेहिका [pichorika] *n* lāghu sign of ipi [f]. 2 shawl, sheet. "pit pichorika rāndhir carō bir."—*ramav*.

पिडेह [pichor] See पिडेह.

पिडेरी [pichori] See पिडेहिका 2. "sir ki girgi su pichori."—*krisān*.

पिडेहूडी [pichōūdi] *adj* inferior, degraded, insignificant. "teri pej pichōūdi horla."—*asa namdev*.

पिड [picch] *Skt* पिच्छ *n* juice obtained by squeezing grain. See पिड *vr*. 2 hairy tail of an animal. 3 tail of a peacock. 4 tail of any bird. 5 peacock's crest. 6 See पिडा 4.

पिडल [picchal] *adj* last, previous. 2 *Skt* slippery; which makes the feet slip. 3 *n* dodder. 4 rosewood tree.

पिडा [piccha] *adj* back. 2 *n* time past. 3 *Skt* पिच्छा betel nut. 4 scum of boiled rice. 5 rosewood tree. 6 orange tree.

पिडे [picchō] See पिडह.

पिज [pij] *Skt* पिज्ज *vr* cause to shine, glitter or gleam; touch, make a tinkling sound, trouble,

beat, vex.

पिजट [pijṭ], पिजटा [pijṭa] See पिज, पिज्ज and पिज्जल.

पिजटी [pijṭi] carder's bow. 2 stick used for beating cotton. 3 calf of the leg.

पिज्ज [pijṇ] *Skt* पिज्जन *n* carder's bow with which cotton is carded. See पिज.

पिज्जल [pijṇa] *v* card cotton. See पिज and पिज्ज.

पिज्जर [pijṇar], पिज्जल [pijṇa] *Skt* पिज्जर *adj* yellow, pale. 2 *Skt* पज्जर *n* cage for keeping birds. "tū pijṇaru hāu suṭa tor."—*gāu kabir*. 3 frame of the body; skeleton. "kaga! cūḍi nā pijṇa."—*s farid*. 4 human body. "jis pijṇar me birha nāhi, so pijṇaru le jarī."—*var sri m 2*.

पिज्जिर [pijṇi] in the cage. "pijṇi pākhi bādhia kor."—*brīla m 1 thiti*. 2 in the body.

पिज्जु [pijṇu] See पिज्ज.

पिजा [pija] See पेजा. 2 *Skt* पिज्जा cotton. 3 turmeric.

पिजाहूडा [pijauḍa] *v* get cotton carded. See पिज and पिज्ज.

पिजे [pije] please drink. "sacu rāsna āmrītu pije."—*var gāu l m 4*.

पिज [pij] See पिज.

पिज्ज [pijṇu] See पिज्ज and पिज्जल.

पिज्जल [pijṇa] See पिज्जल. "veli pijṇa vṇaia."—*var ram l m 1*.

पिट [pit] *Skt* पिट् *vr* produce a sound; heap together. See पिटहा.

पिटक [pitak] *Skt* *n* basket or box. 2 boil. 3 part of a tome, especially of the Buddhist tome so called for being stored in a box. When bookbinding was not in vogue, the loose leaves of books were kept in boxes. See ड्रिपिटक.

पिटहा [pitṭha], पिटल [pitṭa] *v* thrash the body. 2 lament by beating one's breasts, cheeks, etc. See पिट. 3 *n* dispute, conflict, distress. 4 lamentation, etc.

From this has been formed the word pijṇa, which means 'to card cotton'.

ਪਿਟਨਿ [piṭəni] (women) lament. "gəlhā piṭəni siru khoheni."—*sava m 1*.

ਪਿਟਾਰ [piṭar], ਪਿਟਾਰਾ [piṭara], ਪਿਟਾਰੀ [piṭari], ਪਿਟਿਆਰੀ [piṭiari] *n* box; woven basket with a lid.

ਪਿਟਿਹੁ [piṭihu] (you) work hard or drudge. "dhādhā piṭihu bhai ho! tum kuru kəməvahu."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਪਿਟੋਰਾ [piṭora] See ਪਿਟਾਰਾ.

ਪਿਠ [piṭh] *n* back. 2 See ਪਿਸ਼.

ਪਿਠਰ [piṭhar] *Skt n* churning-stick. 2 wide-mouthed metal vessel.

ਪਿਠਰੀ [piṭhri] *Skt n* small cauldron.

ਪਿਠਿ [piṭhi] *n* back, haunches. "əhākaria nīdka piṭhi dei."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਪਿਠ [piṭh] See ਪਿਠ.

ਪਿਠਾ [piṭha] *n* back. 2 reflection, image. "darpən rup jivehi piṭha."—*BG*.

ਪਿਡ [piḍ], ਪਿਡ [piḍ] *Skt* पिड् *vr* accumulate; roll in globular form. 2 *n* ball of dough, etc. 3 ball of barley dough, etc, offered to the forefathers. "piḍ pətāl meri kesau kiria."—*asa m 1*. 4 body, physique. "mīlī mata pita piḍ kəmaia."—*maru m 1*. "jini e vəḍu piḍ thirīkionu."—*var ram 3*. See ਠਿਠਿਕਿਠਿਨੁ. 5 spherical universe. 6 village, hamlet. "həu hoā mahəru piḍ da."—*sri m 5 pepar*. Here the reference is to the human body. 7 heap, collection. 8 food, sustenance.

ਪਿਡ ਅਹੀਰਾ [piḍ əhirā] herdsmen's village. Wherever the herdsmen go to graze their cattle during the rainy season, they temporarily settle there in thatched huts. 2 world. 3 prompted by the above illustration, Bhai Gurdas termed the society of the unattached, itinerant, devout Sikhs as the 'village of the herdsmen.' "sətigur sāg vərəttda piḍ vəsara pher əhirā."—*var 26*.

ਪਿਡ ਪਰਾਇਣ [piḍ pəraiṇ], ਪਿਡ ਪਰਾਯਣ [piḍ pərayaṇ] *adj* infatuated with or devoted to the body. 2 *n* body and breath. "sakət ki oh piḍ

pəraiṇi."—*gōḍ kabir*. See ਪੁਯਣ.

ਪਿਡਰੀ [piḍri] *Skt* पिडिका *n* calf of the leg; part above the ankle and below the knee. "kər pərse piḍri jāb dekhi."—*NP*.

ਪਿਡਾ [piḍa] *n* body, physique. See ਪਿਡ 4. "bəhīni jī piḍa dhoi."—*var asa. 2 Sk* पिण्डा steel, iron. 3 turmeric. 4 musk.

ਪਿਡੀ [piḍi] *adj* concrete, body-like. See ਅਚੇਤਪਿਡੀ. 2 *Skt* पिण्डी *n* small rounded mass, small ball. 3 wheel's nave. 4 bottlegourd. 5 sacrificial altar. 6 ball of thread. 7 See ਪਿਡਰੀ. 8 short for Rawalpindi.

ਪਿਡੀਲਾਲ [piḍilal] See ਨੰਦਲਾਲ.

ਪਿਡੂ [piḍu] See ਪਿਡ.

ਪਿਡੇ [piḍe] in the body. See ਬੁਹਮੰਡੇ.

ਪਿਤ [pit] father. "pit suto sāgəl kalətr mata."—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਪਿਤ. "kaḍhi kuṭharu pit bat hōta."—*foḍi m 4*.

ਪਿਤਪਾਰਥ [pitparəth] *n* Parath's father. i.e. Indar.

ਪਿਤਰ [pitər] *n* father, ancestor, forefather. "matər pitər tiagīke."—*sar pəṭal m 5*. 2 *Skt* पितृ deceased forefathers. "ese pitər tumare kəhiəhi, ap nəkəhi an lehi."—*gəu kabir*. 3 elders, forefathers; that is, father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, etc. "jivət pitər nā manē kou, mue sərādḥ kərahī."—*gəu kabir*.

ਪਿਤਰਕਰਮ [pitərkəram] *n* obsequial rites like śradh performed for the forefathers, etc. "pitərkəram kər bhəram bhulaya."—*BG*.

ਪਿਤਰਤੀਰਥ [pitər-tirəth] See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਰਥ.

ਪਿਤਰਪੱਖ [pitərpəkkh], ਪਿਤਰਪੱਛ [pitərpəcch] *n* dark half of the month of Assu. Per Hindu scriptures, this fortnight is very dear to the forefathers and all of them come from the other world to this world. "pitərən pəcch pəhuca ai."—*cəritr 40*. 2 paternal family; relating to the paternal family.

ਪਿਤਰਰਾਜ [pitər-raj] *n* Dharamraj.

ਪਿਤਰਲੋਕ [pitərlək] *n* the world where

forefathers abide. In Hindu scriptures, the world of forefathers is said to be above the moon.

ਪਿਤਰੀ [pitri] *n* ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿ ਪਿਤ੍ਰੁ See ਪਿਤਰ 2. 2 to the deceased ancestors; to the forefathers. "ghar muhi pitri der."—*var asa*.

ਪਿਤਲ [pitāl] See ਪਿੱਤਲ.

ਪਿਤਾ [pita] *n* who protects; father. "pita ka jənəm kīa jāne put?"—*sukhmani*.

ਪਿਤਾਜਾਤਿ [pitajati] *n* fatherlike. "pitajati ta hoie, guru tuṭha karē pəsau."—*sri m 4 vāṇjara*. 'The Creator has no caste. So to be free from the pride of caste and class is to become 'pitajati'. 2 merge with the Guru's family, to become the Guru's son.

ਪਿਤਾਨੁਜ [pitānuj] *n* father's younger brother, uncle. "pita pitānuj or jī gyati."—*NP*.

ਪਿਤਾਪੁਰਖੀ [pitapurkhi] *n* custom of the forefathers; age-old family convention.

ਪਿਤਾਪੁਤ [pitaput] the Creator and the creature. "pita put eke rāgī line."—*bher m 5*.

ਪਿਤਾਮਹ [pitāmāh] *Skt n* father's father; paternal grandfather. 2 Brahma. 3 Bhisham.

ਪਿਤਾਮਹੀ [pitāmāhi] *Skt n* father's mother; paternal grandmother.

ਪਿਤਾਮਾ [pitāma] See ਪਿਤਾਮਹ. "pit pitāma pārpitāma."—*BGK*.

ਪਿਤੀਏਰ [pitier] *adj* paternal; of the paternal family.

ਪਿਤੁ [pitu] See ਪਿਤ. 2 See ਪਿੱਤ. 3 *Skt* ਪਿਤੁ *n* nourishment, food. 4 This word, pitu, has also been used in place of ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ (flesh, meat). "rātu pitu kutiho cāṭjahu."—*var mālā m 1*. 'the obsequious servants (dogs) eat away the flesh and blood of the subjects.'

ਪਿੱਤ [pitt] *Skt* पित्त bile. The bile is like the heat of the body. In its balanced state, it protects the body and its imbalance causes many ailments. It is a pale liquid, that drains away poison and waste matter from the body.

The Indian system of medicine mentions five types —

(a) aločak — which is located in the eyes and lends brightness to them. It receives images of the objects.

(b) rājāk — which is located in the liver. It forms blood by converting food that flows to the liver for this purpose.

(c) sadhāk — which is located in the heart. It enhances the intellect, memory, etc.

(d) pačak — which is located in the stomach and the intestines. It helps digestion and excretion; it separates bodily secretions, faeces, urine and morbid elements.

(e) bhrajāk — which resides in the skin and enhances its beauty and lustre.

Disorder of the bile gives rise to some forty ailments like premature greying of hair, paleness of eyes, deep yellowishness of urine, sourness of the mouth, foul eructations, anger, burning sensations, darkness before the eyes, feverishness of the body, foul perspiration, etc.

The remedies recommended for the bilious fever and jaundice should also be employed to cure the biliary disorder.

The simple treatment for it is the cleansing of intestines with the use of milk, rice etc, intake of six mashas of fleawort-husk with lump sugar mixed in milk, use of sherbets of pomegranate and sandal, eating fruits having cool and moistening effect, bathing in clear, cold water, cleaning the body with a paste called vāṇa, etc. "baṭ pitṭ kār upjāt bhāe."—*cāṭītr 405*. 2 Tiny pimples, which appear during the summer, due to the biliary disorder, are also called pitṭ. These pimples disappear with the use of vāṇa, sandalpaste and a good quality scented soap. 3 anger, melancholy.

ਪਿੱਤਜੁਰ [pittjur], ਪਿੱਤਜੁਰ [pittjvar] See ਉਤਤਾਪ and ਯਕਕਾਨ.

ਪਿਤਪਾਪਤਾ [pittapapra] *n* a medicinal plant that cures biliary disorder. *L. fumaria officinalis*. During the winter, it is found everywhere in Punjab. Its plant is one foot high. It is bitter and nauseating to taste. Its plant, bearing red flowers, is more effective than the one with blue flowers. According to the Indian system of medicine, it exercises cool and dry effect and cures disorders of the blood.

ਪਿਤਲ [pittal] *Skt adj* bilious. 2 *n* brass. See ਪੀਤਲੋਹ. 3 orpiment. 4 bark of a birch tree.

ਪਿਤਵਾਤ [pittvat] combination of bile and wind (the two cardinal humours). As hot water scalds the body but extinguishes fire, so the combination of bile and wind causes many complications in the body. See ਪਿਤ and ਬਾਇ.

ਪਿਤਾ [pitta] *Skt* ਪਿਤਾਸ਼ *n* gall bladder. It is located below the liver towards the backside. 2 heart and mind. "sadhushāgatiṃ mṛi pīṣaṇ pitta."—BG. 3 See ਪਿਤ. 4 anger. 5 enthusiasm. 6 courage.

ਪਿਤਾਸ਼ [pittaśay] gall bladder. See ਪਿਤਾ 1 and ਜਿਗਰ.

ਪਿਤਾ ਪੀੜਨਾ [pitta pīṇa], ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [pitta mārṇa] control one's mind. 2 control one's malevolent nature.

ਪਿਤੀ [pitti] *adj* bilious, having excess of bile. "pitti sahīṭ vīkarāṇ je nār viśay lāge atīsar māhan."—GPS. 2 *n* urticaria appearing on the skin due to impurities of the body's blood. 3 See ਪਿਤ 2.

ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿ [pitri] See ਪਿਤਰ and ਪਿਤਾ.

ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਰਥ [pitritīrath] place of pilgrimage where one goes to perform obsequial rites such as offering of rice-balls for the deceased ancestors. In the twenty-second chapter of Shraddhkalap of Matsyapurāṇ, 222 such pilgrimages including Gaya, Kashi, Prayag, etc., are mentioned.

ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ [pitrimedh] *Skt n* cremation of one's

father. Its procedure, as mentioned in the 114th chapter of the sixth section of Ramayan, is as follows:

Fire is to be set up in the sacrificial altar prepared in the south-east quarter. Having placed the dead body of the father on this sacrificial altar, ghee (clarified butter) and curd are poured over it. The ghee-pouring ladle is placed on the shoulder of the corpse, a small cart on its feet and a mortar and pestle on its legs. After sacrificing an animal, the dead body is cremated.

ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਯਾਣ [pitriyaṇ] See ਦੇਵਯਾਣ.

ਪਿਥੋਰਾ [pithora] another name of Prithiraj. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ.

ਪਿਦਰ [pidar] See ਪਦਰ.

ਪਿਦਾਸਤਨ [pidaṣṭan] *P* پيداستن *v* recognize, ascertain. 2 accept, agree.

ਪਿਦਾਰ [pidar] *P* پيدار (you) know, understand. 2 arrogance, pride.

ਪਿਦਾ [pidda], ਪਿਦੀ [pidi] *Skt* ਪਿਦ੍ਵ *n* a kind of diminutive sparrow.

ਪਿਧ [pidh], ਪਿਧਿ [pidhi], ਪਿਧੀ [pidhi] *Skt* ਅਪਧਿ *n* water-vessel, small pitcher. "pīdhi māhī sāgrā."—dhāna namdev. 'water in small pitchers.'

ਪਿੰਨ [pīn] See ਪਿੰਡ.

ਪਿਨਹਾ [pinhā] *P* پنهان *adj* hidden, concealed, secret.

ਪਿਨਣਾ [pinṇa], ਪਿਨਣਾ [pinṇa] *n* stealing away rice-balls, offered to forefathers at an obsequial ceremony. i.e., to live on alms. "pinṇe dārī ketṛe."—sava m 5. "jatt pīne tā kōdh thī ghīne."—GPS. 'When a Jatt begs, he wangles even from a wall.'

ਪਿਨਣੁ [pinṇu] *S v* beg. See ਪਿਨਣਾ.

ਪਿਨੱਧ [pinaddh] *Skt adj* tied, tightened. 2 covered.

ਪਿੰਨਾ [pīna] See ਪਿੰਡ. 2 See ਪਿੰਡੀ 6.

ਪਿਨਾਕ [pinak] *n* protecting bow; Shiv's bow. 2 trident. 3 shower of dust (from the sky).

ਪਿਨਾਕਪਾਣਿ [pinakpaṇi], ਪਿਨਾਕੀ [pinaki] *n* he who has the bow, named Pinak, in his hand; Shiv. "pinakpaṇi te hane."—*rudr*.

ਪਿਨਾਕੀ ਅਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਨੇਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਰਿ [pinaki ari dhuj netr ari] *n* Arjun, enemy of the eye of the fish whose image decorates the flag of Kam, who is the enemy of Shiv.—*samana*. At the time of Draupadi's wedding, Arjun had pierced the eye of a revolving fish.

ਪਿੰਨੀ [pīni] *adj* carded. See ਪਿੰਨਣਾ. 2 obtained by begging. See ਪਿੰਨਣਾ. 3 *n* a ball of rolled thread, etc. See ਪਿੰਡੀ.

ਪਿਪਲ [pipal] *Skt* ਪਿੱਪਲ *n* Peepul tree; ficus religiosa. 2 water.

ਪਿਪਲਪਤ੍ਰਾ [pipalpātra], ਪਿਪਲਵਤ੍ਰਾ [pipalvātra] *n* ornament, shaped like a peepul-leaf; part of a nose-ring, shaped like a peepul-leaf.

ਪਿਪਲਾ [pipala] *n* tip of a sword-blade (which is shaped like a peepul-leaf). "pipala khag agr sārīr chuhe."—*GPS*.

ਪਿਪਲਾਦ [pipalad] See ਪਿੱਪਲਾਦ.

ਪਿਪਲੀ [pipili] *n* eye-lash. 2 a kind of peepul tree having small leaves. 3 *Skt* ਪਿੱਪਲੀ, long-pepper; piper longum.

ਪਿਪਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pipili sahib] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਪਿਪਾਸਾ [pipasa] *Skt* *n* urge to drink. 2 acute thirst. 3 greed, avarice.

ਪਿਪਾਸੁ [pipasu], ਪਿਪੀਸੁ [pipīsu] *adj* desirous of drinking; thirsty.

ਪਿਪੀਲ [pipil], ਪਿਪੀਲਕ [pipilak], ਪਿਪੀਲਿਕਾ [pipilikā] *Skt* *n* large black ant, ant; female ant.

ਪਿੱਪਲ [pipplal] See ਪਿਪਲ. 2 naked, unclad.

ਪਿੱਪਲਾਦ [pipplad] an ancient sage, who was a preacher of a school of the Atharv Ved. See ਸਕੰਦ ਪੁਰਾਣ, ਨਾਗਰਖੰਡ, chapter 164.

ਪਿੱਪਲਾਯਨ [pipplayan] a raja, who was son of Rishabhdev and brother of the royal sage Bharat. His mention is found in the Bhagwat.

ਪਿਯ [piy] beloved; husband; dear.

ਪਿਯਤ [piyat] while drinking, drinking. "piyat na tripte locan done."—*NP*.

ਪਿਯਰਾ [piyra] *adj* pale, yellow. 2 *n* husband, beloved. 3 pain, ache.

ਪਿਯਰਾਤ [piyrat] causes pain, hurts. "khaṭkat hīy ke mājh sāda piyrat he."—*cāritr* 249.

ਪਿਯਰਾਨੀ [piyranī] turned pale. "praci piyranī caru cāṭika cuhani."—*NP*. 2 got painful, started aching.

ਪਿਯਾ [piya] beloved, loved one. 2 husband, consort.

ਪਿਯਾਸ [piyaz] *P* ਪਿਯਾਸ *n* onion.

ਪਿਯੂ [piyu] father. "piyu dade jevriha."—*var ram* 3.

ਪਿਯੂਖ [piyukh] See ਪਿਯੂਖ.

ਪਿਰ [pir] *adj* beloved, dear. "sigaru kare pir khaṣamu na bhav."—*maru solhe m* 3. 2 *n* husband: "pir binu kia tisu dhān sigara?"—*maru solhe m* 1. 3 arena, threshing ground. "mallaḥi ki pir sobh dhare."—*kṛtsan*.

ਪਿਰਹੜੀ [pirahṛī] *n* love, affection. "kari sāi siupirahṛī."—*s farid*. "sei dhānu, jina pirahṛī sēc siu."—*var jet*.

ਪਿਰਘਾ [pirgha] *adj* ਪ੍ਰਿਯ-ਅਯਤ venerable beloved. "bhāji ram nam aṭi pirgha."—*suhi m* 4.

ਪਿਰਥਮ [pirtham] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਥਮ *adj* first.

ਪਿਰਥਮੀ [pirthami], ਪਿਰਥਵੀ [pirthavi] *n* earth that has huge and expansive size. "chātr sīghasānu pirthami guru arjān kau de aṭau."—*savēye m* 5 ke. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ 5.

ਪਿਰਮ [piram] *n* love. "piram piala khaṣam ka."—*var ram* 1 m 3.

ਪਿਰਮਲੁ [pirmalu] fragrance. See ਪਰਮਲ. "prem pirmalu tani lavna."—*asa a m* 3. 2 paste prepared for massage before bath.

ਪਿਰਮੁ [pirmamu] See ਪਿਰਮ. "pirmamu na paia ja."—*sri m* 3.

ਪਿਰਾ [pira] *vocative*, O beloved! 2 O sire! "duri na jahī pira jiu."—*gāu chāt m* 3.

ਪਿਰਾਹਨੁ [pirahənu] *P* پیراہن *n* shirt, mantle. "əgəni pirahənu."—*sīdhgostī*. 'flaming dress.'

ਪਿਰਾਗ [pirag] See ਪਰਾਗ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. "dhuṛi punit sadhu lakh koṭi pirage."—*var gəu* 2 *m* 5.

ਪਿਰਾਗਾ [piraga] See ਪਰਾਗਾ.

ਪਿਰਾਗੁ [piragu] See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. "beṇi sāgəmu tahi piragu."—*ram beṇi*. 'Prayag where the three vessels, viz. *īṣa*, *pīgla* and *sukhmāna* merge.'

ਪਿਰਾਣਾ [piraṇa] a devoted disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a benevolent and dexterous person, fully devoted to Guru Arjan Dev. (He displayed valour in the religious battles fought during the lifetime of the sixth Guru and was at his service in the Gwalior fort.) 3 See ਜੈਚ ਪਰਾਣਾ.

ਪਿਰਾਣਿ [piraṇi], ਪਿਰਾਣੁ [piraṇu] *n* being, creature. "thē bhavē dāru lāhāsi piraṇi."

—*mala ə m* 1. 2 *Skt* प्रज्ञान cognition, understanding. "purab priti piraṇi le moṭəu ṭhakur maṇi."

—*var maru* 1 *m* 1. 3 *Skt* प्रयाण departure, march. "rəkət bīdu ka ihu tano aṅni pasī piraṇu."—*sri ə m* 1.

ਪਿਰਾਤ [pirat] See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ. 2 causes torment or gives pain.

ਪਿਰਾਤੀ [pirati] See ਪਰਾਤੀ. 2 devoted to the beloved.

ਪਿਰਾਨੀ [pirani] departed, left. 2 ਪੀੜਾ-ਆਨੀ started aching. "kag uḍavət bhuja pirani."—*suhi kabir*. See ਕਾਂਉ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ. 3 ਪ੍ਰਿਯ-ਆਨੀ brought forth some lovely thing. "upmā kabī syam pirani."—*krisən*. 'Brought forth a lovely simile. An excellent simile came to his mind.'

ਪਿਰੀ [piri] beloved, dear. 2 husband. 3 of the loved one. "ātər piri piaru."—*tukha chāt* *m* 4.

ਪਿਰੀਆ [piria] beloved, loved one. "mu piria səu nehu."—*səva* *m* 4. 2 the beloved (female).

ਪਿਰੀਏ [pirie] O loved one! O my dear! "jithe pirie nanak jī! tu vuṭhia."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 O my beloved! O my dear!

ਪਿਰੀਨਿ [pirāni] towards the loved one. "lai priti pirāni."—*var guj* 1 *m* 4.

ਪਿਰੰਮ [pirəm], ਪਿਰੰਮੁ [pirəmu] *n* love. "jisu lagi priti pirəm ki."—*asa chāt* *m* 4. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਮ. 3 *adj* dearest, most loved. "mere māni tani prem pirəm ka."—*vəḍ* *m* 5.

ਪਿਲਕਨ [pilkən], ਪਿਲਖਨ [pilkhan] *n* a kind of oak tree. See ਪੁਲਕ. 2 an isle named after this tree. "təru pilkhan te nam sədaṭ."—*NP*.

ਪਿਲਚਣਾ [pilacna], ਪਿਲਚਨਾ [pilacna] *v* cling. 2 be willing; be intent on.

ਪਿਲਚੀ [pilchi], ਪਿਲਜੀ [pilji] *n* a kind of grass growing in the sandy soil. 2 a riverine plant resembling the branch of a mulberry tree, which is used for making baskets.

ਪਿਲਪਿਲਾ [pilpila] *adj* flabby, flaccid, so much so that when pressed, it gives out its juice. "əg pilpil kərət."—*GPS*.

ਪਿਲਾਉਣਾ [pilauna], ਪਿਲਾਨਾ [pilana] *v* offer something to drink.

ਪਿਲੰਗ [piləg] See ਪਲੰਗ.

ਪਿਲੰਗੀਚਾਲ [piləgichal] *adj* a leap like that of a leopard. "piləgichalā paiā."—*kalki*.

ਪਿੱਲਾ [pilla] *n* a puppy. 2 *adj* half-baked, pot of clay.

ਪਿਵ [piv] *Skt* पिव् *vr* irrigate, moisten, serve.

ਪਿਵੀਜੇ [pivije] please drink, have a taste (of it).

ਪਿਵੰਨਿ [pivāni] they should drink; they drink.

ਪਿੜ [piṛ] *n* threshing floor. 2 arena for displaying a sport. "māra karāṇi piṛbādhi nacc."—*majh ə m* 3. 3 sport, game. "bin nave piṛ kaci."—*vəḍ əlahāni* *m* 1. "ape pasa ape sari, ape piṛbādhi."—*maru solhe* *m* 1. 4 battlefield. 5 battle, fight. "se varā ki piṛ bādhi."—*var majh* *m* 1. "eku visare ta piṛ hare."—*maru solhe* *m* 1.

ਪਿੜਾਈ [piṛai] *n* woven basket with a lid. "səpu piṛai paṛe."—*maru ə m* 1. 2 process of crushing. 3 wages for crushing.

ਪਿਤਾਨੀ [pitrāni] ਪਿਤਾ-ਰਾਨੀ goddess of warfare; Kali. 2 Some ignorant scribes have used this word instead of *mīṛāni*. See ਮ੍ਰਿਤ and ਮ੍ਰਿਤਾਨੀ. ਪਿਤੁ [pitu] See ਪਿਤ.

ਪੀ [pi] *Skt* *vr* drink, flourish, increase. 2 *adj* having taken or drunk. "pi *ṣmritu* triptasia."—*bīla m 5*. 3 *n* beloved husband. "sadh *śāgī* nanak pi ki re."—*asa m 5*. 'husband's tale through the holy congregation.' 4 ਪੀ [pi] is also used in stead of *ṣpi*, meaning 'moreover', 'even', etc. According to the grammar of sage Bhaguri, 'ṣ' of 'ṣpi' gets elided.

ਪੀਉ [piu] *adv* having drunk. "bīkhe *thāgauri* piu."—*sar m 5*. 2 *n* beloved, husband. "na jana kīa karsi piu."—*suhi kēbir*. "sārēb sukhanidhi piu."—*bīla chāt m 5*. 3 *adj* beloved, dear. "bhagat aradh-hī jēpte piu piu."—*asa m 5*. 4 imperative of *piṇa*, you drink. "ram nam rās piu."—*s kēbir*.

ਪੀਉਣ [piuṇ] *v* drink.

ਪੀਉ [piu] *n* father. "piu dade ka kholi dīṭha khajana."—*gāu m 5*. 2 *adj* father's. "mau piu kīrātu gāvaini."—*var majh m 1*. 'They forget what has been done by their parents for them, i.e., they become ungrateful to their parents.' 3 He will drink.

ਪੀਉਖ [piukh] See ਪਿਉਖ and ਪੀਯੁਸ.

ਪੀਓ [pio] Please take a drink. "pio *ṣmritnamu* amolāk."—*sar m 5*. 2 drank. "pio *mādro dhān* mātvaṭa."—*suhi m 5*.

ਪੀਓਈਓ [pioie] is drunk, is taken. "in bīdhi *ṣmrit* pioie."—*gāu kēbir*.

ਪੀਐ [piā] *n* husband. 2 *adj* beloved, dear. 3 This word, *piā*, has also been used in place of ਪੀਯੁਸ [piyus]. "adhra piā se."—*krisān*.

ਪੀਐਹਿ [piāhi] (if) you drink. "piāhi tē paṇi aṇi mirā!"—*maru m 1*. 'If you taste water.' 2 (they) drink (water).

ਪੀਐਣ [piāṇ] *v* drink, taste. "khaṇ piāṇ ki dhatu."—*var majh m 1*.

ਪੀਐਣੀ [piāṇi] *n* stream, from which water is drunk.—*sānāma*.

ਪੀਐਣੀਣ [piāṇiṇ] *n* that which has a stream; the earth.—*sānāma*.

ਪੀਐਰ [piār] *adj* pale. "piār sīt bārāṇ mukh."—*parās*.

ਪੀਐਰਾ [piāra] pale. See ਪੀਐਰ. 2 beloved, dear.

ਪੀਐਰੀ [piāri] *adj* pale, yellow. "hārdi piāri."—*s kēbir*.

ਪੀਐਲਾ [piāla] *adj* pale, yellow. See ਬਗਾ.

ਪੀਐ [piā] *n* husband. 2 beloved female. 3 drank, tasted.

ਪੀਐਲਿਆ [piālīa] gave or made to drink. "guri *ṣmritnamu* piālīa."—*sri m 5*.

ਪੀਏਉ [pieu] drinks. "je purābī hove līkhīa, ta *ṣmrit* sēhājī pieu."—*suhi ā m 4*. 2 potable, drinkable.

ਪੀਸ [pis] *n* grains prepared for grinding; grist. "pis jīm pise gāe danāv apar jēg."—*sāloh*. 2 See ਪੀਸਣਾ.

ਪੀਸਣਾ [pisṇa] *v* grind, pulverize. *Skt* *piṣ* *vr* grind. 2 *Skt* ਪੇਸਣ act or process of grinding. "pisāu cārān pākharī apu triagī."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਪੀਸਣੂ [piṣṇu] See ਪੀਸਣਾ. 2 *n* grains for grinding, grist. "hārījān kē piṣṇu piṣī kāmava."—*suhi m 5*. 3 stone roller used for grinding something on a stone slab; grindstone. "sīla sātōkh piṣṇu hāthī danu."—*māla m 1*.

ਪੀਸਤ [piṣat] while grinding. "piṣat piṣat cabīa."—*s kēbir*. 2 grinds.

ਪੀਸਨ [piṣan], ਪੀਸਨਾ [piṣna] See ਪੀਸਣਾ and ਪੀਸਣੂ.

"piṣan piṣī oḍhī kamrī."—*suhi m 5*.

ਪੀਸਿ [piṣi] having ground or pulverized. See ਪੀਸਣਾ.

ਪੀਹਣ [pihān], ਪੀਹਣਾ [pihṇa], ਪੀਹਣੂ [pihṇu] See ਪੀਸਣਾ and ਪੀਸਣੂ.

ਪੀਹਰ [pihār] *n* father's house; parental home or paternal house. "sahar pihār pālre."—*BG*.

ਪੀਕ [pik] *n* spittle mixed with betel-juice. *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਕਿਵ. "gāre me tēbor ki pik nāvini."—*cāḍī 1*.

2 very fine dust. 3 *S* complete or full rest. 4 drank, quaffed. "gavət sunət dou bhæ mukte jīnha gurmukhi khīnu hārī pik."—*prabha m* 4. 5 funnel, broad-mouthed on one side with which such substance as essence, is poured into a bottle with a narrow mouth.

ਪੀਕਦਾਨ [pikdan], ਪੀਕਦਾਨੀ [pikdani] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਪਾਨ *n* spittoon.

ਪੀਘ [piḡh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਖਾ *n* swing; string hung from the roof or a tree for swinging.

ਪੀਘਣਾ [piḡhṇa] *v* swing. *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ. "ṭuṭṭi piḡhe piḡhie pē tōe mārīe."—*BG*.

ਪੀਚਨ [picān] are drunk; are tasted. "lakh lakh ōmrīt picān."—*BG*.

ਪੀਚੇ [picē] please drink; have taste. "hārīrās picē jiu."—*majh m* 4.

ਪੀਚਾ [picha] See ਪਿੱਚਾ.

ਪੀਚੇ [piche], ਪੀਚੇ [piche] *adv* after. 2 behind. "piche lagīcālī ūthī kaula."—*gəu ə m* 5.

ਪੀਜੀ [pijā-i] should be drunk. 2 let us drink, let us taste. "nam sāsarī ōmrīt pijā-i."—*var mālā m* 1.

ਪੀਜਾ [pijā] *n* carder, for carding cotton. See ਪਿੱਜਾ and ਪਿੱਜਣਾ.

ਪੀਜੇ [pijē] may or should be drunk. "tətu nījghārī bethīa pije."—*kālī ə m* 4.

ਪੀਝੂ [pijhu] *n* ripe fruit of wild caper.

ਪੀਟਨਾ [piṭna] *v* beat; spank.

ਪੀਠ [piṭh] *n* back. "piṭh rīpu ko nāhī dīnī."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* stool, chair, seat. 3 deity's seat, when uttering a spell. 4 place where limbs of goddess Sati fell. See ਸਤੀ 8, ਜੁਲਾਹੇਵੀ and ਨੈਣਾਵੇ ਵੀ.

ਪੀਠਾਸਥਾਨ [piṭhasthan] *n* per Tantarshastar, such places are Kamakhya, Jwalamukhi, Nainadevi, etc, where fell some limbs of the body of goddess Sati.

ਪੀਠਣਾ [piṭhṇa] *v* grind, pulverize, crush.

ਪੀਠਾ [piṭha] ground, pulverized. "jīn kam krodh lobh piṭha."—*majh m* 5.

ਪੀਠਿ [piṭhi] *adj* having ground or pulverized. 2 on the back. "soṭa terī pāre piṭhi."—*bāsāt kabir*. 3 *n* back.

ਪੀਠਿਕਾ [piṭhika] *Skt* low stringed square stool. 2 base supporting a pillar; pedestal.

ਪੀਠੀ [piṭhi] *Skt* ਪਿਸ਼ੀ *n* soaked and ground paste or batter of pulse (such as lentil and bean).

ਪੀਠੇ [piṭhe] *adv* at the back, behind. "janam mārān bahurī nāhī piṭhe."—*ṭoḍī m* 5. 2 ground, pulverized.

ਪੀਡਣ [piḍṇ] , ਪੀਡਨ [piḍan] See ਪੀਡਨ.

ਪੀਡੀ [piḍi] *S* strong, hard, tight. "je jānā ləpū chījā, piḍi pai gōḍhī."—*s fārid*. See ਪੀਡਨ.

ਪੀਢਾ [piḍha], ਪੀਢੀ [piḍhi] a low, stringed square stool. See ਪੀਡਾ and ਪੀਡੀ.

ਪੀਣ [piṇ] See ਪੀਣਾ. 2 See ਪੀਨ. "krodh piṇ manīe."—*kālī*. 'filled with anger.'

ਪੀਣਾ [piṇa] *v* drink.

ਪੀਤ [pit] *Skt adj* pale, yellow. "pit bāsān."—*savēye m* 4 ke. 2 drunk, gulped. "kāhū jogīnī pit lohu."—*cārītr* 102. 3 *n* orpiment. "pit pitābār trībhavān dhānī."—*maru solhe m* 5. 'an orpiment like yellow dress.' 4 topaz. 5 This word has also been used in place of ਪੀਤਰ. "pas si pit."—*cārītr* 180. 'noose-like love.'

ਪੀਤਸੂਚ [pitjvar] See ਉਸਨਤਾਪ and ਯਰਕਾਨ.

ਪੀਤਮ [pitam] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ.

ਪੀਤਮਣਿ [pitmaṇi] *n* topaz.

ਪੀਤਲ [pitāl], ਪੀਤਲੋਹ [pitloh] See ਪਿੱਤਲ 2.

ਪੀਤਾ [pita] drank. 2 *Skt n* turmeric. 3 yellow jasmine. 4 yellow banana. 5 dodder. 6 *adj* yellow-coloured (feminine).

ਪੀਤਾਬਾਧਿ [pitābādhi] *Skt* ਪੀਤਾਬਿ *n* who drank off the sea; sage Agastya. See ਅਗਸਤ.

ਪੀਤਾਬਾਰ [pitābār] yellow-coloured cloth. 2 Krishan, who used to wear yellow coloured robes. 3 God. 4 *adj* yellow-robed.

ਪੀਤਿ [pitī] This word has been used in place of ਪੀਤਰ. "jānē nā hārī kī pitī."—*sāloh*. 2 *Skt* ਰਖਾ protection, defence. 3 horse. 4 speed, gait.

ਪੀਤੀ [piti] drank. 2 *n* love.

ਪੀਤੰਬਰ [pitābar] See ਪੀਤੰਬਰ.

ਪੀਤੰਬਰ ਪੀਰ [pitābar pir] *n* the yellow-robed mentor, Krishandev. "jāha bāsāhṛ pitābar pir."—*asa kabir*. 2 Swami Ramanand.

ਪੀਤੰਬਰੁ [pitābaru] See ਪੀਤੰਬਰ 3. "pitābaru vake rīde bāsē."—*guj trilocan*.

ਪੀਨ [pin] *n* hole in the blade of a hoe or an axe, etc in which the handle is fixed. 2 *Skt* adj fleshy, corpulent. "min kār jīto kāhyo pāriman. tito rakh kār pin māhan."—*GPS*. 3 prosperous. "sri arjan ji guru bhāe pārupkari pin."—*GPS*. 4 full. "pūn hin tēn pāpēn pin."—*NP*. 5 This word has also been used in place of ਪਾਨੀ [pani] (water). "min hin bin pin."—*cakradhār caritr caru cādrāka*.

ਪੀਨਸ [pinās] *n* palanquin. *Skt* पित्तल. 2 *Skt* which destroys the plump one as well; chronic coryza which destroys the olfactory sense of the patient. See ਨਜਲ. "pādūrog pinās kāṛidesi."—*caritr 405*. "pinās vare j tājyo šora jan kāpur."—*vrīd*.

ਪੀਨਕ [pināk] *P* पीक *n* drowsiness, daze.

ਪੀਨਾ [pina] See ਪੀਤਾ.

ਪੀਪ [pip] *n* pus. 2 peepul tree, ficus religiosa. "sāgātī sāt sāgī lagī uce, jīu pip pālas kharlije."—*kālī 3 m 4*. 'As a peepul tree growing on butea frondosa tree eats away the latter (i.e. obliterates its identity), similarly degenerate people, when repairing to the company of the saints, lose their previous selves.'

ਪੀਪਰ [pipār], ਪੀਪਲ [pipāl] peepul tree. See ਪੀਪਲ.

ਪੀਪਾ [pipa] *n* a large barrel-like container, made of wood or metal; cask. 2 a great man, who was chief of Gagraun.² He was born in Sammat 1483. At first, Pipa was a devotee of goddess Durga. Later on, he became follower

of Ramanand and, along with his wife, Sita, renounced the world and lived a wanderer's life. His compositions are included in Guru Granth Sahib. "pīpa prāṇve pāram tātū hē."—*dhāna pipa*.

ਪੀਪਨ [pipan], ਪੀਪਨਾ [pipana] *Skt* पीपन drinking. 2 drank, quaffed. "nam āmrīt pipana hē."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪੀਪ [piy] beloved, dear. 2 husband, consort. 3 *Skt* पीय *vr* blame, please.

ਪੀਪਰਾ [piyā] beloved, dear. 2 pale, yellow.

ਪੀਪਰੀ [piyri] yellow, pale. "piyri pāri nā kīs dīs herāt."—*GPS*.

ਪੀਪੁਸ [piyus], ਪੀਪੁਖ [piyukh] *n* nectar. 2 milk. See ਪਿਪਿਸ.

ਪੀਰ [pir] *n* pain. *Skt* पीर. "sātīguru bhētē tā utre pir."—*asa m 3*. 2 calamity, misfortune. "nāg bhukh kī pir."—*sri 3 m 5*. 3 adj pale, yellow. "bādān bārān hve avāt pir."—*GPS*. 4 adv having crushed or pressed. "kolu pir dip dīpāt ādhar mē."—*BGK*. 'By working the oilpress, oil is extracted using which the lamp emits light. 5 *P* पीर *adj* aged, old, weak. "hāmāz pīr moro hāmāz pīltān."—*jāfār*. 6 *n* venerable old man; elderly person. 7 spiritual mentor or preceptor. "pīr pēkabār aulīe."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਪੀਰਜ਼ਾਦਾ [pīrzada] *P* پيرزاد *n* son of a spiritual preceptor.

ਪੀਰਤਨੁ [pīrtānu] *n* paleness, yellowness. "hārdī pīrtānu hārē."—*s kabir*.

ਪੀਰਪਰਸਤੁ [pīrpārast] *P* پيرپرست *adj* devoted to the spiritual preceptor.

ਪੀਰਮੁਹੰਮਦ [pīrmuhāmād] See ਰੁਹਪੁਰ.

ਪੀਰਾ [pīrā] *n* pain, affliction. "pīrā dī tēn hāth prāhare."—*NP*. 2 adj yellow, deep yellow.

ਪੀਰਨਪੀਰ [pīranpīr] *adj* chief preceptor. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪੀਰਿਤ [pīrit] See ਪੀਰਿਤ.

ਪੀਰੀ [pīrī] *adj* yellow. 2 *n* paleness, yellowness.

¹ਪੀਨ = स्थूलमपि स्यति नाशयति.

²Gagraun is 45 miles to the south-east of Kota.

"piri pār rāhi mukh pār jāke."—*NP*. 3 low, stringed square stool, small cot. "yahi cāṛh piri pār."—*cārītr* 234. 4 task, status or office of a spiritual preceptor. "mīri piri dharən kəri."—*GPS*.

ਪੀਰੂ [piru] Rattan Singh has attributed this name to Peron in Panthprakash. "piru mānsūbo ṭhahīrayo."—*PPP*. See ਪੇਰੋ.

ਪੀਲ [pil] *P* پيل *n* elephant. *Sk* ਪੀਲ. "pilraj phire kəhū rāṇ."—*cāḍi* 2. 2 castle or rook in the game of chess.

ਪੀਲ ਅਫਗਨ [pil əfgən] *P* پيل افغان *adj* who throws down or overpowers an elephant.

ਪੀਲਸੋਜ [pilsoz] See ਫਤੀਲਸੋਜ.

ਪੀਲਕੁ [pilaku] *n* mahout, elephant-driver, elephant's guide, trainer. "mānu kōcāru pilaku guru."—*var guj* 1 m 3.

ਪੀਲਤਨ [piltən] *P* پيلتن *adj* having elephantine body. 2 *n* Rustam — the wrestler.

ਪੀਲਪਾ [pilpa], ਪੀਲਪਾਉ [pilpau], ਪੀਲਪਾਵ [pilpav] *P* پيل *elephantiasis*; an affliction causing the feet to get heavy and huge. See ਫੀਲਪਾ.

ਪੀਲ ਮਰਦਾ [pil mardā] *P* پيل مردان *adj* a brave person, an elephant among men.

ਪੀਲਰਾਜ [pilraj] *n* a large elephant (for the king to ride on). 2 name of Indar's elephant; Airavat.

ਪੀਲਵਾਨ [pilvan] *n* elephant-driver.

ਪੀਲਾ [pila] *adj* pale, yellow.

ਪੀਲਾਉਣਾ [pilauṇa] *v* cause a person to drink something.

ਪੀਲਾਵਾ [pilava] *n* cup-bearer. "pilava hākar."—*var bīha mardana*.

ਪੀਲੀ ਕੋਠੀ [pili koṭhī] name of the Nirmala sect's cloister at Prayag, called Dharamdhuja.

ਪੀਲੀਭੀਤ [pilibhit] a town in Ruhelkhand, U.P., which is the headquarters of the district. Its railway station is located on the Lucknow-Sitapur-Barreilly line.

ਪੀਲੂ [pilū] *Sk* *n* elephant. 2 a tree, and its fruit, careya arborea. 3 flower. 4 arrow.

5 leaves of the chickgram-pea plants. 6 worm infesting fruits. 7 walnut tree. 8 palm of the hand.

ਪੀਲੂ [pilū] See ਪੀਲੂ 2.

ਪੀਲੇਦਮਾ [piledamā] *P* پيل دما *adj* intoxicated elephant. 2 irate elephant.

ਪੀਲੋ [pilo] See ਕਾਨਾ. 2 a helptatonic musical mode, in which śaraj, riṣabh, maddham, pācam, riṣad are pure notes; gādhar and dhevat are flatones. riṣabh is the concluding note of the rag (ਰਾਗ ਦਾ ਗੁਰੁਸਰ); pācam is the primary note and śaraj is the supplementary one; dhevat is the feeble one. The third watch of the day is the time when this ਰਾਗ [rag] is to be sung.

Ascending notes - śa rā ga mā pā dha nā śa

Descending notes - śa nā dha pā mā ga rā śa

ਪੀਵ [piv] drink. See ਪੀ. "pivī rāhe jāl nīkhuṭat nahi."—*gāu kabir*. 2 husband, beloved. "mosō aī jese tum piv piv kəhyo, tēse more pranpyare ju sō pyari pyari kəhio."—*dev*.

ਪੀਵਉ [pivau] (you) drink.

ਪੀਵਸਿ [pivasi] drinks. "nīkəṭī nīru pāsū pivasi nā jhagī."—*gāu kabir*. 2 will drink.

ਪੀਵਹੁ [pivahu] (you) drink.

ਪੀਵਤ [pivat] *adv* while drinking. 2 on drinking. "pivat hī pārvaṇ bhāra."—*asa* m 1.

ਪੀਵਨਾ [pivna] *v* drink. "pivna jītu mān əghave."—*maru* ə m 5.

ਪੀਵਾ [piva] I (should or may) drink. "gurmukhī ōmrī piva."—*majh* m 5.

ਪੀੜ [piṛ] *Sk* ਪੀੜ *v* hurt, squeeze, press. 2 *n* pain, agony. "hārīsevək nahi jāmpīr."—*bīla* m 5. 3 See ਪੀੜਨ. 4 contortion, wilting, drooping. "hārī hārī kərəhī sī sukəhī nahi, nanək piṛ nā khahī jiu."—*asa chāt* m 1.

ਪੀੜਨ [piṛan] *Sk* ਪੀੜਨ *n* act of pressing. 2 causing pain, oppressing. See ਪੀੜ 1. 3 tightening, squeezing. 4 tightening the rug, blanket, etc on the back of a donkey or a camel, etc. See ਪੀੜ 2.

ਪੀੜਾ [pīṛa] *n* suffering, trouble, pain. "c̥f̥tarog g̥ai haupīṛa."—*majh m 5*.

ਪੀੜਿ [pīṛi] *adv* having squeezed or pressed. "d̥arī l̥ae lekha pīṛi chuṛe nanka j̥u telu."—*var asa. 2* having tightened. "pīṛi p̥alan b̥aghāb̥ar lahyo."—*GPS*. 'having tightened the rug, removed the tiger-skin therefrom.'

ਪੀੜਿਤ [pīṛit] *adj* oppressed, tormented. 2 pressed, compressed.

ਪੀੜੀ [pīṛi] squeezed, pressed. 2 See ਪੀੜੀ. 3 genealogy. See ਪੀੜੀ. "v̥adhi velī b̥ahu pīṛi cali."—*asa m 5*.

ਪੀੜੇ [pīṛe] squeezes, presses. 2 should or may squeeze or press. 3 harnessed, yoked. "kheme ch̥etr̥ s̥araice d̥is̥anī rath pīṛe."—*maru m 1*.

ਪੀੜਾ [pīṛha] *n* a low, square stringed stool; a small bedstead. "pīṛha s̥ūd̥ar s̥ad̥an d̥asava."—*NP*.

ਪੀੜੀ [pīṛhi] *n* a small, low, square stringed stool. 2 a family-line; genealogy. "c̥alli pīṛhi s̥od̥hiā."—*BG*. See ਪੀੜੀ 3.

ਪ੍ਰ [p̥u] *Skt* पुं male person; the cosmic spirit. 2 masculine.

ਪੁਆਤ [puat] See ਪੁਆਤ. 2 a village, under police station Machhiwara, in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Situated on the northern bank of the Ropar canal, it is at a distance of about fifteen miles from railway station Doraha. While coming from Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh visited this village. No gurdwara has been raised there. Puat is inhabited by Muslims of the Ranghar subcaste; some Sainis also live there.

ਪੁਆਧ [puadh] the region near the lower slopes of a mountain range; foot of a mountain. 2 region which is irrigated from wells. 3 district Ambala and the area around it.

ਪੁਆਧੜਾ [puadhṛa] *adj* who lives in Puadh; a denizen of Puadh. 2 a village, under police station Nurmahal, in tehsil Philaur of district

Jalandhar, which is situated at a distance of two miles from railway station Bilga. Guru Har Rai visited this place. There is a gurdwara in this village, which has seven or eight acres of land attached to it. A Singh is the officiant there.

ਪੁਆਰ [puar] a caste among the Rajputs. This word is a transform of Pramār.

ਪੁਆੜਾ [puara] See ਪੁਆੜਾ 2 and 3.

ਪੁਐ [puē], ਪੁਐਤ [puēt] strings together. "puē rūḍmalā."—*VN*. "puēt parbati s̥ir̥ē."—*ramav*.

ਪੁਸ [pus] See ਪੁਸਟ.

ਪੁੰਸ [pūs] *Skt* पुंस man. 2 soul, spirit.

ਪੁਸਕਰ [puskar] *Skt* पुष्कर *n* a natural lake in Rajputana, which is a famous place of pilgrimage of the Hindus. It is situated at a distance of three kōhs from Ajmer. According to a legend, Brahma performed a sacrificial rite there. There is Brahma's temple on the bank of Pushkar. Guru Gobind Singh, while proceeding towards the Deccan, visited this place. Seeing the beautiful demeanour of the Khalsa, the officiant of this place of pilgrimage had asked the Guru—

"s̥āg ap ke kesandhari,
k̥aya īn ki d̥ihu jatī ucari?
sunk̥ar guru ph̥armav̥an kia,
bh̥ayo khalsa j̥ag me tia,
h̥īdu tur̥ak duhun te n̥ayaro,
s̥ri akal ko das v̥icaro."—*GPS*.

The place, where stands the gurdwara of the tenth Guru, is known as the Gobindghat. 2 water. 3 blue lotus. 4 deep pool. tank. 5 sky. 6 one of the seven legendary islands. "ava puskar dip̥ agari."—*NP*. 7 a mount in Puskar isle. 8 mouth of musical instruments like the drum, tabor, etc. 9 serpent. 10 elephant's trunk. 11 trumpet. 12 arrow. 13 war. 14 cloud. 15 crane. 16 brother of king Nal, who was an expert at gambling. 17 Varun's son. 18 Bharat's

son and Ramchandar's nephew, who was king of Gandhar. 19 See ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰ.
 ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰਨਾਭ [puskərnabh] one who has lotus in his navel; Vishnu.
 ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰਾਕ [puskrakṣ] lotus-eyed; Vishnu. 2 adj having eyes like the petals of a lotus; lotus-eyed.
 ਪੁਸ਼ਚਲੀ [pūscali] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਚਲੀ *n* who runs away from her husband; woman of easy virtue. 2 harlot.
 ਪੁਸਟ [pusəṭ] See ਪੁਸ਼ਟ.
 ਪੁਸਟ [pusəṭ] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਟ *vr* bind; put together. 2 adj written. 3 covered. 4 *P* پشت *n* back. 5 generation, genealogy. "pustən ləgō rābabi thive."—*GPS*. 6 short for ਪੁਸ਼ਟਕ. "hate kasa bahu pusəṭ nīkare."—*GPS*. 'He gave many lashes and the horse kicked with both its hind legs.'
 ਪੁਸਤਕ [pustak] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਟਕ *n* book. "pustak pāṭh brakarən vākhaṇe."—*bher m 1*. See ਪੁਸ਼ਟ 2. 2 *P* پک *a* kick with both the hind legs. 3 padded jacket. 4 foot-disease of horses and donkeys.
 ਪੁਸਤਕਾਗਾਰ [pustakagar], ਪੁਸਤਕਾਲਾਭ [pustakalāy] *n* library.
 ਪੁਸਤਾ [pusta] *P* پست *n* mound, heap. 2 buttress to strengthen the wall of a house.
 ਪੁਸਤੀਨ [pustin] See ਪੁਸ਼ਤੀਨ. "guru upār thi tēb pustin."—*NP*. "kanh tēb pustin hve ap utardaryo sabbh gopīn jaḍa."—*krisən*.
 ਪੁਸਤੀਨੀ [pusteni] *P* پستینی *adj* hereditary.
 ਪੁਸਪ [pusəp] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਪ *n* flower. 2 menses. 3 blossoming, blooming. 4 clove. 5 aerial vehicle of Kuber. 6 juice of barberry.
 ਪੁਸਪਕ [puspak] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਪਕ *n* flower. 2 inlaid bracelet. 3 brass. 4 spotted snake. 5 name of a mountain. 6 aerial vehicle of Kuber, a mention of which has been made in books such as Ramayan. Kuber acquired this aerial vehicle as a boon from Brahma. But Ravan snatched it away from Kuber and was using

it for a long time. After having killed Ravan, Ramchandar, along with Lachhman, Sita and his army, flew to Ayodhya in it and returned it to Kuber. This aerial vehicle is also called Ratanvarshak. See ਪੁਰਪਕ.
 ਪੁਸਪਕੇਤੁ [pusəpketu], ਪੁਸਪਚਾਪ [pusəpcap], ਪੁਸਪਧਨਾ [pusəpdhənva] *n* who keeps a flag and a bow of flowers; Kam, the Indian god of love.
 ਪੁਸਪਰਸ [pusəpras] *n* flower-nectar.
 ਪੁਸਪਵਾਣ [pusəpvaṇ] who possesses an arrow of flowers, i.e. Kam, god of love. See ਪੁਸ਼ਰਸ.
 ਪੁਸਾਕ [pusak] See ਪੁਸ਼ਾਕ.
 ਪੁਸ਼ਟ [pusṭ] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਟ *adj* nourished. 2 fat. 3 firm, strong. 4 arrogant. "dusəṭdāḍəṇ pusṭkhāḍəṇ."—*akal*. 5 *n* Vishnu.
 ਪੁਸ਼ਟਿ [pusṭi] *Skt* *n* act of rearing or nourishing. 2 fatness, plumpness. 3 increase, progress. 4 firmness, strength. 5 corroboration. 6 Dharamraj's wife. 7 a yogini.
 ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ [pusṭi] See ਪੁਸ਼ਟਿ. 2 *adj* nourishing, rearing. "pəram isvəri pusṭi."—*GPS*.
 ਪੁਹਕਰ [puhkar] See ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰ. 2 See ਪੁਸ਼ਰਜ. "puhkar ɔ birje cunke."—*krisən*. 'Having culled topazes and turquoises.' 3 king Nal's brother. "dhər puhkar ko rup tēhā kēliyug gəyo."—*cəritr 157*.
 ਪੁਹਪ [puhəp] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਪ *n* flower. "puhəp mādhi jiu basu bəṣətu hē."—*dhəna m 9*. 2 aerial vehicle named Pushpak. See ਪੁਸਪ 5. "tēb puhəp peke. cəṭhe juahh jēke."—*ramav*.
 ਪੁਹਪਕ [puhpak] See ਪੁਸਪਕ 6. "puhpak bīban bēṭhe."—*ramav*.
 ਪੁਹਪਧਨੁਖ [puhəpdhənukh], ਪੁਹਪਧੰਨੀਆ [puhəpdhēniā], ਪੁਹਪਧੰਨੀ [puhəpdhēnvi] See ਪੁਸਪਧਨਾ. Indian god of love, Kam. 2 In Gyanprabodh, this word is used for Rati, wife of Kam. That is, of Pushpdhanvi. "kīdhō puhəpdhēniā."

पुष्पराज [puṣṭraj] *n* king of flowers; rose. 2 lotus flower. 3 spring season. 4 Kam. 5 Brahma, whose seat is the lotus flower.

पुष्पावलि [puṣṭavali] *n* line or garland of flowers. 2 shower of flowers.

पुष्पमि [puṣṭmi], पुष्पमी [puṣṭmī] *n* earth. "puṣṭmīpatāk bīnasāhi."—*sāveya m 3 ke*.

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] See पुष्परा.

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] See पुष्परा.

पुष्परो [puṣṭro] proves to be beneficial. See पुष्परा. "hāri ko nam āti puṣṭro."—*kan m 5*.

पुष्प [puṣṭ] *n* cry, shout; call for help. "māt tū kārāhi puṣṭ."—*sri m 3*. 2 suit, charge, complaint. "ābjān upāri ko nā puṣṭare."—*sar m 5*.

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] for calling out. "mukāti ānāti puṣṭra jai."—*gāu kabir*. 'innumerable emancipations call out for acceptance.'

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] *v* shout. 2 call out. 3 complain.

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] having proclaimed publicly. "kāhāt kabir hāu kāhāu puṣṭra."—*bher*.

पुष्प [puṣṭ] *Skt* पुष्प *n* which facilitates or supports a cause; eighth of the twentyseven lunar asterisms.

पुष्प [pūṣṭ] *Skt* पुष्प *n* feathered part of an arrow; an area of Bagar (in Rajputana).

पुष्पक [puṣṭkar] See पुष्पक. "puṣṭkar bhāre puṣṭkar puṣṭkar jyō, pekh kār sāsikār kārē dūtī hin hē. puṣṭkar hin dīnkār kārē chīn."—*NP*. 'Lotus flowers, growing in water-filled tanks, become lustreless on seeing the moon rays and when the water of the tanks gets dry, the sun makes the lotus flowers wilt.' See पुष्पक.

पुष्पता [puṣṭta] *P* *adj* firm. 2 skilful, full of merits. 3 experienced, mature.

पुष्पताकर [puṣṭtakar] See पुष्पता 3.

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] See पुष्परा. 2 tank, pond.

पुष्पराज [puṣṭraj] *Skt* पुष्पराज *n* topaz, which is one of the nine jewels.

पुष्प [pūṣṭhi], पुष्प [puṣṭhi] *n* which has a pūṣṭhi; an arrow. See पुष्प. "chuṭe svārāṇpuṣṭhi."—*kalki*.

पुष्प [puṣṭa] *v* progress; reach, arrive. 2 go on unhindered; bring to end without any disturbance.

पुष्प [pūṣṭav] *Skt n* 'पु' (male) 'ग' (bull) bull, ox. 2 as adjective suffixed to a word, it means 'the best', 'excellent'. as — "nār pūṣṭav", 'the best among men.'

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] *v* carry to the end. See पुष्परा. "ver pugai māhā ripu mare."—*GPS*.

पुष्परा [pūṣṭphāl] See पुष्परा.

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] *v onom* produce the sound of puc puc with one's lips, while calling an animal or a child; caress.

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] See पुष्परा.

पुष्परा [puṣṭra] *v* wipe something with a wet rag. 2 call by producing, with one's lips, the sound of puc puc; produce the sound of kissing as an expression of love; caress. "jīu kapurākh pucare nari."—*gāu m 5*. 3 show jejune flattery.

पुष्प [puṣṭ] *Skt* पुष्प *n* query, question. "āge puṣṭ nā hovai."—*suhi m 1*. 2 See पुष्प.

पुष्प [pūṣṭ] *Skt* पुष्प *n* tail. 2 hind part of something, tail-end.

पुष्प [puṣṭa] *Skt* पुष्प *vr* ask, question. 2 *n* questioning, enquiring. "puṣṭahu jai sraṇia."—*sor m 1*.

पुष्प [puṣṭi] *adv* after having enquired. "puṣṭi nā saje puṣṭi nā dhahe."—*sri a m 1*.

पुष्प [puṣṭ] See पुष्प. 2 tail. See पुष्प 1. "puṣṭh sākari."—*GPS*. 3 This word has also been used in place of prokṣaṇ, which means 'washing'. "mukhā puṣṭhyo kūbhkanā kārurā."—*ramav*. 'The irate Kumbhkan washed his face with water.'

पुष्पराज [puṣṭkātāk] *Skt n* which has a sting in its tail; scorpion.

ਪੁੰਜ [pūj] *Skt* *n* that which conquers man with its progress; mass, multitude. "əgh pūj tarəg nivarən kau."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਪੁਜਣਾ [pujana], ਪੁਜਨਾ [pujna] *v* reach. See ਪੁਗਣਾ. 2 come to end. "puji divas ae likhe mae."—*jet chāt m 5*. 3 be equal or equivalent to. "rasna ucre guṇvati koī nā puje danu."—*sri m 5*. "pujehi nā rātan karoṛ."—*s kabir*. 4 be capable of worship. 5 be complete. See ਪੁਜੈ.

ਪੁਜਾਉਣਾ [pujauna] *v* cause to be worshipped. 2 cause to reach. 3 carry to completion.

ਪੁਜਾਇਣ [pujaia] *adj* fulfilling. "simar suami sagal as pujaia."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਪੁਜਾਈ [pujai] *got* worshipped. 2 fulfilled. "sagal ich pujai."—*sor m 5*. 3 act of worshipping; worship.

ਪੁਜਾਹਾ [pujaha] *adj* causing to reach. 2 worshipper. 3 all together, collectively. "sabhī tirath varat jag pūn tulaha. hārī nam nā pujehī pujaha."—*jet m 4*.

ਪੁਜਾਮੀ [pujami] *adj* fulfilling. "sabh ich pujami."—*bila chāt m 5*.

ਪੁਜਾਰਾ [pujara] *adj* worshipping, worshipper. 2 ਪੁਜਾ-ਅਰੁ (ਅਰੁ) worth worshipping.

ਪੁਜਾਰਿਆ [pujaria] *worshipper's*; of the devotee. "puran ich pujaria."—*bila m 5*.

ਪੁਜਾਰੀ [pujari] *n* worshipper; one who worships.

ਪੁਜੇਹਾ [pujehā] *I* worship. 2 *I* reach.

ਪੁਜੈ [puje] (he, she or it) reaches. 2 may be fulfilled. See ਪੁਜਣਾ 5.

ਪੁਜੈਦੇ [pujēde] (they) reach. "sadhsāgati gursikh pujēde."—*BG*. 2 (they) worship, show devotion. 3 (they) serve.

ਪੁਟ [puṭ] *n* mordant; tempering. 2 *Skt* पुट *vr* wrap up, cover up. 3 *n* lid, cover. 4 cup made of leaves. 5 shallow metallic cup or bowl. 6 seat; mat or cloth spread to sit on. "bes-hī puṭ pāṭ bīmāl bichae."—*NP*. 7 pocket. See *E* pocket.

ਪੁਟਕ [puṭak] *Skt* *n* lotus. 2 hollow of the hands.

3 pocket. See *E* pocket.

ਪੁਟਿਕਾ [puṭika] *Skt* *n* paper wrapping (formed by folding a piece of paper around a small quantity of something).

ਪੁੱਟਣਾ [puṭṭṇa] *v* uproot, pull out; disjoint. 2 *Skt* पुट्. *vr* become small, diminish, decrease.

ਪੁੱਠਕਾ [puṭṭhaka] *n* plant having crooked thorns, ash of which cures cough. *L* Amarantaceae.

ਪੁੱਠ [puṭṭh] *n* temper. 2 back. 3 reverse (the opposite of obverse).

ਪੁੱਠਾ [puṭṭha] *adj* reverse, contrary. 2 rear end of horse's back, which is above its rear legs; croup, rump. "puṭṭhe bade puchh sākari."—*GPS*.

ਪੁਡ [puḍ] *Skt* पुड *vr* cover up, grind, mark. 2 *n* sky. "uḍas tuyā, puḍas tuyā."—*gyan*. 'you are the star (or constellation), you are the sky.'

ਪੁੱਡਰ [pūḍar] *Skt* पण्डुर *adj* whitish pale. 2 white, grey. "pūḍar kes kusam te dhāule."—*sri beṇi*. "kes pūḍar jāb hue."—*asa pāṭi m 1*.

ਪੁੱਡਰਕ [pūḍrak], ਪੁੱਡਰੀਕ [pūḍrik] *Skt* पुण्डरीक *n* elephant, who presides over the south-east quarter. 2 tiger. 3 white lotus. "pahī purie pūḍrak vana."—*dhana namdev*. 4 silkworm. 5 vessel for water. 6 a variety of mangoes (having white pulp). 7 white-coloured elephant. 8 a variety of sugarcane. 9 sugar. 10 snake. 11 white snake. 12 leucoderma, kind of leprosy. 13 fire. 14 arrow. 15 sky. 16 white colour.

ਪੁੱਡਰੀਕ ਨਾਦਨਿ [pūḍrik nadani] *n* army which roars like a lion.—*sānama*. 2 gun.—*sānama*.

ਪੁੱਡਰੀਕਾਕ [pūḍrikakṣ] *n* who has lotus-like eyes; Vishnu. 2 *adj* lotus-eyed.

ਪੁੱਡ [pūḍr] *Skt* पुण्ड *n* a variety of thick sugarcane. 2 mark on the head. See ਉਰਧਪੁੱਡ. 3 son of king Bali and a country famous by the same name, now a part of Bihar.

ਪੁਣ [puṇ] *Skt* *vr* be pious, progress, accumulate.

ਪੁਣਡ [puṇaḥ] a hilly state and its capital within

the jurisdiction of Kashmir and its capital, where rules the progeny of Raja Dhyān Singh an attendant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It is located at a height of 3300 feet above the sealevel. See **ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ**.

Guru Gobind Singh sent his revenue-collector and devotee Bhai Pheru Singh to Kashmir in order preach Sikhism. He baptised many persons and inculcated in them the Guru's percepts. His disciples (Bhai Punjab Singh and Bhai Rocha Singh)¹ did a very fine job. Bhai Mela Singh, a disciple of Bhai Rocha Singh, established a dera in village Negali. Negali is situated at a distance of three miles to the east of Punch. He started preaching the Guru's teachings and was highly successful in his mission.

Mela Singh was born at village Kotehari (Punchraj) in Phagan sammat 1840 and he breathed his last on 22nd of Kattak Sammat 1911.

At first Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave rentfree grant to the dera of Negali, later on Raja Gulab Singh donated eight villages to it.

At present Bhai Mangal Singh is the head of the dera and he is engaged in the preaching of Sikhism.

ਪੁਣਾ [puṇa] *Skt* पुण् be pious, filter, sieve, clean. 2 *n* justice, dispensing of justice. "sahr̥b ke dər̥ hācha puṇe."—*m* 1 *bāno*. 3 in Majha and Pothohar puṇa also stands for hurling of abuses. — "mavā dhiā nū puṇ-na cēga nāhī."—*prov*.

ਪੁਣੇ [puṇede] *adv* sieving. "həbhe bhəsu puṇede vətənī"—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 'All were doing useless deeds.'

ਪੁਤ [put] *n* son, male child. "put bhai bhatije"
¹Bhai Rocha Singh was born at village Kausa of district Hazara in sammat 1745. He did a commendable job of preaching Sikhism in Pothohar and Kashmir.

rovəhī"—*vəḍ əlahuṇi m* 1. 2 *Skt* hell. See **ਪੁਤ੍ਰ**.
ਪੁਤਰਾਹੀ [put-hari] loving son, favourite son. "jīnī die bhrat put-hari"—*ram ə m* 5. 2 **ਪੁਤਰਾਹੀ** (पुत्रहारिन्) person engaged to look after a baby; baby-sitter.

ਪੁਤਨਾ [putna] See **ਪੁਤਨਾ**.

ਪੁਤਰ [putar] See **ਪੁਤ੍ਰ**.

ਪੁਤਰਾ [putra], **ਪੁਤਰੀ** [putri] *Skt* पुत्र and पुत्री *n* doll. 2 i.e. body. "maṭi ko putra kese nēcat he!"—*asa kəbir*. "pāc tātu kərī putra kina."—*ram m* 5. "putri teri bīdhīkərī thaṭi"—*asa m* 5. 3 pupil of the eye. "nenən ki putri dou hari."—*krisən*.

ਪੁਤਰੇਲਾ [putrela] adopted son.

ਪੁਤਲਾ [putla], **ਪੁਤਲੀ** [putli] See **ਪੁਤਰਾ-ਪੁਤਰੀ**.

ਪੁਤੀ [puti] due to sons, by virtue of sons. "puti gēdhu pəve sāsari"—*var majh m* 1.

ਪੁਤ੍ਰ [putu], **ਪੁੱਤ** [putt], **ਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [putr] *n* he who saves from hell named pū; son. See **ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ** ਅੰਸ 1 ਐ 13 and **ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ** ਐ 9 s 138.² "putukəṭu kuṭəb he."—*səva m* 4. "putr mītr bilas bənīta"—*maru m* 5.

ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਕਲਤ੍ਰ [putr kəṭr] son and wife. 2 son's wife, daughter-in-law. "putr kəṭr lok grīh bənīta māra sənbdhehi."—*sor m* 5.

ਪੁਤ੍ਰਵੰਤੀ [putrvāti] *adj* a woman who has begotten a son. "putrvāti silvāti suhagərī"—*majh m* 5.

ਪੁਤ੍ਰਾ [putra] See **ਪੁਤਰਾ**.

ਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [putrika] *n* daughter. 2 according to Hindu scriptures, a daughter, whose father gets a commitment at the time of her marriage that the son born to her would be taken as his (grandfather's) son. 3 puppet. "cītr ki putrika he."—*ramav*. "jənuk kənək ki putrika."—*cərītr* 96.

ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ [putri] *n* daughter. "sai putri jājman ki."—*asa pətti m* 3. 2 doll, puppet. "kī sovṛəṇ"
²"पुत्राम्नो नरकाद् यस्मात् पितरं त्रायते सुतः तस्मात् पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः"

putri.”-datt. ‘as if the doll is made of gold.’
3 pupil. 4 sons did. “putri kulu nā palto.”-var
ram 3.

પુસ્તક [pudgal] *Skt* પુસ્તક *n* proof, evidence.
2 soul. 3 human body, according to Buddhism.
4 according to Jainism, an inanimate substance
subject to touch, taste and colour.

પુદીના [podina] See પેદીના.

પુન [pun] *Skt* પુન: (પુનર) *part* – again; second
time. 2 after, then. “pun rachas ka kaṭa sisa.”
-caritr 405. 3 *Skt* પુનઃ (પુણ્ય) virtuous deed.
“sāt jana siu sāgu paie vade pun.”-var jet. 4 *Skt*
પુન make pious.

પૂન [pūn] *Skt* પુણ્ય *adj* pious, noble, gentle.
“hārīras cakhiā se pūn pāraṇi.”-var guj 1 m
3. 2 *n* righteous deed. “pūn pap sabbhu bed
driṭṭa.”-maru solhe m 3. પપ [pap] means
violence.

પુનઃ [punah] See પૂન 1. “punah punah
namaskar.”-foḍi m 5.

પુનઃકરણ [punahcaran], પુનઃકરણ [punahcaran],
પુનઃકરણ [punahcar] *Skt* પુનઃકરણ *n* planning ahead
about the successful execution of a job.
2 repeated recitation of a mantra for its
accomplishment. According to the incantation
treatise, it has five parts ॐ (silent repetition of
a mantra) હોમ [hom] (ablation), તર્પણ (libation
of water to gods), અભિષેક (spraying of water)
and brahambhoj (feeding the Brahmins). “anik
punahcaran karat nahi tate.”-sukhmani. “mātr
tātr aukhadhu punahcar.”-gau m 5. “udhrā
nam punahcar.”-bher m 5.

પુનઃ પુનઃ [punah punah] again and again,
repeatedly. See પુન.

પુનઃ [punha] This metre is also known as
hārīhā, cādrayā, pārihā and phunha. It is
characterised by four lines, each line having
twenty one matras, first pause at the eleventh,
jagānāt, and the second pause at the next tenth,
ragānāt.

Example:

dhavau dāsa anek, premprabhu karne,
pēc sātavāhi dut, kavan bīdhi marne?..

-phunhe m 5.

At the start of the last line of this metre,
vocatives such as હે! હરગ! હે! હરીદા! શ્રીદા! and
names can be added at the discretion of the
poet and their matras are not taken into
account.

(b) some poets do not consider jagān in
between to be necessary; to their mind the
metre must end with a ragān, as -

ayes ab jo hoī, grāth tau me rācō,
rātān prāmud kar bācān, cin tā me gācō,
bhakha subh sabbh kārthō, dhārthō krīt me,
adbhut katha apar, samajhkar cīt me.

-cāḍi 1.

bhāḍa dhove kauṇ, jī kacca sajiā,
dhatu pāji rāḷ, kuṇa pajīā...

-sava m 1.

પુનઃ [punac], પુનઃ [punach] See પુનઃ.

પૂનઃકરણ [pūndan] charity, alms, donation. “pūndan
ka karē sarir.”-var ram 1 m 1.

પૂન પરાણી [pūn pāraṇi] pious man, man of piety.
“te pūn pāraṇi.”-var guj 1 m 3.

પુનઃ [punar] See પૂન 1.

પુનઃકરણ [punarapī] *Skt* adveven then. 2 sometime
later. “punarapī jānām nā ahi.”-gau m 3.
“punarapī garābhī nā pavna.”-maru a m 5.

પુનઃકરણ [punarbhav] *Skt* પુનઃકરણ *n* rebirth, birth
after death. 2 nails; which regrow after being
cut.

પુનઃકરણ [punarbhu] *Skt* *n* nails; which regrow
after being cut. “dīp-hī punarbhu mānik
jese.”-GPS. 2 In Hindu scriptures, a woman
who remarries her husband. 3 a woman who
gets married again after being widowed. 4 a
woman remarried to make her virtuous after
having been an adulteress.¹

¹ See મિત્રાચાર.

पुनर विवाह [punar vivah] remarriage of a woman after her husband's death and that of a man after his wife's death. In Hindu scriptures, there are contradictory statements regarding widow-remarriage.¹ In Sikhism remarriage is fully allowed. See अपरसंयोग.

पुनरागमन [punragamān], पुनरावर्त [punravart] *n* birth in another body after the demise of the first; rebirth. "punravart nahī jitu hor." —GPS.

पुनरावर्ती [punravartī] *Skt* पुनरावर्तिन् who comes again. 2 who takes rebirth.

पुनरावृत्ति [punravṛtti] *Skt* पुनरावृत्ति *n* act of coming again. 2 repetition of a work already done. 3 frequent repetition of a lesson. 4 rebirth, transmigration.

पुनरुक्त [punarukṭ] *Skt* पुनरुक्त repeated sentence, sentence spoken for the second time.

पुनरुक्त वदभास [punarukṭ vadabhas] (glimpse of repetition in verse). This is a figurative expression of words. Its characteristic is that there seems to be a repetition in the sentence but infact there is none.

"bhasat he punarukṭi so, nahī nidan punarukṭi, vadabhas punarukṭ so, bhuṣaṇ vānāt yukṭi."

—Sivraj bhuṣaṇ.

नष्टे मृते प्रब्रजिते क्लीबे च पतिते पतौ। पञ्चस्वापत्सु नारीणां पतिरन्यो विधीयते॥

—paraśar and naradaśmrīti.

a widow may remarry, in case her husband is missing or is dead, or becomes ascetic, is impotent or turns an outcaste.

स्त्रीणामुद्वाह एकोवै वेदोक्त पावनो विधिः—vr̥hat paraśar sūhṛta a 4.

न विवाहविधायकं विधवावेदनं पुनः—manu a 9 § 65.

न द्वितीयश्चय साध्वीनां कश्चिदभर्तापदिश्यते.—manu a 5 § 162. This means that women are to be married once. There is no provision for a widow in the institution of marriage. There is no mention of a second husband for women.

Example:

"cāga nau rākharīkē jēsu kiratī jēgi lei."—jēpu. Here kiratī means fame. Hence there is no punarukṭi.

"ehu viṣu sāsaru tum dekhde ehu harī ki ruṣu he."

—anādu.

In this verse, the word sāsar means short-lived or perishable. The word viṣv also means — total.

"khaṭukarām kul sājukatu he harī bhagatī hirde nahī,

cārnarbid nā katha bhavē supac tulī sāmānī."

—keda ravidas.

Here the word sāmān means म — him, मान — know i.e. know him.

"jālaj kāmāl kar sobhīt tal."

In this verse kāmāl means water. Hence there is no punarukṭi, but in all the aforesaid sentences there is a glimpse of punarukṭi.

पुनरुक्ति [punarukṭi] *n* repetition of a sentence in poetical works; it is regarded a defect. See कवचदेस.

पुनवान [pūnvan] पुण्यवान् adj pious, virtuous.

पुनर्जा [pūnri] accomplished, fulfilled. "mūhlai pūnri, kitu kuṛi lobhāra?"—asa chāt m 5.

पुनर्ग [pūnag] *Skt* पुनर्ग *n* a species of a fragrant flower which is specifically found around Madras seashore. The stamens of its flowers are known as punāgkesar. According to Ayurved, its effect is cold and humid. *L. rotteria tinctoria*. 2 nutmeg. 3 white lotus. 4 best of all, topmost.

पुन [pūn], part again; and thereafter. "pūn detraj vāc bhakhe.—sāloh.

पुनिआ [pūniā] accomplished, fulfilled. "biradh bhae dīn pūniā."—dhān chāt m 1. 2 due to virtuous deeds, as a result of virtuous deeds. "cīr jivān bād pūniā."—ram m 1 bāno. 3 *n*

fullmoon night.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨਿਆਤਮਾ [pūnī-atma] *Skt* पुण्यात्मन् *adj* pious in mind, virtuous. "prabhū pūnī-atma kine dharma."—*prabhā* m 5.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨਿਦਾ [pūnīda] *P* प्रदा *adj* who provides shelter, who gives protection. "palək pūnīda."—*gyan*. 2 who strains or filters.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨੀ [pūnī], ਪ੍ਰੰਨੀ [pūnī] fulfilled. "mīṭi gācīt, pūnī mən asa."—*gāu* m 5. "muhlētī pūnī cālṇa."—*sri* m 5. 2 due to virtuous deeds. "paie vəd pūnī mere mənā."—*asa* m 5. 3 virtuous. "pūnī papi akhaṇu nahī."—*jəpu*.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨੀਆ [pūnīa] fulfilled. "səgəl iṇa pūnīa."—*bəsēt* m 5.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨੀਐ [pūnīe], ਪ੍ਰੰਨੀਹਾ [pūnīha] fulfills. "jīh pərsadī iṇ pūnīe."—*suhī chāt* m 5.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨੀਤ [pūnīt], ਪ੍ਰੰਨੀਤ [pūnīt] *Skt* rendered pious, holy. "sunte pūnīt kīhte pāvīt."—*ənēdu*. "pekhat hi pūnīt hoī."—*s kabir*.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨ [pūnū] See ਪ੍ਰੰਨ 1. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੰਨ 3. "kəṛī sadhu ējūli pūnū vādā he."—*sohīla*.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨੂ [pūnū] a Jatt subcaste originating from Surajvanshi Rajputs. See ਪ੍ਰੰਨੂ and ਪ੍ਰੰਨੂ. 2 See ਸੱਸੀ.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨੇ [pūnē] fulfilled, passed. "ae dur vrīd dīn pūnē."—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨਤ [pūnīt] *Skt* पुण्य *n* virtuous deed, auspicious act. 2 *adj* pious.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨਤਦਾਨ [pūnītādan] charity, noble donation. See ਪ੍ਰੰਨ ਦਾਨ.

ਪ੍ਰੰਨਤਾਤਮਾ [pūnītātma] *Skt* पुण्यात्मन् *adj* virtuous. 2 one who performs noble deeds.

ਪ੍ਰਬ [pub] *Skt* पूर्व *adv* previously, earlier. "pub jīnāhu seva kārīlā" —*səveye* m 4 ke. 2 *n* east. See ਪ੍ਰਬਿ.

ਪ੍ਰਬਲੀ [publī] *adj* previous, earlier. "prītī publi nā hūṭāhī."—*səveye* m 4 ke.

ਪ੍ਰਬਿ [pubī] *n* in the east. "pubī əru pəscəmī."—*səveya* m 3. See ਉਤਰਿ.

ਪ੍ਰਮ [pum], ਪ੍ਰਮਾਨ [puman] *Skt* पुम् and पुमान् *n*

man, male.

ਪੁਰ [pur] *n* bridge. See ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ. 2 measure of two yards. 3 milling stone, grinding stone. "dūr pur jorī rəsai bhaṭhī."—*ram kabir*. "duhū purān me aṛke sabat gāya nā kor."—*cāṛīṭr* 81. 4 *Skt* town, city. "pur māhī kīyo pāyan."—*NP*. 5 residence. 6 attic. 7 world. 8 body, physique. 9 fort, castle. 10 *P* पूरा *adj* full, brimming. "nanək pur dər bepərvah."—*var suhī* m 1. 11 full, complete. 12 in Punjabi, short for upər (upər).

ਪੁਰਦਿਨ [purāṇ] *n* blue lotus. 2 four leaves. See ਪੁਰਦਿਨ, ਪੁਰਦਿਨਿ and ਪੁਰੈਨ.

ਪੁਰਦੀਆ [purāia] See ਪੁਰਦੀਆ.

ਪੁਰਦੇ [purāe] pierced, strung, pinned. "purāe iṇ sīgān sathe."—*kṛīsān*. 'pierced with horns.'

ਪੁਰਸ [purās] See ਪੁਰਸ. 2 *Skt* पुरस् *adv* face to face. 3 previous, earlier.

ਪੁਰਸਸ [pursās] See ਪੁਰਸਿਸ.

ਪੁਰਸਸਿੰਘ [purās-sīgh] *Skt* पुरुष सिंह *adj* best of all men, topmost person. 2 manly, bold.

ਪੁਰਸਕਾਰ [purāskar] *Skt* पुरस्कार *n* act of presenting. 2 honour, respect. 3 gift, prize. 4 *Skt* पुरुस्कार effort; endeavour.

ਪੁਰਸਰਾਤ [purāsrāt], ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ [purāslāt] a bridge of hell named sirāt. See ਸਿਰਾਤ. "purāslāt ka pāṭhu duhela."—*suhī ravidās*. "valāhu nīki purāslāt."—*s fārid*.

ਪੁਰਸਾਈ [pursai] *Skt* पुरुष *n* manliness. "khasme sa pursai."—*asa* m 1. 2 See ਪੁਰਸਿਸ.

ਪੁਰਸਾਰ [pursar] *n* lineage, convention generation, tradition. "lege ve pursarān khāṭṭ."—*PPP*.

ਪੁਰਸਾਰਥ [pursarth] *Skt* पुरुषार्थ *n* initiative; something for which man should aspire. 2 bravery. 3 endeavour, strength.

ਪੁਰਸਾਵਾ [pursava] *adj* befitting a man, manly. "pursava ves."—*BG*.

ਪੁਰਸਿਸ [pursiṣ] *P* پرسش *n* question, enquiry.

ਪੁਰਸੀ [pursi] *P* پرسه *n* you ask, you may ask, you

will ask. See ਪੁਰਸੀਦਨ.

ਪੁਰਸੀਸ [pursis] See ਪੁਰਸਿਸ.

ਪੁਰਸੀਦਨ [pursidən] *P* پرسیدن *v* ask, to question.

ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮ [pursotəm] *Skt* ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮ *adv* ideal man.

2 *n* the Creator, the Divine. 3 Guru Nanak Dev. 4 chief; headman. 5 Vishnu. 6 Jagannath.

ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮਪੁਰੀ [pursotəmpuri] Jagannath Puri. a city near Jagannath temple, but now only its short form Puri is in use.

ਪੁਰਸੁਰਣ [purascəraṇ], ਪੁਰਹਚਰਣ [purəhčəraṇ] See ਪੁਨਹਚਰਣ.

ਪੁਰਹੀਰਾ [purhirā] See ਜਾਹਿਰਾਸ਼ਹੁਰ.

ਪੁਰਹੂਤ [purhut] *Skt* ਪੁਰਹੂਤ *n* a person having numerous names; one who is called by various names – Indar.

ਪੁਰਖ [purəkh] See ਪੁਰਖ. 2 male, man. 3 husband, consort. “kəvən purəkh ki joi.”—*asa kabir*.

ਪੁਰਖਈਆ [purkhəia] *adj* brave, enterprising. “həu bəli bəli sətigur sətipurkhəia.”—*bilā m 4*.

ਪੁਰਖੱਤ [purəkhətt] *Skt* ਪੁਰਖਤੁ *n* manliness. “ləkhyo tum te purkhətt rəhyo.”—*krisən*.

ਪੁਰਖਪਤਿ [purəkhpatī] *adj* lord of all human beings, chief of all persons. 2 the Creator. “sadhū purəkhū purəkhpatī paia əgrianu ədheru gəvaia.”—*bəsət m 4*. See ਪੁਰਖ 9.

ਪੁਰਖਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ [purəkhprāṇī] *adj* a brave man, heroic person. “oi purəkhprāṇī dhən jən həi.”—*var gəu I m 4*.

ਪੁਰਖਰਾਸ [purxəraʃ] *P* رخاؤ *adj* painful, hurting.

ਪੁਰਖਾਰਥ [purkharəth], ਪੁਰਖਾਰਥੁ [purkharəthu] See ਪੁਰਖਾਰਥ. “nanək kə mənī rhu purkharəthu.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪੁਰਖਿ [purəkhī] man did. “kərtəpurəkhī talu divaia.”—*sor m 5*. ‘The Creator did.’

ਪੁਰਖੁ [purəkhū] *Skt* ਪੁਰਖ *n* man, human being; one who resides in the body. “nari te jo purəkhū kərave, purkhən te jo nari.”—*sar kabir*. 2 husband, consort. “jru purkhe ghəri buegti nari hē.”—*səva m 3*. 3 the perfect Creator,

the transcendent One. “səti namu kərtə purəkhū.”—*jəpu*. 4 soul. “purkhe purəkhū milia guru paia.”—*sor m 4*. 5 sun. 6 mercury. 7 man; having qualities of manliness. “binu pīr purəkhū nā jānə.”—*sri m 1*. 8 according to Sankh Shastar, a substance that is non-changing, non-creative, incompatible and is unconcerned with nature. 9 according to Rig Ved, the Creator – who creates the universe. In the ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ਸੂਕਤ [puruṣṣukət] of Rig Ved it is mentioned that He has 1000 heads, 1000 eyes and 1000 feet. He is so huge that after wrapping the entire earth, a breadth of 10 fingers remains unused. Till date whatever has happened on this earth or will happen in future is (due to) Him. The entire creation is ¼ of Him and ¾ are all objects which are in outer space and are everlasting. When He stood erect His ¼ portion crossed the outer space. When gods performed “puruṣ yagy” they put clarified butter of spring, fire-wood of summer and the sacrifice of winter. Therefrom emerged animals and birds. When gods apportioned Him, his face turned into Brahman, arm into Kshatri, thigh into Vaish and feet into Shudar. From his mind emerged early morning, from eyes the sun, from mouth Indar and fire, from breath the air, and from ears the four directions. “jəh nirmal purəkhū purkhpəti hota.”—*sukhməni*. 10 according to grammar – the first, second and third persons, as in the following sentence. “ਮੈ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕ ਵਾਰ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਨਾ ਕਰੀਂ.” [mē tenū ənek var səmjhaia hē ki tū kədē us di səgati na kəri.] In this sentence ਮੈ [mē] is the first, ਤੂੰ [tū] is the second and ਉਸ [us] is the third person. ਪੁਰਖੋਤਮ [purkhotəm] See ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮ. “purkhotəm əpar pəre.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਪੁਰਗਗਨ [purgəgan] See ਗਗਨਪੁਰਿ.

ਪੁਰਖੁਸਤ [purxusət] پرخوش *adj* full of activity.

"pūrcusət jā jīgər rā."—*ramav.* 'providing awareness to mind and body.' See पुरुषसुत.

ਪਰਜਨ [purjən] inhabitants of a town, residents.

पुर्जा [purja] *P* ۲۲۲ *n* piece, part, segment.

"purja purja kəʃɪ məɾɛ."—*maru kəbir*.

पुलक [puraṭ] *Skṛ n* which can further be whirled; foremost among metals, gold. "hīre jəṭɪt purəṭ ke pave."—*GPS*.

पुर्तगाल [purətgal] पुर्तूगल Portugal, a country of Europe situated on the coast of Atlantic ocean. It has a common frontier with Spain. Its area is 34254 square miles and population is a little more than fifty lakhs.

The Portuguese were the first of the white people to reach India. Vasco da Gama was the first European to set foot on the Indian soil. His ship, San Gabriel anchored at Calicut harbour of Malabar on 20th of May 1498. In 1520 AD, the Portuguese occupied Goa and established trade with India.

ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ [purətɡali] *adj* of or relating to Portugal, Portuguese. See **ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲ**.

पुर्धनी [purdhāni] a subcaste of Kshatris.

पुरब [purəb] *Skt* पुरब *adj* previous. 2 *Skt* पर्व *n*
festival, celebration. "baba aia tirthī tirath
purab sabē phir dekhe."—BG. 3 See पुरब.

ਪੁਰਬਾਇਆ [purbaɪa] ਪਵੈ-ਆਇਆ. "nam let sɔgle
purbaɪa."—*bherm* 5. 'have reaped the benefits
of all festivals, have gained from all
celebrations.'

पुरबाणिया [purbaṇia] adj of or relating to a festival. "naven purbania."—*var mala m l.*

પુર્વિ [purəbi] previously, earlier. "jeha purəbi
kine boia."—*var gəu / m 4*.

पुरबी [purbi] "past, earlier moment. "purbi
nave."—*bāsēt m l.*

पुरुष [puruṣ] See पुरुष. 2 *M* accomplishment, fulfilment. 3 virtue, quality. "ek puruṣo me tera dekhra, tu sabbhna mahi rāvāta."—*sor m* /.

पुरजसुक [puryaṣṭak] See पुरिसटका.

पूरव [purva] See पूरति. 2 fulfill. “purva ko mēnbhavna.”—GPS. 3 filling up, completing. पूर [pura] *n* eastern wind. 2 village. “bādhe dui purva.”—VN.

पुरवाण [purvaṇa] v cause to be completed.
2 get filled.

पूरवाही [purvai] *n* eastern wind. 2 act of getting filled up. 3 wages for getting something filled up.

ਪਰਵਾਸੀ [purvasi] inhabitants of a town, residents.

पुर्विन [purvin] See पुरविन and पुराविन. "jese purvin pat."—*bīla kəbir*.

પુરવી [purvi] See પુરથી. 2 accomplished, fulfilled.
 “mano pratikhat purvi caḥan.”—GPS.

पुरा [pura] *n* eastern wind. 2 east. 3 town. 4 *Sk*
adv at first, earlier. "khan pura hārinam
ucara."—*NP*. 'prior to taking meals.' 5 ancient,
olden.

पुराणि [puraṇi] *n* a plant having four leaves; a plant that spreads upon water. "jæl puraṇi rəs kəməɫ pərikh."—*gəu m I*. 'uninvolved like four leaves of puraṇ over water and lotus in water.'

पुराई [purai] fulfilled. "mən ki as purai."—var
vəd m 4. 2 getting filled up or accomplished.

पुराण [purāṇ] *Sk* *adj* ancient. 2 Rudar, Shiv. 3 ancient topic and history. "pothi purāṇ kamaie."—*sri m* 1. 4 eighteen scriptures authored by Saint Vyas or other scholars, using his name; these contain four lakh couplets. According to Vishnu and Brahman Purans, the following characteristics are integral to a writing of this sort.

“सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्यन्तराणि च ।

वंशानुचरितं चैव, पुराणं पञ्च लक्षणम् ।।”

The book that deals with the following five topics is a Puran: origin of universe, deluge, genealogy of deities and ancestors, time and description of Manu's reign, description regarding descendants of the sun and the moon.

The aforesaid eighteen Purans are:

Vishnu, Padam, Brahm, Shiv, Bhagwat, Narad, Markendey, Agni, Brahmvevert, Ling, Varah, Sakand, Vaman, Kuram, Matsya, Garur, Brahamand and Bhevishya.

Apart from these major Purans, there are eighteen minor Purans as well:

Sanat Kumar, Narsinh, Nardiya, Devi Bhagwat, Durvasa, Kapil, Manav, Aushnes, Varun, Kalika, Shamb, Nanda, Saur, Parashar, Aditya, Maheshvar, Bhargav and Vashishth.¹ 5 indicative of number eighteen as there are eighteen purans.

ਪੁਰਾਣਪੁਰਖ [purāṇpurakh] *Skt* ਪੁਰਾਣਪੁਰਖ *n* the Creator, the omnipresent, eternal, Divine. See ਪੁਰੀਰਾਣ.

ਪੁਰਾਣ [purāṇ] *adj* ancient, of olden times. 2 worn out, weak. "hoi purāṇa sufie."—*var asa*. "səcu purāṇa na thie."—*var sar m 3*.

ਪੁਰਾਣੀ [purāṇi] *feminine* of ਪੁਰਾਣ. 2 Purans have. "jəs ved purāṇi gāṛa."—*suhi chēt m 5*. 3 in Purans. "masu purāṇi masu katebi."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਪੁਰਾਣ [purāṇu] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਪੁਰਾਣ [puratən] *Skt adj* ancient, olden. "jo jo tərro puratən nəvtən bhəgətibhəz həri deva."—*sar m 5*. 2 the Creator, the omnipresent, eternal Divine.

ਪੁਰਾਧਿਪ [puradhīp] *n* master of the town, lord of the town.

ਪੁਰਾਣ [puran] See ਪੁਰਾਣ 1. "tīn dhurī mēstəki bhag puran jiu."—*asa chēt m 4*. 2 See ਪੁਰਾਣ 3 and ਸਰਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ.

ਪੁਰਾਣਪੁਰਖ [purāṇpurakh] See ਪੁਰਾਣਪੁਰਖ. "purāṇpuran se purāṇan me gaiət."—*hāsrām*.

ਪੁਰਾਣਾ [purana] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਪੁਰਾਬ [purab] ਪੁਰ-ਆਬ. "purab kham kuje."—*var mālā m 1*. 'Body in the form of an earthen

pitcher is full of life in the form of water.'

ਪੁਰਾਰਾਤਿ [puraratī], ਪੁਰਾਰਿ [purarī], ਪੁਰਾਰੀ [purarī] destroyer of the world, Shiv. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਾਰਿ. "jəp-hī jīh sāt purari."—*NP*. Sanatkumar and Shiv. See ਸੰਤ 5.

ਪੁਰਿ [purī] *Skt n* habitation town. 2 body, physique. 3 river.

ਪੁਰਿਸ਼ਟਕਾ [purisṭaka] *Skt* ਪੁਰਿਸ਼ਟਕ 1 five elements, 2 ten senses, 3 mind, 4 intellect, 5 sensuality, 6 action, 7 breath 8 ignorance. All these eight together form purisṭaka. This is an alternative form of the erotic body.² "jiā di purisṭaka vādi he."—*JSBM*.

ਪੁਰਿੰਦੁ [purīṇḍu] See ਪੁਰਿੰਦੁ.

ਪੁਰੀ [purī] *Skt n* which is prosperous in population and property; town. "kəro bəsavən sūdər purī."—*GPS*. 2 heaven, paradise. "patal purī jekar dhunī."—*səvəye m 1 ke*. 'ovation in the lower world and the upper world.' 3 a class from ten categories of ascetics, whose name is suffixed with this word. "pur jəs sīkkh kine əpar. purī nam tən jano vicar."—*dətt*. See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਾਸੀ. 4 short for ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ੋਤਮਪੁਰੀ, a famous city of Orissa. See ਜੰਗਨਾਥ. 5 See ਪੁਤੀ, ਪੁਟਿਕਾ. "purī ek dīnī tīn pane."—*NP*. 6 stuffed and folded betel-leaf. "pan khaikər purī bənai."—*cəzītr 66*. 7 accomplished. "nahī purī mənabhavna."—*GPS*. 8 filled, brimming with. "gurukirətī se he purī."—*GPS*. 9 one from amongst the six castes of Khatris. See ਖਤ੍ਰੀ. "pāmu purī guru ka pīara."—*BG*. 10 intestine. 11 body, physique. 12 river.

ਪੁਰੀਆ [purīā] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was Chuhar's brother. See ਚੂਹੜ. 2 plural of ਪੁਰੀ i.e. ਪੁਰੀਆ. "purīā khāḍa sīrī kərə."—*var sar m 1*. 3 a small packet; doze of medicine wrapped in a piece of paper. "dhurī səkəlke

²See sənāḍan sīmritī -

ਸ੍ਰੋਤੋਂਦਿਯ ਖਨੋ ਭੁਫਿ ਵਾਸਨਾ ਕਰਮ ਵਾਧਕ।

ਅਵਿਯਾ ਘਾਟਕਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੋਕਤ ਪੁਰਿਸ਼ਟਸ੍ਰਿ ਸਤਿਮੈ॥

¹There is a variation of names in different books. See ਉਪਪੁਰਾਣ.

puria bādhi deh."—s kabir. 4 weaver's shuttle. "chuṭe kūde bhige puria."—gāu kabir. See गन नद. 5 adj complete. "puria ek tənai."—gāu kabir. See गन नद. 6 Skt पूर्य worth-filling, worthy to fill. "je bāna puria bhar."—japu. 'if organs of the body such as stomach which need filling up, are stopped from getting food.' See बुधिया.

पुरीदी [puri-i] in the cities, in the towns. "puri-i tribhavān tārī lai he."—maru solhe m I. पुरीदे [purie] See पुरिल पुरीदे.

पुरीसर [purisar] n lord, ruler. 2 lord of all towns — the Creator.

पुरीख [purikh] Skt पुरीस excreta, faeces. "mutar purikh das le uce."—GPS. 2 water.

पुरीत [puritāt], पुरीतडी [puritāṭi] Skt पुरीतत् which extends the body, intestine. 2 a fine nerve in which mind is supposed to enter during a dreamless sleep. 3 a fine membrane surrounding the heart, pericardium.

पुरु [puru] See पुर 11. "calisi puru hoī."—var majh m I. 2 See पुर 10. "tu puru sagar manāk hir."—asa a m I. 3 Skt heaven. 4 body, physique. 5 pollen of a flower. 6 a king who was moon's descendant. He was born to Sharmishtha from Yayati. He was very devoted to his father and became an illustrious king. Kuru was his descendant from whom Kaurav dynasty originated. 7 king of a territory lying between Jehlum and Chenab rivers, who fought against Alexander near Jehlum in 326 BC and was defeated. The Greek historians have mentioned him as Porus.

पुरुस [purus], पुरुष [purukh] See पुरुष.

पुरुषनति [purukhātī] corresponding to the classification of women as pādmīni, citrīni, śākhīni and hāstīni as mentioned in Kam Shastar, men have also been classified into śaṣak, mrig, vriṣ (vriṣabh) and vaji (horse).

(a) śaṣak is a man who is robust, tawn-eyed, delightful, fair-complexioned with broad forehead, white and spaced teeth, soft hair, sharp nose and long arms. He is shrewd, enterprising, religious, altruistic, not very amorous and truthful. He is suitable for union with a pādmīni woman.

(b) mrig is handsome, playful, industrious, brisk in walking, fond of humour, dance, singing, pretentious, spends more than what he earns and is fond of forging many friendships, is suitable for union with citrīni woman.

(c) vriṣabh man has a large head, medium eyes, inward-inclined forehead, coarse and rough hair, is sturdy, untiring, broad-nosed, has hair upon ears with gap-less teeth and is very amorous. He befits a śākhīni woman.

(d) वजी [vaji] (horse) man is very haughty, quarrelsome, deceitful and selfish. He body is not well-built. His limbs are covered with thick hair, and he is voluptuous. He is greedy, dirty and ruthless. He befits a hāstīni woman.

पुरुषत् [purukhāt] See पुरुष.

पुरुषमेय [purukhmedh] See नरमेय.

पुरुषा [puruṣa] See पुरुष.

पुरेजा [pureja] See पुरजा. "teu kal kine pureje purejā."—VN. 'cut into pieces.'

पुरेन [puren] See पुरेन and पुरेनि. "jese puren pat rāhe jalsamip."—bīla ravidās.

पुरोहित [purohit] Skt n priest of the Hindus authorised to perform rituals, such as fire-ritual etc. Chanakya has thus described the characteristics of a priest —

"वेद वेदाङ्ग तत्त्वज्ञो जप होम परायणः
आशीर्वाद वचो युक्त एव राजपुरोहितः"

पुरोग [purog], पुरोगम [purogam], पुरोगामी [purogami] Skt पुरोगामिन् adj guide, forerunner. 2 peon, gate-keeper. 3 headman, chief, leader. 4 a community of the subordinates of the god.

ਪੁਰੋਡਾਸ [puroḍaṣ] *Skt* meat or food, which is offered to a deity at the outset. 2 meat, foodgrains etc which are put as offerings during a fire-ritual. 3 cake of oat-flour baked in human skull. It is dedicated to gods through fire-ritual. 4 liquor, wine.

ਪੁਰੋਧਾ [purodha] *Skt* ਪੁਰੋਧਸ੍ *n* a family priest for performing rituals. 2 Hindu priesthood.

ਪੁਰੰਜਨ [purāṅjan] *Skt* ਪੁਰੰਜਨ *n* one who creates body according to his deeds; soul; living being. "pīrāmpīale sad pāram purāṅjino."—BG. See ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 4, ਅਧਯਾਯ 25 to 29. 2 See ਪੁਰਜਨ. 3 Dg Varun, the deity. *Skt* ਪਰੰਜਨ.

ਪੁਰੰਜਯ [purāṅjāy] *Skt* conqueror of the world. 2 conqueror of the demon land, king of solar dynasty, son of Vikukshi. There goes a tale that gods after getting defeated at the hands of the demons, went to Vishnu and sought his help. He assured them that after entering into the body of Puranjay he would kill the demons.

Acceding to the request of the gods, Puranjay got ready for the battle. Having turned Indar into a bull, he mounted on him and gave a crushing defeat to the demons. For sitting on the hump of the bull, Puranjay was also given the name of Kukatsath.

ਪੁਰੰਦਰ [purāṇḍar] *Skt* *n* destroyer of the demon land — Indar. "paṛ vije ko ədhṛk purāṇḍar."—NP. 2 Vishnu. 3 thief who commits thefts in villages. 4 at one place Indar's son Arjun is also mentioned as Purandar. "ayəs man purāṇḍar ko."—krīṣṇ.

ਪੁਰੰਦਰਾਪ [purāṇḍarap] See ਪਿੰਦੁਪਨੁਪ.

ਪੁਰੰਦਰੀ [purāṇḍrī] *Skt* ਪਰੰਦ੍ਰੀ *n* woman having a complete family comprising husband, son and daughter etc. "rajkuarī purāṇḍrī."—ram namdev. 'Purandhari came to fetch water for the princess.' In Hinduism keeping of a widow

or an issueless woman in the harem is prohibited. **ਪੁਰੰਦ੍ਰੀ** [purāṇḍhri] See ਪੁਰੰਦਰੀ.

ਪੁਲ [pul] *Skt* ਪੁਲ੍ *vr* be tall, be large. 2 *n* bridge, that arches a river for crossing it.

ਪੁਲਸਤ [pulsat], **ਪੁਲਸਤ** [pulsaty] *Skt* ਪੁਲਸਤਯ a saint who is counted among the seven saints. He was son of Brahma, father of Vishrva and grandfather of Kuber and Ravan. "əgəst pulsət bəṣṛsət te adṛ, nə janpəre kṛh des ṣṛdhae."—datt.

ਪੁਲਸਰਤ [pulsarat], **ਪੁਲਸਿਰਤ** [pulsirat] See ਸਿਰਤ and ਪੁਰਸਲਤ.

ਪੁਲਹ [puləh] *Skt* a saint, said to be the son of Brahma, in human form. He is counted among seven saints and prajapatis.

ਪੁਲਕ [pulək], **ਪੁਲਕਵਲਿ** [pulkavəli] *Skt* standing of hair upon ends due to sensual excitement. "pulkəyo pāram prem se mānu."—NP. "bhəre prem pulkavəli hoi."—GPS.

ਪੁਲਕਿਤ [pulkṛt] *Skt* became erotic.

ਪੁਲਤ [pulət] *Skt* ਪੁਲੁਤ *n* gallop. 2 variant of a vowel, having three matras. Its articulation is longer than of that of guru. 3 *adj* drenched. "sṛṇət pulət təbe uṭh dhai."—GV 10. drenched in blood.

ਪੁਲਨ [pulən] See ਪੁਲਿਨ.

ਪੁਲਾਉ [pulaʊ] *Skt* ਪੁਲਕ *P* ੳੳ *n* a dish of sweet or salted rice roasted and cooked in ghee. 2 rice cooked in ghee-fried meat.

ਪੁਲਾਕ [pulak] See ਪਲਾਕ. 2 See ਪੁਲਾਉ.

ਪੁਲਾਦ [pulad] See ਫੋਲਾਦ.

ਪੁਲਾਵ [pulav] See ਪੁਲਾਉ.

ਪੁਲਾੜ [pular] *n* space, vacuum.

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ [pulɪŋ], **ਪੁੰਲਿੰਗ** [pūliŋ] *Skt* ਪੁਲਿੰਗ male genital organ. 2 masculine in grammar; masculine gender.

ਪੁਲਿੰਦਾ [pulɪda] *n* a bundle or pad of cloth or papers etc. *Skt* ਪੂਲ. 2 In Mahabharat, a river which makes confluence with Tapti. 3 ancient name of the western part of Bundelkhand and district Sagar.

¹ਬੰਦੂਕੀ ਪੁਰੋਡਾਸਾ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਯਾਂ ਸ੍ਰਗ ਪਤਿਯਾਸ਼.

ਪੁਲਿਨ [pulɪn] *Skt* bank of a river. 2 furrow of sand created by water ripples. 3 raised piece of land in between a river, created by the flow of water. "sūdər pulɪn səthan jɪsɪ ke."—GPS.

ਪੁਲੋਮਨ [pulomən] *Skt* ਪੁਲੋਸਨ father-in-law of Indar and father of Shachi. "səkunɪ pəlomən əɪ bəl jākā."—NP.

ਪੁਲੋਮਾ [puloma] daughter of demon Vaishvanar. She was wife of saint Bhṛigu and mother of Chayven. 2 See ਪੁਲੋਮਨ.

ਪੁਲੰਦਾ [puləda] See ਪੁਲੰਦਾ.

ਪੁਲੇ [pulle] made to gallop. "kɪ pavəg pulle."—parəs. 'made horses gallop.' See ਪੁਲਤ.

ਪੁਤ [puɪ] *n* curtain, veil. 2 surface. 3 grinding stone. "dʊɪ puɪ cəki joɪkə piɪəŋ aɪ bəhɪɪh."—var majh m 1. 4 denizens of nether and celestial regions; earth and sky.

ਪੁਤਪੁਤੀ [puɪpuɪ] mid-portion between ear and fore-head; temple.

ਪੁਤਾ [puɪa] *n* a wrapped piece of paper or leaf. 2 parchment of a mridang. 3 a round mark on the back of an animal made by pricking with an awl fitted at the end of a goad.

ਪੁਤਿ [puɪɪ] to one or both grinding stones. "dʊɪ puɪɪ joɪɪ vichɔɪɪn."—vəð əlahɪ m 1. See ਪੁਤ 4.

ਪੁਤੀ [puɪɪ] *n* a small packet. See ਪੁਤਾ 1.

ਪੁਤ [puɪ] See ਪੁਤ.

ਪੁ [pu], **ਪੁੰ** [pū] See ਪੁਯ. *Skt* ਪੁ *vr* make sacred, cleanse, cause to shine.

ਪੁਅਰ [puər], **ਪੁੰਅਰ** [pūər] fire. "əɪɪ əgənɪ nə gur bɪnu bujhe, bəhəɪ puər tapɪ."—maru ə m 1. "pūər tap geri ke bəstra."—prəbha ə m 4. 2 a Rajput caste. See ਪੰਵਾਰ and ਪੁਵਰ. "puər gəuɪ pəvar ləkkh."—BG.

ਪੁਅਰੇ [puare] fountains. "bar sɪbal te sekh puare."—kɪsən. 'hair of the head are like fungus and the pig-tail is like a fountain.'

ਪੁਸ [pus] *Skt* ਪੋਸ — month of Poh. 2 *Skt* ਪੁਸ — mulberry tree.

ਪੁਕਾਰ [pukar] See ਪੁਕਾਰ. "məɪ tu kərhɪ pukar."—sɪ m 3.

ਪੁਕਾਰਨ [pukarən] See ਪੁਕਾਰਨ. "pukarən kəu jo udəmu kəɪta guru pərmesur takəu mərə."—sar m 5. 'who dare complain against the true Guru in the royal court.'

ਪੁਕਾਰੰਤਾ [pukarənta] complainant; caller. "pukarənta aɪəntə."—var sar m 1. 'complains to others, but does not understand himself.'

ਪੁਖ [pukh] See ਪੁਖ. 2 See ਪੋਖ.

ਪੁਖਨ [pukhən] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਨ (पूषन्) *n* which nourishes — sun. "pukhən punəhɪ prəkəɪɪt bhəyo."—NP. 2 *adj* sustainer, foster. "bhɪɪɪpukhən hɪ."—kəlkɪ. 'is the sustainer of followers.'

ਪੁਖਾ [pukha] *Skt* पूषा *n* earth. 2 a nerve of the right ear.

ਪੁਗ [pug] *Skt* areca catechu (betel-nut tree). 2 betel-nut. "gən pug nəlɪyər so cəɪhɪɪ."—GPS. 3 mulberry-fruit. 4 group, community, heap. 5 village assembly.

ਪੁੰਗ [pūg] *Ml* *n* young one of locust. 2 young one of fish. 3 See ਪੁਗ.

ਪੁਗਫਲ [pugphəl] areca nut, betel-nut.

ਪੁੰਗਰਾ [pūgra], **ਪੁੰਗਤਾ** [pūgrta] infant. 2 son. "kəbɪr pūgra rəm ələh kə."—prəbha kəbɪr. "nə həu tera pūgra nə tu meri mɪɪ."—bher nāmdev. 3 See ਪੁੰਗਰ.

ਪੁਗੀ [pugɪ], **ਪੁਗੀਫਲ** [pugiphəl] See ਪੁਗ and ਪੁਗਫਲ. **ਪੁਛ** [puch] *n* question, inquiry. See ਪੁਛਣਾ. "nənək bəkhse puch nə hɔɪ."—asa m 1. "sacɪ dərgəhɪ puch nə hɔɪ."—bɪɪɪ ə m 1. 2 tail.

ਪੁੰਛ [pūch] See ਪੁੰਛ. 2 *Dg* strength, force, power. **ਪੁਛਟ** [puchət], **ਪੁੰਛਟ** [pūchət] *n* tail. "teri pūchət upəɪ jhəmək bəl."—bəsət kəbɪr.

ਪੁਛਣਾ [puchna], **ਪੁਛਨਾ** [puchna] See ਪੁਛਣਾ. "puchəu bedpəɪɪtɪɪ."—maru ə m 1. "puchəhu jɪɪ sɪəɪɪɪ."—var maru 1 m 1.

ਪੁਛਲ [puchəl] *adj* having a tail. 2 having a long tail.

पुजि [puçɪ] *adv* having asked. "me apna guru puçɪ dekhɪa."—*sri m 1*.

पुज [puj] *Sk* पूज *vr* worship, respect. 2 *n* worship. "binu nave puj nā hoɪ."—*guj m 1*. 3 *adj* respectable. "jin nanaku satiguru pujia tin həri puj kərava."—*asa chōt m 4*. "sərəb puj cərən guru sev."—*gōḍ m 5*. 4 *n* a Jain hermit upon whom followers of Jainism look as a respectable householder. 5 See पुजटा. "puj ərədh dīsan."—*prithu*. 6 *P* पूँ *n* snout of an animal.

पुजमि [pujəɪ] worships. "sɪl pujəɪ bəgulsəmadhā."—*var asa*. 2 arrives, is, equivalent. "pujəɪ nahi həri hərə nanək nam əmol."—*sukhmāni*.

पुजहि [pujəɪ] worships. 2 (they) worship. "nɪrju pujəɪ mərə sərəvəɪ."—*māla m 4*. 3 is like, is equivalent to.

पुजहु [pujəhu] worship. "pujəhu gur ke per."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

पुजक [pujək] *adj* worshipping. 2 *n* priest.

पुजटा [pujɪ] *v* worships. See पुज 1 and पेशेपचार. 2 arrive. 3 be equal to, be equivalent to. 4 be complete. "pujət pav nā pujət kama."—*GPS*.

पुजन [pujən] *Sk* *n* act of worshipping, adoration. "pujən cali brəhəmthāɪ."—*bəsāt ramanād*.

पुजनीक [pujnik], **पुजनीज** [pujniy] *adj* respectable, worthy of reverence, adorable.

पुजरी [pujri] *adj* highly respectable, reverential. "gavē kan pujri."—*krisən*.

पुजा [puja] *n* act of worshipping, reverence, service. "əcut puja jog gopal."—*bīla m 5*. 2 (*satirical*) reprimanding, thrashing. "ek gəda un kər me dhəri. səbh bhupən ki puja kəri."—*krisən*.

पुजाचर [pujacar] *n* worshipping, act of worship. "duapəri pujacar."—*gauravidas*.

पुजारा [pujara] *adj* worshipper. 2 worthy of worship.

पुजारिआ [pujaria] worshipped. "prəbhu nanək

cərən pujaria."—*bəsāt m 5*.

पुजारी [pujari] *n* priest doing worship. "koɪɪ pujari kərte puja."—*bher ə m 5*. 2 *adj* worshipper. "ek nam ko thio pujari."—*gəu m 5*. 3 पुजन-अर्ह worthy of worshipping. "thakur ka sevək səda pujari."—*sukhmāni*.

पुजारे [pujare] worshipped. "iha uhā cərən pujare."—*prəbha m 5*.

पुजि [pujɪ] *adv* having worshipped. "but pujɪ pujɪ hīdu mue."—*sor kabir*.

पुजित [pujɪt] *adj* which is worshipped.

पुजी [puji] reached; arrived. 2 fulfilled. 3 *n* See पुंजी. a mouth-case of a horse which extends from over its nose to below its throat. See पुज 6.

पुंजी [pūji] *n* capital, assets, wealth. "səude kəu dhavə bɪn pūji."—*gəu m 5*. 2 accumulated wealth. "pūji mar pavə nɪt mugdər."—*bəsāt ə m 1*.

पुजे [puje] worships. 2 is equivalent to, comes to be equal to. "ramnam səri əvəru nā puje."—*ram ə m 1*. 3 may end. "jis ki puje əudh."—*phunhe m 5*. 4 be accomplished. "ta ki as nā puje kaɪ."—*gəu m 5*.

पुज्य [pujy] *adj* respectable, worthy of reverence.

पुज्यपद [pujypad] whose feet are venerable.

पूँछा [pūjha], **पूँचना** [pūjhna] *Sk* प्रोज्छन *n* act of wiping or cleaning; wiping of some wet thing or dust with a cloth.

पुट [puɪ] See पेटटा. "puɪləyo nəg kop hətha."—*krisən*. 'in rage, uprooted the mountain and put it on his palm.'

पुठा [puṭha], **पुठो** [puṭho] upside down. See पुँठा 1.

पुण [puɪ] See पुटी 2.

पुटी [puɪ] *Sk* पाणिज *n* roll of corded cotton. 2 *Sk* पूण *vr* collect; gather.

पुत [put] *n* son. "dhia put sājogu."—*sri ə m 1*.

"kahe put jhəgrət həu səgɪ bap."—*sar m 4*. 2 disciple, the so-called son. "gorəkh put luharipa bole."—*sɪdhgəsəɪɪ*. 3 *Sk* *adj* pious.

"tagu na tuṭṭasi put."—var asa. 4 clean. 5 *n* truth, verity. 6 a kind of wild grass. 7 conch. 8 a tree — *butea frondosa*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਨਾ [putna] *Skt n* cleaner of stomach — myrobalan. 2 daughter of Bali, sister of Vaksasur and Aghasur, who instigated by Kans went to Nand's house in the guise of a nurse to kill Krishan. She had planned to kill Krishan by feeding him from her poison-coated teats; he killed her by sucking her blood instead. See **ਭਗਵਤ ਸਰੰਗ** 10 ਐ 6. "ai papāṇi putna duhīthāni vihu lai vāheli."—BG. "jāko mān put na lākhyo guru suput na jisi ko pir put na sāghari sām putna."—GPS. 'who is not good at heart, who did not care for the son of the Guru and who had no love for the son, was killed like Putna by Guru Hargobind.' 3 See **ਪ੍ਰਦਨਾ**.

ਪ੍ਰਤਨਾਸੁਦਨ [putnasudān], **ਪ੍ਰਤਨਾਰਿ** [putnarī] *n* killer of Putna; Krishan.

ਪ੍ਰਤਰਾ [putra] effigy; idol. "maṭi ke hām putre."—s kabir.

ਪ੍ਰਤਰੀ [putarī] puppet. 2 pupil of the eye. "so hārī nenāhu ki putri."—gōd namdev.

ਪ੍ਰਤਲਾ [putla], **ਪ੍ਰਤਲੀ** [putli] See **ਪ੍ਰਤਲਾ**, **ਪ੍ਰਤਲੀ**.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਤਮਾ [putatma] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਤਮਨ *adj* holyman.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿ [puti] son did. "puti bapukhelāra."—bāsā kabir. See **ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ**. "puti pita iku jara."—sor kabir. 'The living being has given rise to knowledge.' 2 *Skt n* holiness, sanctity. 3 foul smell, stench. 4 a cat which emits smell from its glands.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਪਿਤਾ ਇਕੁ ਜਾਇਆ [puti pita iku jara] See **ਪ੍ਰਤਿ**.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਬਪੁ ਖੇਲਾਇਆ [puti bapu khelāra] See **ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ**.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀ [puti] daughter, female child. "sohagāni kirpān ki puti."—gōd kabir. 'Money is the daughter of a miser, which he cannot enjoy.'

ਪ੍ਰਤੁ [putu] See **ਪ੍ਰਤੁ**.

ਪ੍ਰਦਨਾ [pudna] a bird found in northern India. It

is of brown colour, about seven to eight inches high. It makes its nest upon the ground. Its voice resembles the sound of "tuhi-tuhi". "pudna sādīv tuhi tuhi ucrāt hē."—ākal. 2 See **ਪੋਦੀਨਾ**.

ਪੁਨਉ [punau] See **ਪੁਨਿਉ**.

ਪੁਨਾ [puna] a famous city of Bombay Presidency. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place on his way to Nader. It is at a distance of 119 miles from Bombay. Its population is 176,671.

ਪੁਨਿਉ [punīu], **ਪੁਨਿਓ** [punīo], **ਪੁਨਿਆ** [punīā] *n* full-moon night, the fifteenth day of the bright phase of the moon. "punīu pura cād ākas."—gōu thīti kabir. See **ਰਾਕਾ**.

ਪੁਨੀ [puni] See **ਪੁਣੀ**.

ਪੁਨੀਆ [puniā] a Jatt subcaste.

ਪੁਨੋ [puno], **ਪੁਨੋ** [punyo] See **ਪੁਨਿਉ**.

ਪੁਪ [pup] *Skt n* waffle, fried sweet round cake. "pup purīka bāhurīhavāl."—NP.

ਪੁਪਨਾ [pupna] *n* glutton, epicure. 2 beggar.

ਪੁੱਬਾ [pūba] *n* bit of cotton which flies in the air during carding. "dānāv mān gāyo uḍ pūbe."—cōdī 1.

ਪੁਯ [puy] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਯ *vr* become filthy, rot, emit foul smell. 2 *n* pus.

ਪੁਰ [pur] *n* the whole lot of persons that can be accommodated in a boat at time; as many as can sit in a boat. "bhe vicī avāhī jāvāhī pur."—var asa. 2 earth. "pur phāṭī chuṭ dhurjāṭi jāṭ."—kalki. 'The earth opened up and the matted hair of Shiv got scattered.' 3 perfect. "gurmukhī pur grāni."—sar m 5. 4 prevalent. "jāṭī thālī pur sor."—jet chāt m 5. 5 *Skt n* rise of water-level. 6 wound's healing.

ਪੁਰਉ [purau] *adj* full, perfect. "purāupurākhi rīde hārī simrāt."—sāveye m 5 ke.

ਪੁਰਦੀਆ [purāia] fills. "rākhi rākhi cērān hārī tal purāia."—bīla a m 4. 2 *adj* one who gets a job completed.

ਪੁਰਕ [purak] *Skt adj* one who completes/fills.

2 sustainer. "səgəl purək prəbhu dhəni."—asa chāt m 5. 3 n first part of Pranayam – inhalation of the breath accompanied by recitation of oā. "recək purək kūbh kərə."—prəbha ə m 1.

ਪੁਰਕਰੀਮਾ [purkərəima] adj fortunate, lucky. "so purkərəima na chīna."—maru solhe m 5.

ਪੁਰਕੁ [puraku] See ਪੁਰਕ 1. "jesi bhukh tēsi ka puraku."—sor m 5.

ਪੁਰਗਿਆਨ [purgiān] adj perfect knowledge. "bhaṇe purgiāna jiu."—majh m 5.

ਪੁਰਣ [purən] Skt पूर्ण vr gather, make a heap. 2 n the Divine, the Creator. 3 water. 4 adj perfect, entire. 5 filled, fulfilled. "purən hoi as."—var sor m 5.

ਪੁਰਣਕਾਮ [purəṇkam] adj one whose wish is fulfilled.

ਪੁਰਣਦੇਇ [purəṇder] the Divine. 2 fulfills, completes. See ਪੁਰਣਦੇਇ.

ਪੁਰਣਾਵਤਾਰ [purəṇavātār] incarnation perfect in all respects; Guru Nanak.

ਪੁਰਣਿਮਾ [purṇima] See ਪੁਨਿਉ.

ਪੁਰਣੁ [purəṇu] See ਪੁਰਣ.

ਪੁਰਣੁ ਦੇਇ [purəṇu der] See ਪੁਰਣ ਦੇਇ. 2 "ape bhāde sajāṇu ape purəṇu der."—var asa.

ਪੁਰਣੋਪਮਾ [purṇopma] See ਉਪਮਾ (ਉ).

ਪੁਰਤ [purət] Skt पूर्त n fostering, bringing up. 2 digging and masonry. 3 digging of a tank or a well and laying bricks. 4 filled.

ਪੁਰਤਿ [purət] Skt पूर्ति n completion. 2 fulfilment. 3 act of filling.

ਪੁਰਨ [purən] See ਪੁਰਣ. "purən as kəri khīn bhitar."—majh m 5. 2 n son of illustrious king Shalivahan of Sialkot and brother of Rasalu, who became a yogi against the wishes of the king. To the north of Sialkot at a distance of four miles is situated 'purən da khuh' (Puran's well) into which he was got thrown cunningly by his step-mother from where he was later recovered by Gorakhnath. The mound of

Gorakhnath is close to the well. Issueless women of innumerable castes take bath at Puran's well. Its priests are Jogis. In Sialkot town there is also an underground cell named after Puran. It is here that as a child he was kept on the advice of astrologers.

ਪੁਰਨਾਸਨੀ [purən-asni] fulfilling of desires. "prəb purənasni, mere māna."—asa m 5. 2 Skt पूर्ण आसन्न very near; closeby, everpresent.

ਪੁਰਨਕਾਮ [purəṇkam] See ਪੁਰਣਕਾਮ. "purəṇkam mile gurdev."—bher m 5.

ਪੁਰਨ ਦਾ ਖੁਹ [purən da khuh] See ਪੁਰਨ 2.

ਪੁਰਨਪਦ [purəṇpəd] perfect status – becoming an incarnation of knowledge through self-enlightenment. "həri simrət purəṇpəd paia."—gəu m 5.

ਪੁਰਨਪੁਰਖ [purəṇpurəkh] omnipresent Creator. "purəṇpurəkh acut əbinasi."—suhī chāt m 5. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪੁਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਜੀਕ [purən prājēk] sharing of bed with one's wife. "kāhū purən prājēk."—akal.

ਪੁਰਨ ਭੋ [purən bho] completed, accomplished. See ਭੋ.

ਪੁਰਨਮਾ [purnama], ਪੁਰਨਮਾਸੀ [purənmāsi] See ਪੁਨਿਉ. "purnama purən prəbhu ek."—gəu thiti m 5.

ਪੁਰਨ ਰਾਜਜੋਗ [purən raj jog] perfect in public dealings and religious affairs. "pura təpu purən rajjogu."—gəu m 5.

ਪੁਰਨ ਵਾਕ [purən vak] perfect statement. "jən ka kino purən vak."—bīla m 5. 2 the Guru's utterance that is flawless. 3 in grammar a sentence which contains the subject, the object and the verb.

ਪੁਰਬ [purəb] adj/earlier, previous. "purəb jənəm ke mīle sājogi."—jet m 5. 2 n east. 3 See ਪੁਰਵ.

ਪੁਰਬਕ [purbək] See ਪੁਰਵਕ.

ਪੁਰਬਜ [purbəj] See ਪੁਰਵਜ.

ਪੁਰਬਜਨਮ [purəbjənəm] Skt पूर्वजन्म n previous birth. "purəbjənəm ke mīle sājogi."—jet m 5.

ਪੁਰਬਣਾ [purəbna] full-moon night. See ਪੁਨਿਉ.
ਪੁਰਬਰੂਪ [purəbrup] earlier form, previous form.
 2 in poetics, a figure of speech acquiring the attribute of an accompanying word and then abandoning it once again to regain its original meaning.

"pratham sāggūṇ grāhin kār phir dharat nīrēg."—ramcāderbhuṣāṇ. i.e. till the time it accompanies a word, it will retain that word's meaning and on separating from that, it will return to its own meaning.

Example:

bajigārī jese baji pai.
 nana rup bhekh dīkhlai,
 sāgu utarī thāmīo pasara,
 tēb eko ekākara,...
 biju bijī dekhīo bāhu pākara,
 phāl pake te ekākara.

—suhī m 5.

kābira dhurī sākēlikē puria bādhi deh,
 dīvās carī ko pekhna āt kheh ki kheh.

—s kābir.

ek muratī ānek darsan kin rup ānek,
 khel khel ākhel khelān āt ko phir ek.

—japu.

phatāk mānīd huti mātrī kaci,
 dhīg satsāg rāg ṣubh raci,
 vichuryo jābe tātha rāhīgāru,
 yātha pritham murākhmātrī bhāru.

—GPS.

ਪੁਰਬਲਾ [puərbala] *adj* previous, of the earlier time. "purābla ākur jagīa."—sor m 5. See ਪਰਾ ਪੁਰਬਲਾ.

ਪੁਰਬਲੇ [purāblo] See ਪੁਰਬਲਾ. "purāblo krīt karam nā mite."—dhāna trilocan.

ਪੁਰਬਾਣੀ [purbaṇī], **ਪੁਰਬਾਣੇ** [purbaṇē], See ਜੋਧੇ ਵੀਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਧੁਨੀ (a).

ਪੁਰਬਾਪਰ [purbapār] *adv* one after another.
 2 *adj* former and later. 3 of east and west.

ਪੁਰਬਾਰਧ [purbarādh] *n* the first half.

ਪੁਰਬਿ [purəbī] in the past. 2 in advance. "je hove purəbī līkhīa."—var asa.

ਪੁਰਬਿ ਲਿਖਣਾ [purəbī līkhəṇāh] predestined. "lēbhāṇ sādḥ sāgeṇ nanāk hārī purəbī līkhəṇāh."—gatha.

ਪੁਰਬਿ ਲਿਖਿਆ [purəbī līkhīa] predestined. "purəbī līkhīa para."—sor m 5.

ਪੁਰਬੀ [purbi] *adj* eastern. 2 *n* an oriental. "purbi nā par pavē."—ākal. 3 a heptatonic ragini. In it both dhevāt can be used. rīṣabh dhevāt is flat, mādhdham sharp, ṣārāj, gādhar, pācam and nīṣad pure. In āvrohi pure mādhdham is also affixed; gādhar is primary and dhevāt is supplementary. The time of its singing is in the afternoon.

ārohi — ṣā ra mi pā dha nā ṣā.

āvrohi — ṣā nā dha pā mā gā ra ṣā.

In Guru Granth Sahib this ragini is written after combining with gaurī.

ਪੁਰਬੀਆ [purəbia] *n* an oriental. 2 resident of UP.

ਪੁਰਬੋਕਤ [purbokāt] See ਪੁਰਵੋਕਤ.

ਪੁਰਬੋਭਾਰੀਆ [purbhōḍaria] *adj* whose godown is full, i.e. very rich. "hārī purbhōḍaria."—gaur m 5.

ਪੁਰਵ [purəv] See ਪੁਰਬ.

ਪੁਰਵਕ [purvāk] *Sk* ਪੁਰਵਕ earlier, previous. 2 *n* ancestors such as father, grandfather etc. 3 *adv* with. It is used as a suffix 'vicar purvāk uttar deṇa, dhyan purvāk katha suṇna adī.'

ਪੁਰਵਜ [purvāj] *n* who is born earlier; elder brother. 2 ancestors, forefathers. 3 *adj* elder.

ਪੁਰਵ ਪਕ [purəv pāk], **ਪੁਰਵ ਪੱਖ** [purəv pākḥ] *n* dark half of the lunar month. 2 initiation of a discourse, i.e. questioning what ever is said in elaboration and replying is defence. 3 claim by plaintiff.

ਪੁਰਵਭਾਸੀ [purāvḥasi] *Sk* ਪੁਰਵਭਾਸਿ *adj* one who initiates talk with a caller as a matter of

courtesy.

ਪੁਰਵ ਮੀਮਾਂਸਾ [purav mimāsa] *n* the first thought.

2 a scripture concerned with rituals; a philosophical work by Jaimini Muni describing the process of performing rituals.

ਪੁਰਵਾਪਰ [purvapār] See ਪੁਰਬਾਪਰ.

ਪੁਰਵੋਕਤ [purvokāt] *adj*, aforesaid.

ਪੁਰਾ [pura] *adj* perfect. "pura sātiguru je mīle."—*sri m 5*. 2 *n* an aquatic germ. 3 a devotee of Guru Ram Das.

ਪੁਰਾਇਸਨਾਨੁ [puraisnanu] complete bath; cleanliness within and without. "pura marāgu pura isnanu."—*gaur m 5*.

ਪੁਰਾਈ [purai] act of getting filled, wages for getting filled. 2 filled. 3 filfilment.

ਪੁਰਾ ਗੁਰ [pura gur], ਪੁਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ [pura guru] perfect guru, perfect spiritual guide, enlightened religious preacher. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "puraguru akhyu jaka mātr."—*sukhmānī*.

ਪੁਰਾਨ [purān] omnipresent, all-pervasive. "kit hāsati sēgal purān."—*g5d m 5*.

ਪੁਰਾਪੁਰਖੁ [purapurakhu] *n* perfect man; Guru Nanak Dev. "purapurakhu paṛa vādbhagi."—*suhī chāt m 4*. 2 the Creator.

ਪੁਰਾਮਾਰਗੁ [puramarāgu] *adj* the path upon which one does not go astray. 2 Sikhism; path of life revealed by Guru Nanak Dev. "puramarāgu pura isnanu."—*gaur m 5*.

ਪੁਰਾ ਲੋਕੀਕ [pura lokik] *adj* very well-known, widely famous among the people. 2 worldly wise. "puri sobha pura lokik."—*gaur m 5*.

ਪੁਰਾ ਵੇਸਾਹੁ [pura vesahu] full-faith, complete belief. 2 full-fledged business. See ਵੇਸਾਹਨ.

ਪੁਰਿ [puri] *adv* having filled. 2 *adj* complete. "sukhvāti sa narī sobha purī bāṇa."—*asa chāt m 5*. 3 omnipresent. "purī rahio sēbātr mē."—*var jet*.

ਪੁਰਿਅਤੀ [purīatī] fulfilled. "nanak purīatī mānasa."—*gaur m 4*.

ਪੁਰਿਆ [puria] completed. 2 perfected.

3 according to Hathyag, air is filled within, through inspiration while repeatedly reciting Oam. "nad sāt puria."—*maru jēdev*.

ਪੁਰਿਕਾ [purika] *n* puri. See ਪੁਰੀ 4 and ਪੁਪ.

ਪੁਰਿਤ [purit] *adj* filled, satisfied.

ਪੁਰਿਨ [purin] some ignorant scribe has written this word at page 777 of Shastarnammala instead of dhurin. 'ਸੁਰਿ'—(dust) i.e. earth having dust.

ਪੁਰੀ [puri] fulfilled. "puri asa jī mānsa mere ram."—*vād chāt m 5*. 2 complete, without any deficiency. "puri hoi karamatī."—*var ram 3*. 3 *n* satisfaction. "bhānātī nanak meri puripari."—*gaur m 5*. 4 puri. *Skī* ਪੁਲਾ. 5 a round piece of leather mounted on the face of mridāg etc.

ਪੁਰੀਅਲੇ [puriale] is perfect, is getting omnipresent. "sēpat loksamanī puriale."—*māla nāmdev*. 'is everywhere equally present.'

ਪੁਰੀਨਾ [purina] the Creator, the fulfiller. "nic te uc, un purina."—*bīla m 5*.

ਪੁਰੀਪੈਣੀ [puripēṇī] *v* reach fulfilment; be fully content. "sātiguru mīlie puripai."—*var sor m 3*.

ਪੁਰੀ ਰਾਸਿ [puri rasi] capital that never gets reduced; that is, accumulation of virtues.

ਪੁਰੁ [puru] See ਪੁਰ 1. "dubidha dōbe puru."—*sri m 1*.

ਪੁਰੇਵ [purev] fulfills. "mānsa sēbh purev."—*sri m 4*.

ਪੁਰੇ [pure] fills. 2 who is full, perfect. "guri pure kiti puri."—*sor m 5*.

ਪੁਰੇ [puro] a benevolent disciple of Guru Amar Das. 2 *adj* perfect, flawless.

ਪੁਰੇਪੁਰਾ [puropura] perfect beyond all measure. 2 flawless in every respect. "puropura akhie."—*sri m 1*.

ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪੁਲਕ [pulak], ਪੁਲਾ [pula] *Skī* पूल *vr* make a heap, collect. 2 *n* bundle of grass etc. "kes jāle jese ghas ka pula."—*g5d kēbir*.

3 *Skt* पूल्य *n* hollow grain i.e. worthless deed from which nothing is gained. "həri ke bhajan binu birta pulu."—*bher m 5*.

ਪੁਲਾਦ [pulad] *P* پولاڈ *n* steel. 2 a wrestler of Turan. 3 club, rod, pestle for pounding.

ਪੁਲੀ [puli], ਪੁਲ [pulu] See ਪੁਲ, ਪੁਲਾ.

ਪੁਲਾ [pulha] See ਤਾਹੁ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਪੁਰਾ [pura] *n* waffle; sweet round cake, fried in oil or ghee.

ਪੁਰੀ [puri] See ਪੁਰੀ 4.

ਪੇਉ [peu] *n* father. 2 *adj* worth drinking. "ehu maharəs peu re."—*ram kabir*. 3 drink. "gurmukhi smriti peu."—*sri m 1*.

ਪੇਉਕਾ [peuka] *n* father's house, parental home. 2 father's progeny.

ਪੇਉਖ [peukh] See ਪੀਯੁਖ.

ਪੇਈਆ [peiara], ਪੇਈਆ [peia] *n* father's house, father's progeny i.e. this world. "peiare sahu sevi tū sahurte sukhi vasu."—*sri m 5*. "nit na peia hor."—*sri m 1*. "nanak suti peie."—*sri m 1*. 'i.e. in this world.'

ਪੇਸ [pes] *n* control, power, strength. "purab kare upay jo ko pes na jave."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* पेश make-up, decoration. "kes pes sō juṭ uparyo."—*cāritr 53*. 3 *P* پیش *adv* in front of, in the presence of. "yak araj guphtam pesi to."—*tlīg m 1*. 4 *n* front part of a loose shirt etc. 5 *Skt* पेश *vr* crush, grind, put in effort.

ਪੇਸ ਅਮਦ [peš aməd] *P* پیش آمد *came forward*.

ਪੇਸਕਸ਼ [peškəṣ] *P* پیشکش *n* offer, present, gift.

ਪੇਸਕਬਜ਼ [peškəbaj] *P* پیشبند which is in the belt; small dagger.

ਪੇਸਕਾਰ [peškar] *P* پیشکار foreman, court-clerk.

ਪੇਸਗਾਹ [pešgah] *P* پیشگاه compound, courtyard. 2 royal court.

ਪੇਸਗੀ [pešgi] *P* پیشگی *n* advance money, cash given beforehand.

ਪੇਸਣ [peṣaṇ] *Skt* pounding, pulverising. See ਪੇਸ 5.

ਪੇਸਣੀ [peṣṇi] *n* grinder. See ਪੇਸ 5.

ਪੇਸਤਰ [peṣtar] *P* پیشتر *adv* before, before time.

ਪੇਸਦਸਤੀ [peṣdasti] *P* پیشدستی *n* act of extending the hand forward. 2 oppression, injustice. 3 valour.

ਪੇਸਨੀ [peṣani] *n* living by prostitution prostitute. —*cāritr 148*.

ਪੇਸਬੰਦੀ [peṣbādi] *P* پیشبندی defensive device; adopted beforehand.

ਪੇਸਰਾਉ [peṣraū], ਪੇਸਰੋ [peṣro] *P* پیشرو *n* leader, pioneer.

ਪੇਸਵਾ [peṣva] *P* پیشوا *n* leader, chief head. 2 prime minister Balaji Rao Vishavnath, a seasoned brave strategist of Brahman descent, who was the chief official of Marhatta state, attained this status. His son Baji Rao I became Peshwa in 1720 AD. Peshwa dynasty ruled over Pune for one century. It ended in 1818 AD during the reign of Baji Rao II. The Britishers fixed a pension for him. He died in 1852 AD. See ਨਾਨਾ 5.

ਪੇਸਵਾਈ [peṣvai] *P* پیشوائی *n* leadership; going forward to receive some honourable person.

ਪੇਸ਼ਾ [peṣa] *P* پیشه profession, vocation. 2 occupation. 3 This word is used for prostitution as well.

ਪੇਸ਼ਾਨੀ [peṣani] *P* پیشانی *n* forehead. 2 anterior part.

ਪੇਸ਼ਾਬ [peṣab] *P* پیشاب *n* urine. *Skt* पुशुव or पशुव.

ਪੇਸ਼ਾਵਰ [peṣavar] *P* پیشاور *n* professional. 2 a well-known town situated on the north-west frontier. Its Sanskrit name is Purushpur. It was the capital of Gandhar. Kanishak ruled here from 120 to 162 AD. In about 991 AD Subakatgin wrested Peshawar from Jaipal and annexed it to his kingdom. Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied it in 1817 AD. (4th of Maghar Sammat 1875), but it was Kanwar Naunihal Singh who finally annexed it and hoisted the flag of Sikh rule on Bala Hisar fort and named it Sumergarh.

A well-known gurdwara attributed to Bhai Joga Singh is located in Peshawar, where recitation of Gurbani goes on alongwith its musical rendering and interpretation.

Peshawar is the capital town of north-west frontier province, where the chief commissioner A. G. G. resides. There is also a large cantonment. Its population is 93884. It is at a distance of 288 miles from Lahore and 1594 miles from Bombay.

ਪੇਸ਼ਿ [peʃi] *Skt* egg. 2 a piece of meat. 3 amnion, in which the embryo is enclosed.

ਪੇਸ਼ਿ ਤੋ [peʃi to] in front of you. See ਪੇਸ਼.

ਪੇਸ਼ੀ [peʃi] See ਪੇਸ਼ਿ. 2 *P* پیشگی presenting oneself in front of a ruler or an officer. 3 *Skt* पुल 4 pulse or lentil of māh. 5 sheath of a sword. 6 big drum.

ਪੇਸ਼ੀਨ [peʃin] *P* پیشین adj ancient. 2 time period from morning to midnoon.

ਪੇਸ਼ੀਨਹ [peʃināh] *P* پیشینہ adv previous; ancient.

ਪੇਸ਼ੀਨੋਈ [peʃingoi] *P* پیشینگی prophecy, prediction.

ਪੇਸ਼ [pehə] *Skt* ਪੇਸ਼ beverage such as milk etc.

ਪੇਸ਼ਨ [pehənu] *P* پیشان n dress, robe. "chapən koṭi ka pehənu tera."—*bher namdev*.

ਪੇਕਾ [peka] See ਪੇਕਿਕ.

ਪੇਕਾਬਰ [pekābər] See ਪੇਕਾਬਰ. "pir pekābər salik sadik."—*asa m 1*.

ਪੇਖਣ [pekhən], ਪੇਖਨ [pekhən] *Skt* ਪੇਖਣ n act of seeing; observation. "pekhən kəu netar, sunən kəu kərna."—*ram ə m 5*.

ਪੇਖਨਾ [pekhna] v see, observe. "pekhio lālən paṭ bicī khoe."—*ṭodi m 5*. 2 ponder, think. "bāhu sastrā bāhu simriti pekhe, sārəb dḥāḍholi."—*sukhmani*. 3 n fun and forlic. "jiu supna əru pekhna ese jəg kəu janī."—*s m 9*. 4 sight, view.

ਪੇਖਨਿਓ [pekhagio] saw clearly, observed closely. 2 may see clearly. "nimākḥ dərəs pekhagio."—*sar m 5*.

ਪੇਖਰਉ [pekharəu] may show, may reveal. "kəh

pekharəu hāu kəri caturai."—*dev m 5*.

ਪੇਖਰੀਆ [pekharīa] observer, perceiver.

ਪੇਖਿ [pekhī] having seen, having observed.

"pekhī dərənu nanək bigse."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਪੇਖੁ [pekhū] see, observe. "pekhū hāricādurṭi əsthiru kichu nahi."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਪੇਖਤ [pekhāt], ਪੇਖਤੁ [pekhātu] adv on seeing, on observing. "mṛigi pekhāt bədhək."—*səhəs m 5*. "pekhāte tyagā kəroti."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਪੇਖਦਰਾ [pekhādra], ਪੇਖਦਰੋ [pekhādro], ਪੇਖਦੇ [pekhādo] adj who observes. "pekhādro ki bhul tūma dīsənu sohna."—*var jet*.

ਪੇਚ [pec] *P* پچ n twist, twine, fold. 2 complication. 3 fraud, deception. 4 a fold of turban, girdle etc.

ਪੇਚਕ [pecak] *Skt* n owl. 2 tail of an elephant. 3 louse. 4 cloud, rain. 5 cot, bedstead. 6 *P* پچک bobbin, upon which thread of wool or silk is wound.

ਪੇਚਤਾਬ [pectab] *P* پچتاہ twisting in indignation, getting restless due to anger.

ਪੇਚਾ [peca] *P* پچا a short turban. 2 turban for tying on the head. 3 an ornament for the head. 4 entanglement of the string of one kite-flier into that of another's kite.

ਪੇਚਿਸ [pecis] *P* پچیس *Skt* प्रवाहिका dysentery. It is caused by the consumption of impure water, milk, rotten fruit, food, meat etc. In addition to it, exposure of edibles to flies, excessive eating, eating without hunger, postponement of defecation, drinking too much of water and taking of spicy hot eatables and beverages are some of the factors responsible for it.

Its symptoms are loose motion accompanied with pain due to twisting of bowels, ejection of indigested food alongwith mucus, rumbling sound emanating from the intestines, haemorrhage from intestines, low fever, constipation at times, sweating at night etc.

The remedial measures to be undertaken are –

(1) taking of small quantity of castor oil in milk.

(2) boiling bxl pulp (marelos) in water and drinking its extract as tea.

(3) taking of decoction prepared from the bark of holarrhena, aconitum heterophyllum, nordostachys jatamansi, symplocos paniculata, sandalwood dust, terminalia balerica, seeds of pomegranate, root of ficus infectoria mixed with honey.

(4) taking of fleaseed husk with syrup of polygonum viviparum.

(5) taking one and a half tola of flea seed treated with almond-oil with syrup of violet flowers.

(6) taking in the morning and evening six mashas of finely ground fried aniseed and small myrobalan mixed with equal quantity of sugar.

ਪੇਚੀਦਨ [pecidən] *P* ٧٧٧ v twist, twine, get rolled up.

ਪੇਚੀਦਾ [pecida] *P* ٧٧٧ adj complicated, complex.

ਪੇਚਣ [pechən], ਪੇਚਨ [pechən] See ਪੇਖਣ and ਪੇਖਣ.

“prāṇpechən hē.”—*kālki*. ‘given to keeping one’s commitment.’ i.e. committed to fulfill one’s promise.

ਪੇਜਾ [pēja] *n* cotton carder, comb. See ਪਿੰਜਣ.

ਪੇਜੀਦਨ [pezidən] *P* ٧٧٧ v sift, sieve.

ਪੇਜੁਖਾ [pējukha] *Skt* ਪੇਜੁਖਾ ear wax.

ਪੇਜੁ [pējhu] *n* caper fruit.

ਪੇਜਾ [peja] See ਪੇਜਾ and ਪਿੰਜਣ.

ਪੇਟ [pet] *Skt n* slap; push. 2 *Skt* ਪੇਟਕ sac. 3 abdomen, belly. This name is due to its shape being such. “ghar must birano pet bhare apradhi.”—*sar pārmanād*. “jau ih pet nā kahū hota. rau rākh kahū ko kahīta?”—*VN*. 4 womb, pregnancy.

ਪੇਟ ਛੁਟਨਾ [pet chuṭna] *v* have loose motions.

“bhacchāt bari pet tih chuṭa.”—*cārritr* 281. ‘had loose motions immediately after taking the pill.’

ਪੇਟਲ [petāl] one having pot belly, pot-bellied.

ਪੇਟਾ [petā] *n* warp. “sut rkk jiu taṇa petā.”—*BG*. 2 mid portion. 3 detail. 4 detail elaboration. 5 width of a river.

ਪੇਟਾਰ [petār] See ਪਿਟਾਰ.

ਪੇਟਾਰਥੀ [petārthi] glutton, who has nothing to do except eat; gluttonous.

ਪੇਟਿਕਾ [petika] *Skt n* small box, casket, small chest.

ਪੇਟੀ [peti] *n* See ਪੇਟਿਕਾ. 2 belt. 3 portion of the body that lies between chest and abdomen. 4 *Dg* provisions, ration.

ਪੇਟੂ [petu] See ਪੇਟਾਰਥੀ.

ਪੇਠਾ [peṭha] *n* pumpkin. It is known for its two varieties: one is yellow from within, and is known as hālva kaddu; while the other is white from within. It is used for making varis and sweet meat – known as peṭhe di miṭhai.

ਪੇਡ [peḍ] *n* tree enclosed in its branches. “peḍ pat apān te jāle.”—*VN*. 2 beginning, origin. “jesi upji peḍ te, jau tēsi nīb-hē orī.”—*s kābir*. 3 See ਪੇਡਿ.

ਪੇਡ ਸੰਪਤਾ [peḍ sāpta] See ਸੰਪਤਾ 2.

ਪੇਡ ਥਾਨਿ [peḍ thani] *n* origin, root. “paio peḍ thanihā.”—*asa m* 5.

ਪੇਡਾ [peḍa] See ਪੇਡ. 2 trunk of a tree. “dala siu peḍa gaṭkavāhī.”—*asa kābir*.

ਪੇਡਿ [peḍi] from the beginning, from time immemorial. “peḍi lagi hē, jāra calāṇharo.”—*asa m* 1.

ਪੇਡੁ [peḍu] See ਪੇਡ. “tū peḍu sakh teri phulī.”—*mājh m* 5.

ਪੇਡੁ [peḍu] *n* pelvis, pubic region.

ਪੇਡੁ [pēḍu] *n* villager, rural.

ਪੇਤੀ [peti] *adj* bilious, short-tempered. “je subhau tēn peti hor.”—*GPS*.

ਪੇਯ [pey] *Skt adj* potable. 2 *n* beverage such

as milk; sherbet etc.

ਪੇਯਾ [peya] See ਪੇਈਆ.

ਪੇਯੁਖ [peyukh] See ਪਿਯੁਖ.

ਪੇਰਣ [perən], ਪੇਰਨ [perən] *P* *پیرن* long loose shirt; dress, robe. "ikna perən sir khur paṭe." —asa m 1. 'some people have got their dresses totally torn.'

ਪੇਰੁ [peru] *n* feet. "avsi gaphal phahi peru." —var guj 2 m 5. "jamī khisādo peru." —var maru 2 m 5. 2 *Skt* ocean. 3 sun. 4 fire. 5 *adj* protector. 6 thirsty.

ਪੇਰੂ [peru], ਪੇਰੋ [perō] General Pierre Perron. He was a French sailor. He came to India in 1780 AD and fought under the command of Deboin as an officer in the army of Sindhia. General Lake in 1803 AD inflicted a crushing defeat on Sindhia's army under his command.

After the departure of Deboin from India, he took over as commander-in-chief of the Marahatta army. See ਢਬਾਈ. Sardar Rattan Singh in Panth Prakash has called him Piru. See ਪੀਰੂ.

ਪੇਲ [pel] *Skt* *पेल* *vr* go, walk, move.

ਪੇਲਕ [pelək] *adj* pusher. See ਪੇਲਨ. 2 *Skt* *n* testis, testicles.

ਪੇਲਨ [pelən] *n* act of moving i.e. pushing. See ਪੇਲ *vr*. "kalu na sake pel." —asa m 1. 2 persuading. "həri lavəhu mānua peli." —asa m 4. 3 cancelling, removing. "pel dehu to sumətri pərbina." —NP. 4 crushing. "kaci sarsəu peli ke na khəl bhəi nā telu." —s kabir.

ਪੇਲਿ [pelɪ] having inspired, having pushed. 2 having pressed, having crushed. See ਪੇਲਨ.

ਪੇਵਕੜਾ [pevkəṛa] *n* father's house, parental home. "pevkəṛe dhənu khəri ianī. tisusəh ki me sar nā jāni." —asa m 1.

ਪੇੜਾ [peṛa] *n* a ball of some sweet meat. 2 a ball of kneaded flour. 3 a ball made of condensed milk; a sweetmeat made from condensed milk.

ਪੇੜੀ [peṛi] in a ball made of clay. "peṛe pāi kumīhar." —var asa. 2 in the vessel. "je phiri mīṭha peṛe pāi." —var sar m 1.

ਪੈ [pe] *adv* in. "pe pāi mānai sor." —sri m 5. 2 *part* but. "duba tha, pe ubrio." —s kabir. "sej ek, pe mīlən duhera." —asa kabir. 3 to. "bhejyo tēb tā pe ik das." —GPS. 4 on, upon. "cəḍhe əsv pe kīrpa nīdhan." —GPS. 5 *part* indicative of instrumental case — from. "māḍəl nā baje nāṭ pe suta." —asa kabir. 6 *Skt* *पयस्* *n* milk. "pe me jīm ghrit." —NP. 7 water. "kai kərət sak pe pəṭar bhacch." —akal. 8 *P* *प* foot. "māka mīhar roja pekhaka." —maru solhe m 5. 9 tendon. "gaḍhe jug goṣe bāḍe pe bahu ləṭṭae." —GPS. 'Tendons make the bow more durable.' 10 clue, trace, trail. 11 time(s). 12 *part* for.

ਪੈਓਹਰ [peohər] *Skt* *पयोर* holder of milk — breast; teat, nipple.

ਪੈਓਹਰੀ [peohəri] *adj* having breasts. See ਪੈਓਹਰ. "utāgi peohəri, gāh ri gābhiri." —səva m 1. O' thou damsel, with fully developed breasts, be humble. i.e. don't be proud of youth.'

ਪੈਅਸ [peəs] *Skt* *पयस्* *n* man's semen. "peəs tuyā, tṛəs tuyā." —gyan. 'thou art man's semen and thou art the woman who conceives.' in other words you are the semen and the menses. 2 See ਪੈ 6 and 7.

ਪੈਅਰੂ [pearu] See ਪਯਾਰ. 2 See ਪਾਤਲ. 3 paddy-straw. "kəb-hu khaṭ supedi sūvave. kəb-hu bhumī pearu nā pave." —bher namdev.

ਪੈਅਪੈ [pəpə] See ਪਇਅਪੈ.

ਪੈਸਕਾਰ [peskar] *Skt* *पुस्कार* *n* reward. "dhənu su tera thanu he, səcu tera peskarīa." —var ram 3. 2 See ਪੈਸਕਾਰ. 3 i.e. teacher, saint.

ਪੈਸਠ [pēsəṭh] sixty-five.

ਪੈਸਨ [pesən] *Skt* *पुवेसन* *n* act of entering, trespassing, transgressive entry. 2 will have to.

ਪੈਸਾ [pesa] *n* one pice. It is equivalent to one-fourth of an anna, sixty-fourth of a rupee; three

pies make a paisa. 2 money, wealth as – “us pas bahut pesa he.”—*prov.* 3 a copper coin. “*tu kãcãnu aru pesa.*”—*gãu m 9.* ‘A sovereign and a farthing are of the same value.’

ਪੈਸਿ [pesi] having entered, having got in. “*pesi ju nikasĩ jahĩ.*”—*s kabir.*

ਪੈਸੀ [pēsi] *n* a coarse cotton cloth with five hundred threads in its warp; a type of coarse cotton cloth.

ਪੈਸੀਲੇ [pesile] has entered. “*pesile gāgān mājharē.*”—*ram kabir.* ‘has entered into the tenth opening.’ 2 let us enter.

ਪੈਸੇਰੀ [peseri] *n* a measure of weight equal to five seers. 2 a measure of five seers.

ਪੈਹਨ [pehān] dress, robe. 2 See ਪਿਹਾਹਨ. 3 See ਪਹਨ.

ਪੈਹਮਨ [pehman] *P* *پیمان* *n* promise, undertaking.

ਪੈਹੇ [pehe] undergo. “*tin ko kāsṭ nā dekhanpehe.*”—*VN.* ‘will not have to undergo sufferings.’

ਪੈਕ [pek] *P* *پیک* *Sk* ਪਾਦਤਿਕ *n* foot-soldier. “*bhe tēp bhau ju pek dāl rajat sāt guru ram.*”—*GPS.* ‘God’s fear, fever, affection are like foot soldiers.’

ਪੈਕਰ [pekār] *P* *پیکر* *n* face. 2 cast; mould. 3 See ਪੈਕਰ.

ਪੈਕਰ [pekār] See ਪੈਕਰ.

ਪੈਕਨ [pekan] *P* *پیکان* *n* blade of an arrow or a spear. 2 arrow. 3 quiver.

ਪੈਕਾਨੇ [pekane] *P* *پیکانہ* *n* ruby, gem. “*takau sumatĩ dei pekane.*”—*kālĩ m 4.* ‘sublime teaching i.e. invaluable advice.’

ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [pekābār], ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [pekābār] See ਪੈਕਾਬਰ. “*pir pekābār aulie.*”—*var maru 2 m 5.* “*pir pekābār aulie.*”—*ram m 5.*

ਪੈਕਮ [pekam] *n* See ਪੈਕਨ 2. “*piram pekam nā nīkle.*”—*sāva m 1.* ‘Cupid’s arrow is hard to pull out.’ 2 See ਪੈਕਮ.

ਪੈਕਮਰ [pekamār] See ਪੈਕਾਬਰ. “*pir pekamār salik sadik.*”—*sri m 1.*

ਪੈਕਰ [pekār], ਪੈਕਰ [pekār] *P* *پیکر* *n* resolve,

concept, idea. “*nirmal sacĩ rāta pekaru.*”—*asa a m 1.* 2 battle, war. 3 short for ਪੈਰੇਕਾਰ; i.e. one who is ready to act. 4 in ancient times a mint worker, who used to purchase ash from goldsmiths and extract gold and silver from it.

ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [pekābār] See ਪੈਕਾਬਰ.

ਪੈਕਰ [pekār], ਪੈਕਰ [pekār], ਪੈਕਰ [pekār] *n* rope to tie the feet of animals; fetters for animals. “*bharam moh kachu sujhasĩ nahĩ ih pekār pe pera.*”—*gãu m 5.* “*khār ka pekār tū chutē.*”—*brĩla m 5.* 2 fetters. “*hāume pekār tere māne māhĩ.*”—*bāsāt a m 1.* 3 See ਪੈਕਰ.

ਪੈਕਾਕ [pekāk], ਪੈਕਾਕ [pekāk] *n* dust of a pious person’s feet. “*hoĩ pekāk phākĩ musaphĩru.*”—*maru solhe m 5.*

ਪੈਗ [peg] *n* footstep. *Dg* *kāram* (a unit of land measure equivalent to five feet six inches). “*peg ādhai bhumi de kahi.*”—*vamān.* “*ātharāhĩ peg pe jāĩ pāyo hē.*”—*krsn.*

ਪੈਗਲਾ [pegla] *n* dew. “*megh bhi nahĩ vāśde āte pegla bhi nahĩ pēda.*”—*JSBM.*

ਪੈਗਾਬਰ [pegābār] See ਪੈਕਾਬਰ.

ਪੈਗਮ [pegam] *P* *پیغام* *n* message.

ਪੈਗਮਰ [pegamār] See ਪੈਕਾਬਰ.

ਪੈਗਾਬਰ [pegābār] *P* *پیغامبر* prophet, messenger of God; one who delivers the message of God to the people; such a religious prophet.

ਪੈਗਾਬਰੀ [pegābārī] *n* prophetship. 2 job of a prophet.

ਪੈਚ [pēc] *n* member of the village panchyat. 2 headman, chaudhari.

ਪੈਜ [pej] *S* *n* honour, prestige, respect. “*jān ki pej sāvāĩ apĩ.*”—*guj m 5.* “*jān ki pej bādhāĩ.*”—*maru m 9.* 2 famous. “*ādhārāhu jhūthē, pej bahāĩ.*”—*var asa.* 3 promise, undertaking. “*pun tere vakān ko dhik dhik, kārān pej ko dhik dhik hoĩ.*”—*GPS.* 4 sudar – a person of low caste; one born of the feet. 5 product of milk – butter. 6 born of water – lotus.

ਪੰਜਨੀ [pejñi], ਪੰਜਨੀ [peññi] anklet, foot ornament.

ਪੰਜਵਾਰ [pejvar] *adj* respectable. 2 one who keeps his word.

ਪੰਜਾ [peja] *n* wild cherry. This tree grows on cold mountains. See ਗਲਸ 3.

ਪੰਜਾਰ [pezar] *P* *ازار*, shoe.

ਪੰਝਣਾ [pejhna], ਪੰਝਣੁ [pejhənu] *v* wear. 2 be worn.

ਪੰਝੇ [pejhe] may wear. "khaje pejhe rali kərije." —*maru solhe m l*. 2 may be worn. "mitu pejhe mitu bigse." —*sadu*.

ਪੰਠ [peṭh] *n* entry, interference. 2 movement, mobility, access.

ਪੰਠਨ [peṭhan] *n* penetration, entrance, trespassing, transgression.

ਪੰਠਿ [peṭhi] *adv* having entered, having penetrated.

ਪੰਠੀ [peṭhi] *adj* entered. "sərapni nirmaljal pēṭhi." —*asa kabir*. sərāpni (female snake) i.e. maya (illusion) nirmal jal (pure conscience).

ਪੰਡ [peṇ], ਪੰਡ [peṇ] *n* step, foot. "peṇ peṇ nā pavat bhai." —*cəritr* 173. 'didn't take a single step on the way.' 2 *Dg* two steps.

ਪੰਡਾ [peṇa], ਪੰਡਾ [peṇa] *n* way, path. "manu kari belu surati kari peṇa." —*keda kabir*. 2 *Dg* two steps, distance thus covered comes to one and a half yards. "cəraṇ sərāṇ guru ek peṇa jai cāl." —*BGK*.

ਪੰਡੀ [peṇi] See ਹਰਿਗੋਤਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (b).

ਪੰਡੁ [peṇu] See ਪੰਡ.

ਪੰਡੇਖਾ [peṇekhā] See ਪੰਝਾਖਾਨ.

ਪੰਡੇ ਬਿਨੁ ਬਾਟ [peṇe binu baṭ] See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਪੰਡੇ [peṇe] during the journey; on the way. "jīh peṇe luṭi pānīhari." —*asa m* 5.

ਪੰਡੋਈ [peṇdoi] *n* wayfarer; traveller. "koi peṇdoi hamari or avta he." —*JSBM*.

ਪੰਝਾ [peṇa] *v* enter. 2 lie down. 3 fall.

ਪੰਝਾਰ [peṇara] *n* changing the position of feet. According to the rules of fencing, change in the position of feet. 2 A Hindu ritual regarding

departure. If a person cannot depart at the appointed auspicious moment, he sends his sword, waist-band etc through someone else. This act is known as petra. It has its origin in Sanskrit word 'ਪਦੇਤਰ'. See ਪਾਇਤਰ 3.

ਪੰਤਾਲ [petal] forty-fifth year. "sətrəhse petal me kini katha sudhar." —*krisan*. Krishanavtar was written in Sammat 1745.

ਪੰਤਾਲੀ [pēṭali] See ਪੰਤਾਲੀ.

ਪੰਤੀ [pēti] *Sk* ਪੰਚਤ੍ਰਿੰਸਤ thirty-five. 2 Punjabi alphabet which contains the following thirty-five characters:

ਓ (ura)	ਅ (ara)	ੲ (iri)	ਸ (səsa)	ਹ (haha)
ਕ (kəka)	ਖ (khakkha)	ਗ (gəgga)	ਘ (ghaggha)	ਙ (ṅaṅa)
ਚ (acca)	ਛ (chaccha)	ਜ (jaṛja)	ਝ (jhajjha)	ਞ (ṇaṇa)
ਟ (ṭəka)	ਠ (ṭhəṭṭha)	ਡ (ḍəḍḍa)	ਢ (ḍhəḍḍha)	ਣ (ṇaṇa)
ਤ (təta)	ਥ (ṭhəṭṭha)	ਦ (dəḍḍa)	ਧ (dhəḍḍha)	ਨ (nəṇa)
ਪ (pəppa)	ਫ (phəppha)	ਬ (babbā)	ਭ (bhəbbha)	ਮ (mamə)
ਯ (yayya)	ਰ (rara)	ਲ (lalla)	ਵ (vava)	ੜ (ṛaṛa)

ਪੰਤੀਸ [petis] See ਪੰਤੀ. 2 See ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜ.

ਪੰਤੀਸਅੱਖਰੀ [pēṭisakkhari] alphabet of thirty-five characters. 2 an elucidatory composition of thirty-five characters attributed to Guru Nanak Dev by some devout disciple.

oākar sərābpərkasi,
atəm sudhh əkre əyīnasi,
is jiv me bhed nā jano,
sadh cor sabbhi brāhəm pəchano,
həsti ciṭi triṇ lō adō,
ek əkhəḍit vāsə ənadā...

3 that verse which has thirty-five characters in alphabetical order at its beginning or end. For example səveye chāds in Krishanavtar of Dasam Granth have this at the end.

kotək ek vicar jədupəti

surət ek dhəri giri bāki, ...

¹Many Sikhs, having faith in Tantar-shastar, observe fast on fullmoon night, recite pēṭis-akkhri in varying numbers, turn their faces in different directions. However this ritual is not in accordance with the Guru's precepts.

hoirāhe visme sabbh gop
 suni hārī ke mukh te jāb sakhi ...
 or gāi sudh bhul sabbho
 ik kanh-hī ke rās me anurage ...
 kanh kahi sabbh ko hāske
 mīl dham cālo jou he hārta agh...
 bhusut sō lārke jīnhu
 nāvsat chādarīlāi barmāṅga. ...

In Gyan Prabodh, pēti is written in the beginning of chāds as –

kripstva kripārā. khīpstva akhādā.
 gātstva āgādā. ghātstva ghāranā.
 grīastva grīhālā. ... etc.

ਪੇਤੀਸ ਨ ਖੀਣਉ [petis nā khīṇau] See ਤੀਸ ਦਿਉ.

ਪੈਤੀਹ [petih] See ਪੈਤੀ 1.

ਪੈਥਾਨ [pēthan] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਪੈਦਲ [pedal] *n* pedestrian. 2 In Sanskrit, word 'पालगल' means messenger.

ਪੈਦਾ [peda] *P* ੴ *adj* born. 2 begotten.

ਪੈਦਾਇਸ [pedais], ਪੈਦਾਇਸਿ [pedaisi] *P* ੴ *n* creation, birth. "asman jimi dārakhāt ab pedaisi khudai."—*tiāṅg m 5*.

ਪੈਦਾਖਾਨ [pēdaxan] ڀڏاڙ. He was son of Fatah Khan Pathan and belonged to village Alampur. His maternal grandparents' house was at village Vademir near Kartarpur. Due to his impressive height and sturdy built, Guru Hargobind took him into his employment and after training him in the use of arms, appointed him commander in his army. Instigated by his son-in-law Asman Khan, Pande Khan led an invasion by the royal army against the Guru in Sammat 1691. He was killed by the Guru in the battlefield of Kartarpur. The sword with which his body was cut into two pieces is now at Kartarpur and weighs six pacca (standard) seers. 2 an official in Aurangzeb's army who was killed by Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur.

ਪੈਦਾਯਸ [pedayaṣ] See ਪੈਦਾਇਸ.

ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ [pedavar] *P* ੴ *n* produce.

ਪੈਧਨ [pedhan] *Skt* परिधान *n* dress. 2 See ਪੁਢੇਸਨ.

ਪੈਧਾ [pedha] *adj* whatever has been put on. "tīn ka khadha pedha mara sabbhu pavitu he."—*var sor m 4*.

ਪੈਧਿ [pedhi] *adj* having dressed, having put on.

ਪੈਧੈ [pedhe] wearing. "kia pedhe hoī?"—*var majh m 1*.

ਪੈਨਣਾ [penṇa], ਪੈਨਣੁ [penṇu] *v* wear, dress. "penṇa rākh pāṭi pāmesur."—*maru a m 5*. "penṇu khaṇa citi nā pai."—*prabha m 1*.

ਪੈਨਾ [pena] *adj* sharp; so sharp that it could easily pierce or penetrate.

ਪੈਨਾਇਆ [penaia] helped to dress. 2 bestowed a robe of honour. "hārī dāt hārīnamu jāpāra, nanāk penaia."—*var sri m 4*.

ਪੈਨੀ [peni] *adj* sharp. See ਪੈਨਾ. "pānari so neh churi peni kār jānāhu."—*cārītr 21*.

ਪੈਨੁਵਣੀ [penhavṇi] *n* dress, robe.

ਪੈਨੁਵਣੁ [penhavṇu] *v* help or make one wear or dress.

ਪੈਪੁਰਖਾ [pepurkha] ancestors. "de jāl, pepurkha rījhvae."—*krisān*.

ਪੈਮਾ ਬਿਕਨ [pemā śikān] *P* ੴ *adj* promise breaker, disloyal, unfaithful.

ਪੈਮਾਨ [peman] *P* ੴ *n* promise. 2 agreement, undertaking.

ਪੈਮਾਨਾ [pemana] *P* ੴ *a* measuring vessel or a scale with which something is measured.

ਪੈਮਾਯਸ [pemayaṣ] *P* ੴ *n* measurement.

ਪੈਮਾਲ [pemal] See ਪਮਾਲ.

ਪੈਮੁਦਹ [pemudāh] *P* ੴ *n* measured. See ਪੈਮੁਦਨ.

ਪੈਮੁਦਨ [pemudān] *P* ੴ *v* measure.

ਪੈਯਾ [peya] got. "jīna dhure peya pāvaṇa."—*var ram l m 1*. 2 which/what lies on the way.

ਪੈਰ [per] *n* feet. "per dhovā pākha pherda."—*sri m 5*. 2 sudār, thought to have been born from the feet. "ulā khel pīrām dā perā uppar

sis nivaya."—BG. 'The Brahman bowed before the Shudar.' 3 yonder; the other bank. "payo nā jai jīh per par."—akal. 4 extension. "per parag rahi he besakh."—krīśan.

ਪੈਰਵੀਆ [perāua] adj who enters into water; swimmer, who crosses the river by swimming. ਪੈਰਵਾਰੀ [perkari] n stairs, ladder. "jese nār per perkari pē dhārēt he."—krīśan.

ਪੈਰ ਕੁਹਾੜਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [per kuhaṛa marna] See ਪਾਇ ਕੁਹਾੜਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਪੈਰਣ [perən], ਪੈਰਨਾ [perna] v swim, cross through the flow of water. "perən par nā pavāhī bahu."—NP. "pere sāmār sāmudr bahu māharāthi bāl dham."—krīśan. 'who has swum across many war-like oceans; i.e. who has conquered many battles. 2 enter.

ਪੈਰਵੀ [pervi] P ੯੯ follow up. 2 compliance. ਪੈਰੀ [peri] adv on foot. "peri cālē, hāthi kārṇa."—var majh m l.

ਪੈਰੀ ਪਵਣਾ [peri pavṇa], ਪੈਰੀ ਪਵਣੂ [perī pavṇu], ਪੈਰੀ ਪੈਣਾ [perī peṇa] v beg for mercy, pay one's respect to. "perī pavṇu nā chodīē kālīkal rāhīras kārēhi."—BG. "perī pavṇa jēg vartaya."—BG. 'by this practice the true Guru means that one should shun vanity and embrace humility.'

ਪੈਰੀਵਾਜਾ [perivaja] n ghōgru; an ornament worn around the ankle. It consists of a bunch of small bells. They enhance the rhythm. "perivaja sādā nīhal."—asa m l.

ਪੈਰੇ [pere] See ਪੈਰਣ.

ਪੈਰੇ [pero] P ੯੯ adj follower, disciple.

ਪੈਰੋਕਾਰ [perokar] P ੯੯ adj follower, disciple. 2 obedient.

ਪੈਲ [pel] adj the other, on the other side. "chedke pel pare pādhyarū."—VN. 'penetrated through to the other side.' 2 See ਪਾਇਲ.

ਪੈਲਾ ਪਾਉਣੀਆਂ [pelā paūṇiā] as a peacock dances with its wings spread, likewise to put in effort to please someone. 2 to implore

and flatter.

ਪੈਲੀ [peli] adj cultivated land. 2 a container used to measure foodgrains. Skt पेलिका.

ਪੈਵਸੁਨ [pevastan] P ੯੯ v join, unite, tie, bind into a knot.

ਪੈਵਸੁਆ [pevasā] P ੯੯ adj joined, tied. 2 always.

ਪੈਵੰਦ [pevāṇd] P ੯੯ n joint, knot. 2 graft, patch. 3 See ਪਿਉਂਦ.

ਪੈੜ [per] n footprints. 2 a ramp close to a well, where water-drawing animals move to and fro to draw water.

ਪੈੜਾ [peṛa] a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev who was of Mokha caste. He also served Guru Angad Dev. Some scholars are of the view that it was he who was the author of the first Janam Sakhi. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Chajjal caste. He had brought the manuscript of Pransangli from Sangaldeep. See ਰਾਹ ਹਕੀਕਤ. 3 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. who was of Chandalia caste. He served Guru Hargobind and took part in battles fought by the Guru. 4 stirrup lace made of leather. 5 a storehouse of book-keeping. "bhujhyo pādhyo kēse peṛa?"—NP. 6 a gynecological disease. Skt प्रदर. كثرة الطرف menorrhagia i.e. excessive bleeding at the time of menstruation, usually caused by eating things not compatible with one's nature or season, excessive horse-riding, consumption of intoxicants such as liquor, abortion, indulgence in excessive sexual intercourse, excessive walking, burdensome weight-lifting, excessive mourning etc. It leads to upsetting the menstrual cycle.

Its simple treatment lies in taking honey-mixed powder of sācar salt, cumin cyminum, liquorice, blue lotus in equal measures with washings of rice or honey-mixed decoction of triphela harār, bāheṛa and amla dried ginger, pure wood, turmeric, symplocos peniculate or one and a half tola mixture of ash of old twine

mixed with equal quantity of sugar daily in the morning.

ਪੋਤੀ [pəti] See ਹਰਿਗੀਤਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (b).

ਪੋਇਆ [pora] *adj* strung, threaded.

ਪੋਈ [poi] strung, threaded. See ਪੋਇਆ. 2 *n* achievement. "sətsəg poi hē."—BGK.

ਪੋਈਆ [poia] *P* ਪੋਈਆ *n* gallop. *Skt* ਪੁਲਤ. See ਪਵੰਗਮ. 2 messenger.

ਪੋਈਐ [poie] let's wander. 2 let's go, walk. See ਪੋਈਦਨ. "cəran pərdəkkhənake poie."—BGK.

ਪੋਈਦਨ [poidan] *P* ਪੋਈਦਨ *v* run. 2 search, look for.

ਪੋਸ [pos] *P* ਪੋਸ *n* covering, coverlet. "cəməpos ka mādər tera."—bher rəvīdas. 'cəməpos da mādər' means human body. 2 coat of mail. 3 hide, skin. "sīr pəg səgāl pos utra."—GPS. 'having entire skin from head to foot removed.' 4 *adj* which covers. In this sense it is suffixed to a word as sərpos, səphedpos etc. 5 *Skt* ਪੋਸ, ਪੋਸਣ nourishing, bringing up, fostering. "pal pos kər tahī."—cəritr 15. See ਪੋਸਣ. 6 short for pəso pəṣ. This word is uttered by a peon or coachman to get the way cleared of wayfarers.

ਪੋਸਸ [posas] *P* ਪੋਸਸ *n* dress. "jyō adhīpəti ik posas təkē."—NP.

ਪੋਸਣ [posan] *Skt* ਪੋਸਣ *n* fostering, nourishing. (*Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ *vr* foster, nourish). 2 increase. 3 endorsement, confirmation. 4 support.

ਪੋਸਤ [posat] *P* ਪੋਸਤ *n* rind. 2 rind of poppy-pod. See . 3 skin. 4 poppy-plant.

ਪੋਸਤ ਪੀਣਾ [posat pīṇa] *v* drink the aqueous extract of poppy-pod's rind. Its intoxication induces sluggishness in muscles and reduces strength of the body.¹

ਪੋਸਤਿਆ [postiya], ਪੋਸਤੀ [posti] one addicted to

¹According to Bernier, during the Mughal period certain aristocratic prisoners were made to drink poppy-pod's extract. Dara Shikoh's son repeatedly implored Aurangzeb to spare him from drinking it.

poppy-pod extract. Such people are hydrophobic and are very lazy.

ਪੋਸਤੀ [posti], ਪੋਸਤੀਨ [postin] *P* ਪੋਸਤੀਨ *n* a buff coat, leather coat. "kuhən posti tən dhare."—cəritr 217.

ਪੋਸਨ [posan], ਪੋਸਨਾ [posna] See ਪੋਸਣ.

ਪੋਸਾ [posa] satiated, satisfied. "sətguru ko acayke posa."—GPS.

ਪੋਸਾਕ [posak] *P* ਪੋਸਾਕ *n* dress, robe, apparel.

ਪੋਸਿਸ [posis] See ਪੋਸਸ.

ਪੋਸੀਦਨ [posidan] *P* ਪੋਸੀਦਨ *v* wear. 2 cover.

ਪੋਸੀਦਾ [posida] *P* ਪੋਸੀਦਾ *adj* hidden, concealed.

ਪੋਸਤ [posy] *Skt* *adj* worth nourishing.

ਪੋਹ [poh] *n* tenth month of Bikrami era. See ਪੋਖ. 2 See ਪੋਹਣਾ.

ਪੋਹਣ [pohan] *Skt* ਪੁਹਣ *n* vehicle, conveyance. 2 See ਪੋਹਣਾ.

ਪੋਹਣਾ [pohna], ਪੋਹਨਾ [pohna] *v* enter, penetrate. 2 get affected. "pohat nahi pōc bəṭvire."—suhi m 5. "suṇie pohi nā sākē kalu."—japu. "det deu nā pohe."—bher m 5. 3 torment. "tis no pohe kəvaṇu jis vālī nīrēkar."—var guj 2 m 5.

ਪੋਹਲੀ [pohli] *n* bud. "pohliō sīr kəḍḍhke pholl kusūbh cālūbh khīlare."—BG.

ਪੋਹੇ [pohe] animal. 2 See ਪੋਹਣਾ 2 and 3.

ਪੋਹਿਤ [pohiti] influencing, affecting. "nəhi pohiti sāsar dukhənāh."—səhəs m 5. See ਪੋਹਣਾ.

ਪੋਖ [pokh] *Skt* ਪੋਸ tenth month of Bikrami era. See ਪੋਸ 5.

ਪੋਖਕ [pokhak] *adj* fosterer, nourisher.

ਪੋਖਣ [pokhan], ਪੋਖਨ [pokhan] See ਪੋਸਣ. "bharan pokhan sāgī audh bihāni."—suhi m 5.

ਪੋਖਰ [pokhar], ਪੋਖਰਾ [pokhra] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰ *n* tank, pond. "ukhar pokhar sabb bhare."—GPS. "pokharu niru virolie makhənu nahi rise."—gaur m 1.

ਪੋਖਰਿ [pokhari] in the tank or pond. "pokhari pokhari dhuḍhte."—s kabir.

ਪੋਖਰੁ [pokharu] See ਪੋਖਰ.

ਪੋਖਿ [pokhi] month of Poh. See ਪੋਖ. "pokhi tukharu nā viapāi."—*majh barāhmaha*. 2 due to fostering. 3 See ਸੋਮਸਰੁ.

ਪੋਖਿਓ [pokhio], ਪੋਖਿਆ [pokhia] nourished, fostered filled. "kārī pārpāc udār nīj pokhio."—*sor m 9*.

ਪੋਖੁ [pokhu] month of Poh. See ਪੋਖ. "pokhu sohāda sārābh sukh."—*majh barāhmaha*.

ਪੋਖੇ [pokhe] fosters, nourishes. "sār bhārī sokhe bhi bhārī pokhe."—*oākar*.

ਪੋਗਾ [poga] *n* bud, nascent leaf. 2 reasoning; pretext.

ਪੋਗੇਡ [pogēd] *Skt n* a child in the age group of five to ten years. 2 *adj* handicapped.

ਪੋਚ [poc] *n* dab, coat. "na cāchu poc maṭi ke bhāde, na kāchu poc kūbhare."—*prābhā kēbir*. 2 fraud, ostentation. "pār-upkar nīr cīvāte nahi kāchu poc."—*brīla m 5*. 3 *P* ਭੇਡ *adj* petty mean, menial. "meri sāgātī poc soc dīrātī."—*gāu rāvīdas*. "manukha āvār dūlābh tīhi sāgātī poc."—*asa rāvīdas*.

ਪੋਚਨ [pocān] *n* sprinkling of water. 2 plastering, coating.

ਪੋਚਨਹਾਰਾ [pocānhara], ਪੋਚਨਹਾਰੀ [pocānharī] dabber, one who with cold water dabs a hot vessel coming out of furnace. "sukhmān pocānharī."—*ram kēbir*. cold water is applied so that water vapours don't get burnt. According to yog, the sukhmāna nerve, which cools the heat generated while elevating the breath to the tenth opening.

ਪੋਚਨਾ [pocna] *v* daub, coat. See ਪੋਚਨ.

ਪੋਚਾ [poca] *n* daub, coat. See ਪੋਚਨ. 2 coat. "na us lepu, nā hām kāu poca."—*asa m 5*. 3 daubing of distillation-vessel with cold water in order to cool the distillate. "ūhi bhāṭhi ūhi poca."—*gāu m 5*.

ਪੋਚਾਰਣ [pocārāṇu] *S v* look after, take care of, guard.

ਪੋਚਾਰਿ [pocārī] *adv* having daubed, rubbed.

"rākhaṭī pocārī maṭi ka bhāda."—*suhi m 5*. i.e. human body. See ਪੋਚਾਰਣ.

ਪੋਚਨ [pōchān] *Skt* ਮੋਚਨ wipe, mop.

ਪੋਚਸ [počas] *P* ਭੇਡ act of abjuring. 2 asking to be excused, apologising.

ਪੋਟ [poṭ], ਪੋਟਲਾ [poṭla], ਪੋਟਲੀ [poṭlī] *Skt* ਪੋਟਲ *n* a small bundle. "jāu lāu poṭ ūṭhai cālāu tū lāu dān bhare."—*gāu m 5*. "bānī ūṭhai poṭlī."—*s fārid*.

ਪੋਟਾ [poṭa] *n* stomach, belly, abdomen. 2 phalange.

ਪੋਟੋਹਾਰ [poṭhohar], ਪੋਟੋਹਾਰ [poṭhohar] *n* a region lying between river Jehlum and Indus (Sindh). A major chunk of it falls in district Rawalpindi. "dhānī gheb kī poṭhohar."—*GPS*.

ਪੋਡਾ [pōda] *Skt* ਪੁੰਡੁ *n* a variety of thick and juicy sugarcane.

ਪੋਣਾ [poṇa] *n* a piece of cloth for filtering milk etc. 2 a covered bathroom for ladies separated by perforated wall from a pond. See ਪੁਣਾ.

ਪੋਤ [pot] *Skt n* young one of an animal or a bird. 2 foundation, base. 3 cloth. 4 ship, boat. See ਪੋਤੁ. 5 *Skt* ਪੋਤ *adj* strung. See ਪੋਤਿ. 6 *n* weft. 7 plant.

ਪੋਤਹ [potāh] See ਪੋਤਾ 1.

ਪੋਤਕ [potāk] *Skt n* a type of leafy vegetable. 2 young one of an elephant. 3 young one of a bird, fledgling. "potāk kēpot sarkan te suhayo he."—*GPS*.

ਪੋਤਤ [pot-tat] *Skt* port.

ਪੋਤਦਾਰੀ [potdārī] *n* accountancy i.e. account keeping. "tīs kī kārī potdārī phīrī dukh nā lage."—*bāsāt m 5*.

ਪੋਤਵਾਹ [potvāh] *Skt* pilot.

ਪੋਤੜਾ [potṛa] *Skt* ਪੁਲੋੜ *n* clout; piece of cloth. 2 baby cloth, diaper - spread to put a child on.

ਪੋਤਾ [pota] *n P* ਝੋੜੁ treasure. "dāia ka pota."—*ram m 5*. "khoṭe pote nā pavāhī."—*sri m 1*. 2 *Skt* ਪੋਤ ship, boat. "prapātī pota kārām pāsau."—*ram m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਪੋਤੁ grandson, son of the son. "pīyū dādē jēvehīa pota pāvāṇu."—*var ram 3*.

je śaraṇagat ke prṛipalāk
 bhōjēl tarēn ko pād pota,
 vak bālī śikre sām jo hūr
 doṣ nāsā sāmuday kaptā,
 sevāk ke priy devāndev
 ābhev sādā gun gyanāhī pota,
 so āb jahar rup ānup
 bhāyo guru sri hārīgobīd pota.

—GPS.

ਪੋਤਲ [potāl] testicle.—*m* 1 *bāno*.

ਪੋਤਿ [poti] in the web of cloth. See ਓਤਿ ਪੋਤਿ and ਪੋਤ 6. 2 in the treasury.

ਪੋਤੀ [poti] *n* grand daughter. 2 son's daughter.ਪੋਤੁ [potu] *n* ship, boat. See ਪੋਤ 4. "hārī hārī namu potu hē meri jīdurīe."—*brha chāt m* 4. 2 See ਪੋਤੁਬੋਹਿਥ.ਪੋਤੁਬੋਹਿਥ [potubohith] *Skt* प्रवृत्ति वहित्र a highspeed boat or ship. "hārī hārī nam potubohitha, khevaṭu sēbēdu guru parīlāghāia."—*brla ā m* 4. 'The divine Name is like a high speed boat, the Guru's sermon is the sailor, which ferries us across the worldly ocean.'ਪੋਤੇਦਾਰ [potedar] *n* treasurer, accountant. "sīphat jīna kō bākhsīe sei potedar."—*var sar m* 2. 2 pilot guiding the ship. See ਪੋਤਵਾਰ.

ਪੋਤੁ [potr], ਪੋਤਾ [potra], ਪੋਤੀ [potri] See ਪੋਤਾ and ਪੋਤੀ. 2 See ਪੋਤੁ and ਪੋਤੀ.

ਪੋਥ [poth] *adj* strung, knitted. 2 spread, extended. "loth poth bhāi māhā."—*GPS*. 3 voluminous book. See ਪੋਥਾ.

ਪੋਥਾ [potha] a large-sized book. The term is derogatory.

ਪੋਥੀ [pothi] *n* book. 2 Guru Granth Sahib. "pothī pārmēsār ka than."—*sar m* 5.ਪੋਥੀਨਾ [podina] *P* पुथु mint, mentha. *Skt* पुथनी and ਮਰੀਚ. a small plant, the leaves of which are used for making sauce; oil and

¹In the table of contents of Guru Granth Sahib of Kartarpur, the word "pothi" has been used for the Sikh scripture.

essence are also extracted from it. Its effect is hot and dry. It stimulates hunger, treats hiccup, is diuretic and perspirant. Its smell is useful in regaining consciousness. It treats dyspepsia and nausea. menthus arvensis.

ਪੋਨਾ [pona] *v* string. 2 knead. 3 See ਪੋਂਡਾ.ਪੋਪਲ [popəl] *adj* hollow, empty. 2 pauper, penniless. 3 *P* पुपुल betelnut. *A* डेडल *Skt* पुगडल See ਫੋਦਲ.ਪੋਪਲੀ [popli] *n* air-filled leatherbag. See ਭਰਨਾਲ. 2 subcaste of Aroras.ਪੋਮਚਾ [pomca] *n* tattered cloth. 2 duster.ਪੋਧੋ [poyo] strung; pierced. "cādu dukh poyo."—*GPS*.ਪੋਰ [por] *n* phalange. 2 nodal joint of a bamboo. 3 a long hollow stem of bamboo with the help of which farmers sow seeds.ਪੋਰਾ [pora] *n* a long round chiselled piece of wood. 2 stem of a tree.ਪੋਰੀ [pori] See ਪੋਰ 1 and 2. "sēg ēgusṭ ēgurin porī."—*GPS*. 2 tube. "kācān porī srīgān pae."—*GPS*.ਪੋਲ [pol] *n* empty space. 2 emptiness. hollowness. 3 hitherto unknown defect.ਪੋਲਾ [pola] *adj* hollow.

ਪੋਲਾਦ [polad] See ਪੁਲਾਦ and ਫੋਲਾਦ.

ਪੋਲਿਟੀਕਲ [polītikəl] *E* political. *adj* relating to politics; pertaining to the rule of the country; administrative.ਪੋਵਨ [povān] *n* act of stringing and kneading.ਪੋੜਨਾ [pōṛnā] *v* penetrate, thrust. "pave vicc sui pōṛ avo."—*bhāgtavli*.

ਪੋ [pō] See ਪਉ.

ਪੋਸ਼ਨੀ [posṭni] corroborator, who corroborates. "pāra posṭni parbāti."—*cādi* 2.

ਪੋਖ [pōkh] See ਪੋਖ.

ਪੋਗੰਡ [pōgāṇḍ] childhood, age group of five to ten years. See ਪੋਗੰਡ.

ਪੋਟਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pōṭa sahib] See ਪਾਂਛਟਾ.

ਪੰਡਰੀਕ [pɒḍrɪk] See ਪੰਡਰੀਕ. 2 *Skt* adj made of lotus. See ਪੰਡਰੀਕ.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍr] adj of Paunder region. See ਪੰਡ 3.

ਪੰਡਕ [pɒḍrək] See ਪੰਡਰੀਕ.

ਪੰਡਣਾ [pɒḍhṇa], ਪੰਡਨਾ [pɒḍhṇa] See ਪੰਡਨਾ.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍ] See ਪੰਡਰੀਕ.

ਪੰਡ ਵਾਉ [pɒḍ vau] See ਪੰਡ ਵਾਉ.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍr], ਪੰਡੀ [pɒḍri] grandson and granddaughter.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍ] *n* saplings, collection of tiny plants.

ਪੰਡਾ [pɒḍa] *n* plant.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍh], ਪੰਡਾ [pɒḍha] *Skt* ਪੰਡ. See ਪੰਡ and ਪੰਡ.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍ] See ਪੰਡਰੀਕ.

ਪੰਡ ਨੀਰਧਿ ਤੰਤ [pɒḍ nīrədhɪ tat] *n* son of wind – Bhim; son of sea – moon i.e. Bhimchand. –*GV 10*. Bhai Sukha Singh has given this name to Bhimchand in the form of a riddle.

ਪੰਡਰ ਭਵ [pɒḍər bhəv] *Skt* ਪੰਡਰਭਵ children begotten by a deserted wife or a widow from the second husband.¹ See ਪੰਡਰਭਵ 3 and 4.

ਪੰਡਾਰਾ [pɒḍara] in a game of dice, when three thrown dices, appear with six dots each on two and with one dot on the third, then it amounts *pākke pobarā* and when six dots appear upon one, five on the second and one upon the third, then it comes to *kācce pobarā*. *pobarā* means victory.

○	○	○
○	○	○

○	○	○
○	○	○

○

“cāle te jīt jag baji, pāre hē pākke pobarā.” –*sāloh*.

¹या पत्या वा परित्यक्ता विधवा वा स्वयेच्छया।

उत्पादयेत्युन्मृत्वा स पौनर्मव उच्यते।।

–*manu a 9 s 175*.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍ] *n* main entrance of the town. 2 *adj* citizen; inhabitant. 3 hoof. See ਪੰਡ. “əvni bəjat pərat jəb pɒḍ.” –*GPS*.

ਪੰਡਕ [pɒḍək] *Skt* park.

ਪੰਡਕ [pɒḍək] *Skt* ਪੰਡਕ manliness, virility. 2 bravery. 3 endeavour.

ਪੰਡਕ [pɒḍək] *adj* of or relating to a Puran.

ਪੰਡਕ [pɒḍək] *adj* one who studies Purans. 2 of or relating to a Puran. See ਪੰਡਕ.

ਪੰਡੀ [pɒḍi] *n* keeper of the town's main entrance. 2 See ਪੰਡੀ.

ਪੰਡੀ [pɒḍi] See ਪੰਡੀ.

ਪੰਡੀ [pɒḍi] *P* ੯੯੯ *n* steel of excellent quality used for sword-making.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍ] *n* hoof of a horse. 2 broad ladder. 3 guard's post in front of an entrance gate. It is located on both sides of the gate.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍa] *xa* steps of a ladder; stair in front of a gurdwara. 2 steps of stairs of a tank. 3 status, rank, right.

ਪੰਡੀ [pɒḍi] *n* stairs. 2 a tehsil and its principal town in U.P. 3 a poetical metre. See ਪੰਡੀ 3.

ਪੰਡਾਰੀ [pɒḍari] See ਪੰਡਾਰੀ.

ਪੰਡੇਰੀ [pɒḍeri] a measure of five seers. 2 anything weighing five seers.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍ] *adj* who drinks. 2 *n* blackbee that drinks nectar from flowers. “pākəḍ phathe pāk māha māḍ gūphā.” –*phunhe m 5*. ‘highly intoxicated blackbees were trapped in lotuses.’ 3 dust. “tinki pāk paie vāḍ bhagi.” –*mali m 4*. “tin ki pāk hove je nanək.” –*gāu m 1*. 4 wing, feather. See ਪੰਡ. 5 short for ਪੰਡ. “urādh pāk le sudha kare.” –*gāu kəbir var 7*. 6 *Skt* पङ्क mud. 7 plaster, coat. 8 sin, impiety, vice.

ਪੰਡ [pɒḍək] *adj* born of mud. 2 born of impiety. 3 *n* distress produced out of sin. “bhram ki kui, trisna rās, pākəḍ atī tikhaṇ moh ki phas.” –*gāu m 5*. ‘Illusion (small well), craving (water) and allurements (deadly noose) are highly

distressing.' See ਤੀਖਣ. 4 also used to mean mud. "pākaj moh nigharatu he prani."—*kan a m 4*. 5 *Skt* lotus which is produced from mud. "pākaj phathe pāk."—*phunhe m 5* 6 pitcher. 7 Indian crane.

ਪੰਕਜਸੁਤ [pākajsut], ਪੰਕਜਨਾਭ [pākajtanāb], ਪੰਕਜਪੁਤ [pākajput] *n* son of lotus, Brahma.

ਪੰਕਜਵਾਟਿਕਾ [pākajvāṭika], ਪੰਕਜਵਾਟਿਕਾ [pākajvāṭika] garden of lotuses. 2 an alternative name for modak meter in Dasam Granth. Its characteristics are — four lines, each line having four bhāgāṇs, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪.

Example:

sen juihe nrīp bhyo aṭi akul,
dhavāt bhyo sāmuhē aṭi vyakul,
sānadh hve cit me aṭi krudhāt,
avāt bhyo ris ke kār yudhāt.

—*kalki*.

(b) In books of prosody, it has the following characteristics — four lines, each line ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪, ੪.

Example:

ram cālāt nrīp ke yug locān,
barī bhārāt bhāy varīd rocān. ...

—*ramcādrīka*.

ਪੰਕਜਾਸਨ [pākajasān] *n* one who sits upon a lotus —Brahma.

ਪੰਕਤੀ [pākti] See ਪੰਕਿ.

ਪੰਕਨਿਧਿ [pāknidhi] *n* treasure of mud; sea.

ਪੰਕਰੁਹ [pākrūh] *n* produced from mud; lotus. 2 produced from sludge.

ਪੰਕੁ [pāku] See ਪੰਕ. 2 feather, wing. See ਪੰਖ. "jru murgai pāku nā bhije."—*kālī a m 4*.

ਪੰਕਰੁਹ [pākerūh] See ਪੰਕਰੁਹ.

ਪੰਕਿ [pākti] *n* row, line. 2 rank, level. 3 caste, genealogy. 4 See ਉਤਾਲ.

ਪੰਖ [pākh] *n* wing. "pākh tute phahi pāri."—*oṅkar*. 2 This word has also been used for pāchi, meaning, sparrow or nightingale. "phārīda, pākh pārahūṇi, duni suhava bag."

—*s fārid*. i.e. soul.

ਪੰਖਣ [pākhṇu], ਪੰਖਣ [pākhṇu] *n* bird. "kheṭi gae se pākhṇu jo cugde sār tāṭi."—*sri a m 1*. 2 ਪੰਖ-ਅਨੁ one of a kind: eunuch, impotent. "nārī nā purākh nā pākhṇu."—*maru a m 1*. 3 *Skt* पणु cook.

ਪੰਖਰੀ [pākhri] *n* petal. "khiryo saroj citi bahu bhāti. iccha pākhri jīh bīgsati."—*NP*.

ਪੰਖਾ [pākha] *n* fan, contraption to wave the air.

ਪੰਖਿ [pākhi], ਪੰਖੀ [pākhi], ਪੰਖੀਅਲੇ [pākhiālō], ਪੰਖੀਆ [pākhia] *n* bird, flying in wings. "bīrākh bāsero pākhi ko."—*gāu kābir*. "kābir mān pākhi bhāro."—*sālok*. "jru akasē pākhiālō."

—*gūjnamdev*. 2 soul. "haḍ mas nārī ko pījaro pākhi bāse bīcara."—*sor rāvidas*. 3 a small hand fan. "pākhi bhāudia lenī nā sah."

—*var asa*.

ਪੰਖੀ ਪੰਚ [pākhi pāc] five senses. "tārvārī pākhi pāc."—*oṅkar*.

ਪੰਖੀਰਾਇ [pākhiraī] adj king of birds. "pākhiraī garuḥ."—*dhāna trilocān*. 2 *n* garuḥ — conveyance of Vishnu. It is half man and half bird.

ਪੰਖੁਰੀ [pākhurī], ਪੰਖੁਰੀ [pākhurī] *n* petal. "aṭi pākhurī kāmāl kār."—*cārītr 3/4*.

ਪੰਖੇਰੁ [pākheru] *n* bird. See ਦੁਇ ਪੰਖੇਰੁ.

ਪੰਗ [pāg] *n* mud. See ਨਿਪੰਗ. 2 *Skt* पङ्ग moth, insect. 3 *Skt* पङ्गु adj cripple, lame. "gurmukh pāthi pāg barāhī khelīa."—*BG*. 'The Guru's disciple is a cripple, in so far as trudging the twelve paths of yogis are concerned.' "kuc bojhān kār dāgmāgat trīy cāl nā sakāt bhi pāg."

—*sāloh*. 4 See ਪੰਗ.

ਪੰਗਤ [pāgat], ਪੰਗਤਿ [pāgatī], ਪੰਗਤੀ [pāgū] See ਪੰਗਿ.

ਪੰਗਾ [pāga] *n* a projected piece of wood, hook-like projection. *P* ੬੬.

ਪੰਗਾ ਲੈਣਾ [pāga leṇa] *v* pick up a quarrel, commit mischief. See ਪੰਗਾ. "pāghār jāī nā lāie pāga."

—*BG*.

ਪੰਗੀ [pāgi] *Dg* reputation, fame.

ਪੰਥ [pāṅṭh] *adj* cripple. See ਪੰਥ 3. "mera citu na cāl mānu bhīo pāṅṭh."—*bāsāt ramnād*. See ਮਨੁ.

ਪੰਥੁਰਾ [pāṅṭhura], ਪੰਥੁੜਾ [pāṅṭhura] cradle, small cot.

ਪੰਥ [pāṅṭh], ਪੰਥੁ [pāṅṭh] See ਪੰਥ. "sabh lathe kīl vīkh pāṅṭh."—*suhi m 4*. 'All sins, sticking like mud, were washed away.' 2 See ਪੰਥੁ.

ਪੰਚ [pāṅc] *Skt* पञ्च *vr* make known, spread. 2 पञ्च *adj* five, four plus one. 3 an assembly of five or more persons. 4 headman, chief from amongst five persons. "mīlī pācāhu nāhi sahā cūkārā."—*sor m 5*. 5 sage, saint. "pāc mīlī sukh parā."—*suhi chāt m 1*. "pāc pārvan pāc pārdhanu."—*jāpu*. 6 In Sikhism—the five beloved ones; five pious Sikhs who live according to the Guru's precepts.

"gurgar ki māryada pāc-hū,

pāc-hū pahul purāb pin.

hūī tēkhahi bēkhaṣ-hī pāc-hū,

pahul dē mīl pāc prābin.

lākhāhu pāc ki bād bādīai,

pāc kārhi so nīphāl nā cin."—*GPS*.

7 five objects, five flaws as sex (sensuality) etc. "tāu pāc prāgāt sātāp."—*sri beṇī*. "pāc manāe, pāc rusāe, pāc vāsāe, pāc gāvāe."—*asa m 5*.

'adopted truth, patience, compassion, righteousness and courage; abandoned sensuality, anger, greed, attachment and ego; established attributes of five elements such as forgiveness, lost interest in tunes of five types of musical instruments.' 8 This word has been used for ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤਾ (ਚਿੱਲਾ). See ਅਰਪੰਚ.

ਪੰਚ ਅਕਾਰ [pāṅc akṣar], ਪੰਚ ਅਖਰ [pāṅc akhar] ੴ

'In Gurbani both ਪੰਚ and ਪੰਜ have identical meanings, but have been shown at different places in this encyclopaedia. This is due to their origins being different. If a reader does not find a word in ਪੰਚ, he should refer to an entry under ਪੰਜ.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ^੨—īk oṣkar sāt nam. "pāc akhar upkar nam sāmāīa."—*BG*.

ਪੰਚ ਅਗਨਿ ਘਟ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਜਾਰੈ [pāṅc aganī ghaṭ bhitari jare]—*rātān māla bāno*. 'To burn sensuality, anger, greed, attachment and ego, one should ignite five fires of chastity, peace, patience, renunciation and humility.'

ਪੰਚ ਅੰਗ [pāṅc āṅg] See ਪੰਚਾਂਗ.

ਪੰਚ ਅੰਨ [pāṅc ān] rice, green gram, sesame, oat, black gram.

ਪੰਚ ਸਖੀ [pāṅc sakhī] five senses when free from five flaws and put to good use. "pāc sakhī mīlī mōḡāl gārā."—*asa m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਸਖੇ [pāṅc sakhē] five beloved ones; five Sikhs leading their lives according to the Guru's precepts. "gurmātī pāc sakhē gurbhai."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਸਨਾਨ [pāṅc sanān] washing of both hands, both feet and face. *xa*—*pājsanāna*. 2 following pājsanān are mentioned in Parashar Simriti a 12 § 9-10—

a. ਅਗਨੇਯ [aganey]—purification of the body with ash;

b. ਵਾਰੁਣ [varuṇ]—cleanliness with water;

c. ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [brahm]—sanctity through recitation of Veds;

d. ਵਾਯਵਾ [vayvya]—purification with air,

e. ਦਿਵੜ [divy]—sun-bath during rain.

ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ [pāṅc sabad] sounds of five musical instruments. These instruments are—

a. ਤਤ [tat]—stringed instruments such as sitar, rābāb etc.

b. ਫਿਤ [vrit]—leather-mounted instruments such mridāṅg, dholak etc.

c. ਘਨ [ghan]—metal instruments such as ghāṭā, chēṇe etc.

d. ਨਦ [nad]—percussion instruments such as ghara etc.

^੨ੴ is not two words; just one word like ੴ is in Veds.

Likewise ੴ is one word in Gurmāt.

ਪੰਚ ਕਵਰ [pāc kəvər], ਪੰਚ ਕਵਲ [pāc kəvəl] five morsels. According to the Simritis of Hindus one should, before taking his meals, take out five morsels. These are meant for a dog, an apostate, a leper, a diseased person and a crow.

ਪੰਚਕਾਵਲੀ [pāc-kavli] See ਸਰਸੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (ਅ).

ਪੰਚ ਕੋਸ਼ [pāc koṣ] five covers. According to Upanishad the five shields of the soul are – ਅੰਨਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [ānmay koṣ] elemental existence, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [prāṇmay koṣ] ethereal existence, ਮਨੋਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [manomay koṣ] mental existence, ਵਿਗਿਆਨਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [vigyanmay koṣ] scientific existence, ਅਨੰਦਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [anādmay koṣ] state of equipoise.

ਪੰਚ ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨਵਾ [pāc krisanva] five cultivators, five sense-organs. "pāc krisanva bhagīgāe, le bādhiro jiu dārbari."—*maru kabir*.

ਪੰਚ ਖਡੰਗ [pāc khatēg] See ਪੰਚ ਸਰ 2 and ਪੰਚ ਸਾਯਕ.

ਪੰਚ ਖਡੰਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ [pāc khatēg arati] Kam, who possesses five arrows; his enemy – Shiv. See ਆਤਮਭੂ.

ਪੰਚ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ [pāc khalsa divan] court of five disciples of the Guru's teachings. 2 a council of five leading Singhs. 3 See ਪੰਚਖੰਡ.

ਪੰਚਖੰਡ [pāc-khāṇḍ] hermitage. 2 assembly of five beloved ones. 3 assembling place of panchayat. 4 a place near village Bhasaur, tehsil Dhuri, Nazamat Sunam of Patiala state. It is said that Guru Nanak Dev stayed here on his way from Sunam and Sangrur. At this place, there is a particular organisation named as 'pāc khalsa divan'.

With the efforts of Bhai Basawa Singh of Bhasaur, Singh Sabha Bhasaur was established in Sammat 1950. Bhai Basawa Singh and Babu Teja Singh were appointed its president and secretary respectively. pāc khalsa divan was constituted in Sammat 1962.

ਪੰਚ ਗਵਾਏ [pāc gavāe], See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਗਵਯ [pāc gavy] five substances produced from a cow's body. 2 a mixture produced by mixing five substances produced from the body of a cow. According to Hinduism, it is presumed to be very sacred. It helps in eradicating uncleanness prevailing among the members of a family after the birth of a child, cleansing of apostates and purification of impure water of wells and tanks. It is prepared by mixing one part of urine of a black cow, two parts of dung of a white cow, four parts ghee of a kāpīla cow, four parts of milk of a copper-coloured cow and also eight parts of curd of a red cow. To this mixture of five substances is added kuṣa grass water and the whole thing is churned. The end product thus produced is pāc gavy.

Varun resides in urine, Agni (fire) in dung, Wind in yoghurt, Moon in milk and Sun in ghee. See ਪਾਰਾਸਰ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੧ 1 § 2 to 40.

ਪੰਚ ਗੁਣ [pāc guṇ] attributes of five elements i.e., voice of the sky, touch of the air, form of the fire, taste of the water and fragrance of the earth. 2 See ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਢਾਮਰ [pāc camar] See ਨਰਯ.

ਪੰਚ ਚੇਲੇ [pāc cele] five sense-organs, so that these are disciplined. "pāc cele vasi kijāhi, ravi!"—*gaur m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਚੋਰ [pāc cor] five flaws which take away virtues. "isu dehi dārī pāc cor vāsāhi kam krodh lobh moh āhākara."—*sor m 3*.

ਪੰਚ ਚੰਡਾਲ [pāc cāḍal] five perversions such as sensuality etc. "pāc cāḍal nale karā."—*prabha ੨ m 5*.

ਪੰਚਜਨ [pācjan] saint; sage; who adopts the Guru's way of life. "pācjāna mīlī māgāl gārā."—*gaur m 5*. 2 five perversions such as sensuality etc. "pācjāna gurī vasiḡatī anē."—*sar m 4*. 3 *Skī* ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਰਯਜਨ product of five elements – the human body. 4 man. "pācjāna

siu bat bātāua.”—*ram namdev*. 5 according to Purāṇ, man, Gandharav (celestial singer), Apsara (fairy), cobra and ancestor. 6 etymologically Gandharav, celestial singer, ancestor, deity, devil and demon. 7 a demon whose conch is known as pācāny. See ਪੰਚਜਨ. “jānpāc sunamay sākḥ subhā.”—*samudrmāthān*.

ਪੰਚਜਨੀ [pācjanī] *Skt n* village council.

ਪੰਚਜਨੀਨ [pācjanīn] *Skt n* jester, buffoon. 2 juggler.

ਪੰਚਜਨ [pācjan] See ਪੰਚਜਨ.

ਪੰਚ ਜਲ [pāc jal] waters of well, river, tank, rain and sea. According to the Hindu scriptures, the ritual requires of a king to take bath in these waters at the time of coronation.

ਪੰਚ ਜੋਗੀ [pāc jogi] five worshippers of Shiv personsified as a woman; five tantriks sitting in bhairvi's circle. “asī pasī pāc jogia beṭhe, bicī nākāḍe rani.”—*asa kabir*.

ਪੰਚਜਨ [pācjan] See ਪੰਚਜਨ.

ਪੰਚ ਤਸਕਰ [pāc tāsakar] five thieves. five sense-organs. “pāc tāsakar dhavāt rakhe.”—*prabha m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਤਤ੍ਵ [pāc tatv], ਪੰਚ ਤੱਤ [pāc tatt], ਪੰਚ ਤ੍ਵ [pāc tatv] earth, water, air, fire and sky. “pāc tat ka rācān rācana.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 according to Tantarshastar, five most essential objects—

“ਸਭ ਮਾਂਸੰ ਤਥਾ ਸਤ੍ਯੋ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ ਮੈਥੁਨ ਮੇਵਚ।
ਪ੍ਰਾਨ੍ ਤਤ੍ਤ੍ਵੰ ਸਿਦ੍ਧੰ ਗ੍ਰੋਥੰ ਦੇਵਿ ! ਨਿਰ੍ਵਾਣ ਹੇਤਵੇ॥”

See ਪੰਚ ਮਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਚ ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [pāc tannmatr] according to Sankhya system, primordial and pure form of five elements such as sound, touch, form, taste and fragrance. See ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ.

ਪੰਚਤਪ [pāc tap] five penances. Four dhunis (smoke fires) and the sun; the act of heating/scalding one's body with these. See ਚਾਰੀਤ ਸਿਮਿਤਿ ੩ 5, ੭ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਰੁਕੁ [pāc taru] five trees of the gods. See

ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਪੰਚ ਤੀਨਿ ਨਵ ਚਾਰਿ [pāc tinī nāv carī]—*asa m 1*. five elements, three attributes, nine openings and four consciences. 2 five elements, three words, nine divisions, four directions.

ਪੰਚਤੰਤ੍ਰ [pācātātr] a fascinating ethical work by an eminent scholar named Vishnu Sharma. He authored it in the third century AD. It has five parts—Mitarbhed, Mitarsamprapti, Kakolukiye (which deals with a crow and an owl), Labadh Parnash and Aprikshitkarak.

Panchtantar was first got translated by king Naushirvan from Sanskrit to Pahlavi language. In 750 AD Abdulla translated Panchtantar in Arabic. It was translated into Hebrew in 1100 AD, Spanish in 1251 Latin in 1480 and English in 1570 AD. See ਅਬੁੱਲਫਜਲ.

Budh Singh, a poet of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time, translated Panchtantar into Punjabi mixed with Vrij Bhasha in Sammat 1868 under the title 'Budhhivaradhi' I have seen a beautiful copy of this book from the Maharaja's library, in India office, London See ਤਨਮੁਖ and ਬੁੱਧਿਵਾਰਧਿ.

ਪੰਚਤ੍ਵ [pācātṣv] *Skt n* signifying five. 2 dispersal of five elements of the body i.e. death.

ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰ [pācādkār] five ਦ's. “deṣ durāg dāl dārbaru dan. pācādkari bhup prādhān.”—*GPS*.

ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰੀ [pācādkārī] having five ਦ's. See ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਚ ਦਾਸ [pāc das] five fishermen. 2 five dacoits, five demons. “pāc das tinī dokhi ek mān anāth.”—*keda m 5*. i.e. ‘five perversions such as sensuality and three attributes.’ See ਦਾਸ 9.

ਪੰਚ ਦੂਤ [pāc dut] five spies i.e. sensuality or music etc. “pāc dut tudhu vāsī kite.”—*anādu*. “pāc dut sādāḍī pācāvṇīa.”—*majh a m 3*.

ਪੰਚ ਦੇਵ [pāc dev], ਪੰਚ ਦੇਵਤਾ [pāc devta] according to Hinduism, five gods—Sun, Ganesh, Durga, Rudar and Vishnu.

ਪੰਚ ਦੋਖ [pāc dokh] five evils; five flaws. "Idrijit pāc dokh te rəhət."—*sukhmānī*. "pāc dokh ər əhə rog ih tən te səgəl durī kin."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਧਾਤੁ [pāc dhātu], **ਪੰਚ ਧਾਤੁ** [pāc dhātu] five evils, flaws. See ਧਾਤੁ and ਧਾਤੁ. "gur ke səbədī mərəhī pər dhātu."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 five elements. "jab cukē pər dhātu ki rəcna."—*maru kabir*.

ਪੰਚਨਖ [pācnəkh] *Skt n* an animal having five nails. In the seventeenth chapter of the fourth part of Valmiki, it is mentioned that of all the five-nailed animals, the following five are worth eating – rhinoceros, porcupine, large lizzard, hare and tortoise. Manu has also confirmed it. See ਮਨੁ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੩ 5, § 18.

ਪੰਚਨਦ [pācnəd] five rivers Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jehlum. 2 land of five rivers – Punjab. 3 a place located 44 miles upwards, from the confluence of Indus, where Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jehlum merge.

ਪੰਚ ਪਹਰੂਆ [pāc pəhrua] five senses. "pāc pəhrua dər mähī rəhite tīn ka nəhī patiara."—*gəu kabir*.

ਪੰਚਪਦਾ [pācpəda] a hymn with five lines/verses. See ਰਾਗ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ. "prathme gərəb mata ke vasa."—*ṣəbəd*.

ਪੰਚ ਪਨਿਹਾਰੀ [pāc pənīhari] five senses. See ਗੁਮਟਾ.

ਪੰਚ ਪਰਵਾਣ [pāc pərvāṇ], **ਪੰਚ ਪਰਵਾਨ** [pāc pərvān] See ਪੰਚ. 2 five virtues adopted by followers of the Gurus – "mətyə sātəkh dya dhəram ərəth mel, pāc pərvān kie gurmət saj hē."—*BGK*. 3 an assembly of leading persons. "pāc pərvān me prətīṣṭa ghəṭavəi."—*BGK*.

ਪੰਚ ਪਾਤਕ [pāc patak], **ਪੰਚ ਪਾਪ** [pāc pap] five terrible sins – murder of a person who has attained self-realisation, drinking of liquor, theft, adultery, and ingratitude.

ਪੰਚ ਪਿਤਾ [pāc pita] father, father-in-law, king, teacher and foster father.

ਪੰਚ ਪੀਰੀਆ [pāc piria] worshipper of Sultan, Miran, Gugga, Bibrian and Seetla. 2 worshipper of Vishnu, Sun, Shiv, Ganesh and Durga.

ਪੰਚ ਪੁਤ [pāc put] five elements. "pāc put jāne ik māi."—*gṛṣṭ m 5*. 2 five types of sons – son, disciple, son-in-law, attendant and guest.

ਪੰਚ ਪੰਖੀ [pāc pākhī] five senses. "pākhī pāc uḍəri nəhī dhavəhī."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖੀ [pāc prakar di sikkhi]

dhādhe ki ik, dekhadekhi, hīrsi tē, sīdkī əvrek, pācəm əhə bhav ki bhāle. prāthma im jim bhāi cāle, sabbhī səgure mujh nigura kəhē, le sikkhi "dhādhe" ki əhə. kōik sikkh bənyo kīh dekha, sādən pədarəth bhāle biṣekha, lobh pədarəth ko mən bhəyo, guru ko sikkh hōi so gəyo. ih sikkhi hē "dekhadekhi," rəhī pədarəth cāh vīsekhi, tiji "hīrsi" sikkhi jano, bəhut ju kərhī, kərəṇ so ṭhano, sojhi kujh nə ap ko ai, nəhī sikh le gurmətī pai. caturəth sikkhi "sīdkī" hōi, guru bin əpər nə manəhī kōi, jivəṇ mərəṇ bīkhe guru ṣərṇī, tājəhī nə jim prāvāh me tərṇī. pācəm "sikkhi bhav" upai, ləkh guruməhīma pər ṣərṇai, nīṣ dīn gurumurəti urdhari, kərəhī bhav sabbh sikkh mājhari.

—GPS.

ਪੰਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [pāc prāṇ] five types of breaths, depending upon the place of breathing – prāṇ, āpan, sāmān, vāyan and udan. See ਦਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਬਜਿਤ੍ਰ [pāc bājitr] five musical instruments. "pāc bājitr kərə sātəkhā."—*ram m 5*. See ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਪੰਚ ਬਟਵਾਰੇ [pāc bəṭvare] five dacoits. "pāc bəṭvare, se mit kəri manəhi."—*ram m 5*. i.e. sense organs.

ਪੰਚਬਟੀ [pācbəṭi] See ਪੰਚਵਟੀ.

ਪੰਚ ਬਣ [pāc baṇ] five arrows of Kam.¹ 2 Kam who bears five arrows. See ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ. 3 five arrows of self control, calmness, forbearance, renunciation and humility which conquer five evils, such as sensuality etc. "pāc baṇ le jām kəu mare."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 five flower arrows of Kam — pādām, aṣok, sirīṣ, amr and utpāl.

ਪੰਚ ਬਿਕਾਰ [pāc bīkar] five evils such as sensuality. "pāc bīkar mən mēhi bāse."—*thiti gəu m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਬਿਖਾਈ [pāc bīkhadi] five trouble makers; five evils such as sensuality etc. "pāc bīkhadi ek gəriba, rakhəhu rakhəṇhare."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਬੈਲ [pāc bel] five breaths. "pāc bel gəḍia deh dhari."—*ram m 1*. 2 five sense-organs.

ਪੰਚ ਭਰਤਾਰੀ [pāc bhərtari] a woman having five husbands, Dropadi.

ਪੰਚਭੂ [pācbhu], ਪੰਚਭੂਆਤਮਾ [pācbhuatma] *Skt* पञ्चभूतਮਾਤਮਾ conscience. It came into being from the imperceptible essence of five elements. "bācān gur rīdī dhārəhu pācbhu bāsī karəhu."—*səvəye m 4 ke*. "pācbhuatma vāsī karəhi, ta tirəthī karəhi nīvas."—*guj m 3*. 2 five virtues of five elements such as forgiveness etc. "pācbhu ṭopi."—*sīdhgosaṭi*. See ਪੰਜ ਤੱਤ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਭੂਤ [pāc bhut] five elements. 2 five demons such as sensuality etc. "pāc mī pāc bhut betala."—*bīla thiti m 1*. "pāc bhut sēbəl he dehi."—*nət a m 4*.

ਪੰਚਭੂਤਾਤਮਾ [pācbhutatma] See ਪੰਚਭੂਆਤਮਾ.

ਪੰਚਭੂਨਾਇਕ [pācbhunaik] lord of five elements, "mohan tapan vāṣīkārən unmadən uccaṭ. pāc baṇ mənmathən ke ge bīrhānī tənū kaṭ."—*hanu*. See ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ.

the Creator. "pācbhunaiko apī sīrēda."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਭ੍ਰਮ [pāc bhrām] See ਭਰਮ 5.

ਪੰਚਮ [pācām] *Skt adj* faithful. 2 beautiful. 3 clever. 4 *n* fifth note in music. 5 low caste; one whom the Hindus regard as untouchable. 6 any caste other than of the Brahmans, Kshatris, Vaishes and Shudars.

ਪੰਚ ਮਕਾਰ [pāc mākār] five M's. See ਪੰਚ ਤਤ੍ਵ. 2 The following five makars have been mentioned in some works — ਮਦਿਰਾ (wine), ਮਾਂਸ (meat), ਮੈਥੁਨ (sexual intercourse), ਮਾਇਆ (illusion) and ਮੁਦਰਾ (money). mixture of parched rice, grams and wheat — which is a dessert for Vammargi tantriks. See ਵਾਮਾਰਗ.

ਪੰਚ ਮਜਮੀ [pāc mājmi] collection of five; evident form of five evils. "pāc mājmi jo pācān rakhe."—*bher m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਮਨਾਏ [pāc mānāe] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਮਰਦ [pāc mārād] five great warriors such as sexuality. "pāc mārād sīdāk le bādhəhu."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 five beloved warriors, who dedicated their heads to the tenth Master.

ਪੰਚ ਮਾਤਾ [pāc mata] mother, guru's wife, mother-in-law, queen and wet-nurse.

ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰ [pāc mar] short for pācānān (lion)+ mārək (killer) killer of lion. 2 See ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰਿ.

ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰਿ [pāc marī] *adv* having conquered five evils such as sensuality etc. "pāc marī sukh paia."—*prabha m 1*.

ਪੰਚਮੀ [pācāmī], ਪੰਚਮੀ [pāc mī] fifth day of bright and dark halves of the lunar month. "pācāmī pāc prādhan te."—*gəu thiti m 5*. "pāc mī pāc bhut betala."—*bīla thiti m 1*. 2 Dropadi. 3 in grammar, ablative case.

ਪੰਚਮੁਖ [pāc mukh] having five faces, Shiv. 2 lion, who has open mouth.

ਪੰਚ ਮੇਲ [pāc mel] See ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ.

ਪੰਚ ਯਗੜ [pāc yagy] as per the Hindu scriptures, five fire-rituals have been provided for house-

holders –

dev yāgy (libation with ghee)

bhut yāgy (animal sacrifice)

pītri yāgy (libation to ancestors)

brāhṃ yāgy (teaching and reading of Veds).

nār yāgy (worship of guests) See ਮਨੁ ੩, ੪ 70.

The following five rituals have been assigned for a king in Atri Simriti – crushing of the wicked, nourishing of the good, accumulation of wealth in a just manner, delivering of justice with partiality, prosperity and defence of the state (§ 28).

ਪੰਚ ਰਤਨ [pāc rāṭan] gold, diamond, sapphire, ruby and pearl. 2 according to some others: gold, copper, silver, pearl and coral. To put five rātans into the mouth of the dead is considered a noble deed. 3 “tūsi ya sāsar me pāc rāṭan hē sar. sadhu mīlənṃ haribhājən dāya dan upkar.”

ਪੰਚਰਾਸੀ [pācrasi] adj who has tamed five senses; who does not let his senses go astray. “jā pācrasi, tā tirāthvasi.”—asa m 1.

ਪੰਚਰਾਤ੍ਰ [pācratr] a vedic sacrificial ritual which is completed in five nights. 2 a famous book of Vaishnavism, which provides information regarding five stages of worship.¹

ਅਭਿਗਮਨ [abhigamān] (plastering of the place, washing and invoking of the deity).

ਉਪਾਦਨ [upadan] (collection of fragrant material such as incense, flowers etc.)

ਦਿਜ [ij] (worship of the deity)

ਸੁਧਯ [svadhyay] (recitation of mantars in a pleasing manner)

ਯੋਗ [yog] (meditation upon the deity's idol).

ਪੰਚ ਰੁਸਾਏ [pāc rusae] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਲੋਕ [pāc lok] leaders. “pāc lok sabbh hāsāṇṃ

¹ਰਾਤ੍ਰ [ratr] is an expression that provides knowledge. In addition to Narad Panchratr, there are twenty-five other Panchratars.

lāge.”—var gāu 1 m 4. 2 holy men. “pāc lok vāsāṇṃ pārdhana.”—maru solhe m 1.

ਪੰਚ ਵਸਾਏ [pāc vāsae] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚਵਕਤ੍ਰ [pācvaktra] See ਪੰਚਮੁਖ.

ਪੰਚਵਟੀ [pācvatī] place having five trees; place where there are five banyan or other trees.

2 a particular place in Dandak forest near Nasik, situated on the bank of river Godavri, where Lord Ram, alongwith Sita and Lakshman, stayed during their exile. Due to the existence of five trees of peepul, bill (marmelos), banyan, gooseberry and Ashok (Saraca indica), this place came to be known as Panchvati. One commentary of Ramayan mentions these trees as śīrvat, śiddhvat, sāt kumārvat, brāhṃvat and rīṣīvat. Hence its name Panchvati. “ram virajāt pācvatī.”—hānu.

ਪੰਚਵਾਦਨ [pācvādan] Shiv. See ਪੰਚਮੁਖ. 2 See ਪੰਚਾਨਨ.

ਪੰਚਵੱਲਭਾ [pācvallabha] beloved of five Pandavs – Dropadi.

ਪੰਚਵਾਣ [pācvāṇ] See ਪੰਚਸਰ 2, ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ and ਪੰਚ ਬਾਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਵਾਦਿਤ੍ਰ [pāc vaditr] See ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ.

ਪੰਚ ਵਿਕ [pāc vrikṣ] See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਪੰਚਾਇਣ [pācaīṇ], ਪੰਚਾਇਤ੍ਰ [pācaīṇu] group of five. 2 collection of five elements – the body.

3 four consciences and the soul. 4 five sense organs. “tāskār marī vāsi pācaīṇṃ.”—suhi chāt

m 1. ‘have tamed the group of sounds after doing away with such dacoits as sensuality etc.’ 5 council of five leading persons. “raja tākhatī tīke gāṇi bhē pācaīṇ rātu.”—maru m

1. 6 group of five. “care jāge cāhu jūgi pācaīṇu ape hoā.”—var ram 3.

ਪੰਚਾਇਤ [pācaīṭ] council of five leading persons; panchayat.

ਪੰਚਾਇਤੀ [pācaīṭi] See ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ.

ਪੰਚਾਸਾ [pācasa] See ਪੰਚਾਸ and ਕੋਟਪੰਚਾਸਾ.

ਪੰਚਾਸਤ [pācasy] one having five faces. See ਪੰਚਾਨਨ.

ਪੰਚਾਹਰੁ [pācaharu] conscience, that directs the five senses to respective evils. "pācaharu nīdāḥ."—*savēye m 5 ke*.

ਪੰਚਾਕਾਰੀ [pācakari] *adj* the Creator of five elements. 2 council of ministers. "ape rajaru pācakari."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 *adj* who assumes five forms. See ਪੰਚਦੇਵ.

ਪੰਚਾਗ [pācāg] almanac, a calendar showing dates, days, planets, conjuncture of stars (ਯੋਗ [yog]) and divisions of dates (ਕਾਰਨ). 2 an incense having sandalwood, aloewood, camphor, saffron and guggul (bdellium olibanum). 3 according to Ayurvedic system of medicine, five parts of a tree viz root, branch, leaf, flower and fruit. 4 five parts as devised by tantarshastar viz jāb, ਹੋਮ [hom], ਟਰਪਣ, ਐਭਿਸ਼ੇਕ and brahman bhojan. 5 five parts of ethics—help, means of accomplishment, knowledge of time and space, effort to stave off distress and successful execution of a job. 6 tortoise, which possesses five main organs (head and four feet). 7 human body having hands, feet and head.

ਪੰਚਾਗਨਿ [pācaganī] See ਪੰਚ ਤਪ. 2 five types of fire, as described in Brahmins of Veds—

a. anvahary pācān (dākṣiṇagānī, with which libation to ancestors is performed on the new moon night every month. The fire is lit according to the process as mentioned in Rig Ved).

b. garhpātyi i.e. the fire which purifies the oblation material and the vessels by heating.

c. ahavanīy i.e. fire taken out from garhpātyi while reciting mantars and installing the same to the east of ritual-pavilion, where oblation is done.

d. avasth i.e. common fire, used for cooking purposes in households.

e. sabbh i.e., fire lighted to provide warmth to sages and guests.

3 *adj* having five fires. 4 a worshipper of five fires.

ਪੰਚਾਗੁਲ [pācāgul] *Skt* castor. Its leaves resemble an open hand.

ਪੰਚਾਗੁਲਾ [pācāgulā] five fingers. "pher dīkhar pācāgulā."—*BG*.

ਪੰਚਾਨਨ [pācanan] he who has five faces—Shiv. 2 lion supposed to have five mouths in the form of four claws and the real mouth. 3 a metre whose characteristics are four lines, each line having forty eight matras, pause after twelve matras each, with guru lāghu in the end.

Example:

"kavalnen mādhar ben, koṭī sen sāg sobh,
kāhī ma jāso dīrāhī, dāhī bhat khahī
jū,
sāttī sacu srinivas, adīpurākh sāda tuhi,
vāhīguru vāhīguru vāhīguru vāhī jū."
—*savēye m 4 ke*.

ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨਿ [pācanan ghokhanī] roaring like a lion—the gun.—*sānama*.

ਪੰਚਾਪਸਰ [pācāpsar] पञ्चापसर a tank in the south. Sage Mandkarani meditated on its bank and Indar, in order to interrupt his meditation, sent five fairies. Ram stayed on its bank for some time during his exile. 2 See ਪੰਚਾਸਰ.

ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pācamrit] पञ्चाभृत kārāh pārsad distributed in gurdwaras. Bhai Gurdas writes. "khāḍ ghrīṭ cun jāl pavāk īkār bhāe pāc mīl prāgāṭ pācamrit prāgas he." 2 According to Simirītis, it means milk, yoghurt, ghee, sugar and honey. "jīh mukhī pācāu āmrīt khāe."—*gāu kārīr*. 3 According to Vedic system of medicine, grīloy, gokhru, muṣli, gorākhmūḍī and śatavri.

ਪੰਚਾਯਤ [pācāyat] See ਪੰਚਾਇਤ.

ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ [pācāyati] *adj* of or relating to a panchayat as 'pācāyati ākharā.'

ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ ਅਖਾਰਾ [pācāyati ākharā] See ਅਖਾਰਾ 4.

ਪੰਚਾਲ [pācal] *Skt* पञ्चाल It seems from

Mahabharat that this country was located towards the upper Doab. Gurpratap Suraj also supports this view, as – “des pācal rāsāl sēnatēn tīrēth raj sudhasēr jana.” Some scholars are of the view that Hastinapur (district Meerut) was also adjoining to it. Manu says that it was near Kanauj. Wilson feels that the whole of the territory towards the north-west from Delhi to Chambal river is Panchal. River Ganga divides it into two parts – northern Panchal and southern Panchal. According to Cunningham, northern Panchal was Rohelkhand and southern Panchal was Doab of Ganga and Jamuna. The capital of Rohelkhand or northern Panchal was Ahichhatar, the ruins of which are extant near Ramnagar, and the capital of south Panchal was ‘kāpīlāy’ which was in between Badayun and Farukhabad situated near old Ganga.

There is a reference in Vishnu Puran part 4 ch 19 that this land belonged to five sons of 1 Bharat Vanshi Raja Haryashav, namely Mudgan, Srinjay, Vrihdishu, Pravir, and Kampalya. Hence its name Panchal.

ਚਾਲਬਾਰਾ [pācalbara], ਪੰਚਾਲਬਾਰੀ [pācalbarī], ਚਾਲਬਾਲਾ [pācalbala] daughter of Panchal land - Dropadi. “kī pācalbarī.”—datt.

ਚਾਲਿ [pācalī], ਪੰਚਾਲਿਕਾ [pācalīka], ਪੰਚਾਲੀ [pācalī] Skt ਪੰਚਾਲਿਕਾ and ਪੰਚਾਲੀ. Dropadi of Panchal land. Daughter of Drupad, raja of Panchal. “pācalī kēu rajsābha mahī ramnam udh āi.”—maru m 9.

ਚਾਵਸਥਾ [pācavstha] five stages of life – infancy childhood, boyhood upto five years of age, youth from five to ten years of age, and old age.

ਚੀ [pāci] adj five times.

ਚੀਕਰਣ [pācīkaraṇ] according to Vedant division of five elements. In ancient works

numerous types of divisions have been referred to, but the general view is that, to begin with, an element was divided into two parts. While one part remained intact, the other was further divided into four parts. Thus five parts came into being. Thereafter these parts were combined with parts of other elements so that all elements combined together could lead to the creation. “pācīkaraṇ pāc tatū joi. ātāhkarāṇ upae soi.”—NP.

ਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [pācīkṛit] adj divided into five parts. See ਪੰਜੀਕਰਣ.

ਪੰਚੇ ਰੂੰਨੇ ਦੁਖ ਭਰੇ [pāce rūne dukh bhare]—sri m 1. mother, father, brother, wife, son. 2 five senses.

ਪੰਚੀ [pāchī] Skt पक्षि bird.

ਪੰਜ [pāj] P ੫ adj five. 2 n something signifying five. “tīh kārī rakhe pāj kārī sathī.”—sri m 1. The reference here is to thirty fasts and five prayers.

ਪੰਜ ਐਬ [pāj eb] theft, adultery, gambling, drinking and telling lies. 2 according to others, meat-eating, drinking, gambling, adultery and theft.

ਪੰਜ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [pāj sestrā] five weapons of Guru Gobind Singh which he used to wear everyday – sword, bow, gun, dagger and quoit. 2 See ਪੰਚ ਹਥਿਆਰ and ਪੰਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ.

ਪੰਜ ਸਤਿ ਨਉ ਲਗਾ ਰਖਣ [pāj satī nōu laga rakhāṇ] —ratanmala bāno. who slowly and steadily retains, five, seven and nine breaths, while practising Pranayam. 2 who practises as advised by the Guru: five virtues (contentment, charity, compassion, happiness and humility); Seven: five senses of perception, plus mind and intellect; and nine types of worship.

ਪੰਜ ਸਨਾਨਾ [pāj sanana] xa See ਪੰਜ ਸਨਾਨ.

ਪੰਜ ਸਰੀਕ [pāj sarīk] five evils such as sex which are active in the human body. “bānī āde pāj

1 See foot-note on ਪੰਚ.

sarik jiu."—*sri m 5 pepar*.

ਪੰਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ [pāj hāthiār] five weapons of Singhs of yester-years – sword, bow, gun, dagger and spear. See ਪੰਚ ਹਥਿਆਰ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਕਾਰ [pāj kākār], **ਪੰਜ ਕਕਾਰੀ** [pāj kākari], **ਪੰਜ ਕੱਕੇ** [pāj kākke] five religious symbols of the Singhs, which they adopt on getting baptised with ambrosia prepared with a double-edged sword. These symbols begin with Gurmukhi character kākka [ਕ] – ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ, ਕੱਚਾ, ਕੱਘਾ and ਕਾਰਾ. See ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁਖਾ. 2 one who wears the aforesaid five symbols is known as pāj kākari.

ਪੰਜ ਕੱਪੜੇ [pāj kappre] See ਪੰਜ ਵਸਤੂ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਲੇਸ [pāj kales] See ਕਲੇਸ and ਪੰਚ ਕਲੇਸ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਿਰਸਾਣ [pāj kīrsan] five evils such as sex, which act as cultivators in the human body. "pāj kīrsan mujere mīhādīa."—*sri m 5 pepar*.

ਪੰਜ ਕੁਕਰਮ [pāj kukarām] falsehood, censure, back-biting, wrong acquisition of someone else's property, ingratitude.

ਪੰਜ ਕੇਦਾਰ [pāj kedār] See ਕੇਦਾਰ.

ਪੰਜਖਤੰਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ [pājkhātāg aratī] See ਪੰਚਖਤੰਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ.

ਪੰਜੱਖਾ [pājakkha] *xa* blind of one eye.

ਪੰਜਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ [pājgrāthī] a book which contains jāpu, sodarū, sohīla, asa di var and anādu. Such sacred verses as sukhmāni etc. have now been included in pājgrāthī. 2 the scripture which contains jāpu, jāpu, sāveye, rāhīras and sohīla. 3 the scripture which contains jāpu, akal ustātī, vicītr naṭak, gyan prābodh and thirty-three sāveye.

ਪੰਜ ਜਥੇ [pāj jāthe] five groups. See ਤਰੁਣ ਦਲ.

ਪੰਜ ਠਗ [pāj ṭhag] "raju malū ruṇu jāṭī jobānu pōje ṭhag."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਪੰਜ ਤਖਤ [pāj takhat] Akal Bunga, Patna Sahib, Kesgarh, Abichal Nagar and Khalsa Diwan in the holy presence of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਪੰਜ ਦੱਦੇ [pāj dādde] See ਪੰਚ ਦਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਜ ਧਾਮ [pāj dham] See ਧਾਮ 4.

ਪੰਜ ਨਿਮਾਜ਼ [pāj nīmajā], **ਪੰਜ ਨਿਵਾਜ਼** [pāj nīvajā] See ਨਮਾਜ਼. "pāj nīvajā vākhat pāj, pājā pōje nau."—*var majh m 1*. Guru Nanak Dev has described the following five superb prayers – truthfulness, honest living, charity, upright intention and praise of the Creator. "pāhīla sēcū hālalu dūṭ tija kher khudā. cāuthi niātī rasi mānu pājvi sīphātī sēnā."—*var majh m 1*.

ਪੰਜ ਨੂਣ [pāj nuṇ] See ਪੰਜ ਨੂਣ.

ਪੰਜ ਪਿਆਰੇ [pāj piare], **ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਯਾਏ** [pāj pyare] Throughout the Sikh tradition, five persons who adopted the Guru's way of life have occupied a prominent place. It is evident from the hymns of the Guru and sayings of Bhai Gurdas. "pāc pervaṇ pāc pārdhan."—*jāpu*. "gurmātī pāc sākhe gurbhai."—*maru solhe m 1*. "pāc mīle pāpāc tāj ... sadhsāgātī sohānī gurbhai."—*BG*. "sābād surāt līv guru sikh sādhi mīle pāc pāpāc mīte pāc pārdhan hē."—*BGK*. "gurughar ki mārjāda pācāhu."—*GPS*.

Since Guru Nanak's time, five beloved ones have continuously been chosen, but not all have been recorded. Only a few find mention in history, e.g., five beloved ones of Guru Arjan – Bidhi Chand, Jetha, Langah, Pirana and Bhai Pairha. Five self-enlightened beloved ones of Guru Tegbahadur – Diwan Mati Das, Bhai Gurditta, Bhai Dyalla, Uda and Jaita.

2 especially Bhai Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Muhkam Singh, Sahib Singh and Himmat Singh. These great men are referred to as "Pyaras" because on the occasion of the religious congregation held at Keshgarh on first of Vaisakh Sammat 1756, Guru Gobind Singh with an unsheathed sword in hand, demanded heads of devotees, as sacrifice was need of the hour. It was at this place that first of all, these five persons offered their heads.

The Master addressed them as "Pyara", embraced them and after baptising them laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.

Then the Guru ordered that whatever Prasad was served in a religious congregation, it should first be served to them and later on to the other Sikhs. The convention continues to be followed.

It is regrettable that the real life-history of these great altruistic followers of the Guru's way of living, could not be traced inspite of our best efforts. We do not fully subscribe to whatever has been recorded. All the same we reproduce the same for the knowledge and consideration of the readers. Bhai Thakur Singh Giani records the following in "Gurduare Darshan"—

(1) In the family of Bhai Paro Khatri – a resident of Dalla, Daya Singh was born to Suddha from the womb of Mai Dyali at Lahore in Sammat 1718 Bhadon 11. His father was a disciple of Guru Tegbahadur. Daya Singh shifted to Anandpur in Sammat 1734 and started serving the tenth Master. On 1st of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 he offered his head and got baptised.

Having received Zafarnama in Sammat 1762 at Lohgarh (Dina), he went to Aurangzeb in the Deccan. He breathed his last at Abichal Nagar on 11th of Assu Sammat 1765. The family of Daya Singh remained in Delhi with Mata Sundari and when Bhai Mani Singh was appointed priest at Amritsar, Daya Singh also shifted to Amritsar. Priest Jawahar Singh belongs to his lineage.

(2) Dharam Singh was born to Santram Jatt, of village Jatwara (district Saharanpur) from the womb of Mata Jassi (or Savo) on 7th of Kattak Sammat 1724. He came under the protection of the tenth Master in Sammat 1735. On 1st of

Vaisakh Sammat 1756, he offered his head and got baptised. He sacrificed himself at Chamkaur on 8th of Poh, Sammat 1761. Sardar Naudh Singh a risaldar (an officer of cavalry) of Raja Sahib of Kalsia, belonged to his lineage.

(3) Sahib Singh was born to Tulsi (or Chamanram) barber from the womb of Mata Bisen Dei at Nangal Shahidan (district Hoshiarpur) on 4th of Harh Sammat 1722. He came under the protection of the tenth Master in Sammat 1738, and offered his head in Sammat 1756 and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8th of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. His descendants reside at Nangal Shahidan.

(4) Himmat Singh was born to Jotiram, a water-carrier from the womb of Mai Ramo at village Sangatpura (Patiala state) on 5th of Magh Sammat 1718. He came under the protection of the tenth Master, and offered his head and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8th of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. He had no issue.

(5) Mohkam Singh was born to Tirathram Chhimba from the womb of Mata Sukhdevi at village Burie on 22nd of Jeth Sammat 1733. He shifted to Anandpur in Sammat 1742, offered his head on first of Vaisakh and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8th of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. Poet-laureate Bhai Santokh Singh author of Gurpratap Surya, was his descendant.

In the biography of Baba Buddha Ji, Bhai Mangal Singh gives the following detail:

(a) Daya Ram was born to Sudhhe Khatri of Lahore from the womb of Mata Dyali in Sammat 1726. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He died at Abchal Nagar on the bank of Godavari in Sammat 1765. He was

the head of five Beloved Ones.

(b) Dharam Dass was born to Santram Jatt of Hastnapur from the womb of Mata Sabho in Sammat 1723. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He died in Sammat 1765 at Hazur Sahib.

(c) Mohkamchand was born to Tirathchand Chhimba of Dwarika from the womb of Mata Devan bai in Sammat 1720. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He sacrificed his life during the battle of Chamkaur.

(d) Sahibchand was born to Chiman barber of Bidur from the womb of Sonabai in Sammat 1719. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He had participated in the battle even before he got baptised. During the battle of Bhangani, he showed great valour, which finds mention in the eighth chapter of Vichitar Natak.

(e) Himmat was born to Guljari, the water-carrier of Puri (Jagannath) from the womb of Dhanno in Sammat 1718. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master. He sacrificed himself in the battle of Chamkaur.¹ 3 those five Singhs who had adopted the way of life of Guru and whom the Guru had assigned Guruship before leaving the fortress of Chamkaur – Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Man Singh, Sangat Singh and Sant Singh.

ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [pāj prasad] according to Sikhism,

¹Some writers have mentioned the following names of the previous births of the five beloved ones – Lau, Dhanna, Namdev, Sen and Jerphendhak, which is a sheer gossip. The poets have perhaps forgotten that the soul of a Khatri cannot take rebirth as Khatri and that of a barber as barber.

five substances are approved as offerings to the Creator. These are then distributed among the religious congregation. These are kārāhpṛasad, pətase, guṛ, phəl and məkhaṇe (sugar-coated seeds of cardamom).

ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਭ੍ਰਮ [pāj prakar da bhrām] See ਭਰਮ 5.

ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭੋਜਨ [pāj prakar de bhojan] See ਭੋਜਨ.

ਪੰਜ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ [pāj baṇiā] jāpu, jāpu 'sṛavag' etc; ten sāvay of akal ustāt, rāhīras and sohla which as a matter of routine are mandatory. 2 five baṇis, which are included in the aforesaid baṇis and are recited while preparing Amrit.

These are jāpu, jāpu, cōpāi, sāvay, and anādu. **ਪੰਜਭੀਤਿ** [pāj bhitī], **ਪੰਜਭੀਤੀ** [pāj bhitī] five fears.

"esu kaliō pāj bhitīō kiukarī rakhā pātī?"

(a) je bolā tā akhiē bāṛ bāṛ kare bāhutu,

(b) cup kārā tā akhiē itū ghātī nahi matī,

(c) je bāhīrāhā tā akhiē bēṭhā sātharu ghātī,

(d) uṭhījai tā akhiē charu gāra sirī ghātī,

(e) je karī nīva tā akhiē dārda kare bāghātī.

—m 1 bāno.

ਪੰਜ ਭੂ [pāj bhu], **ਪੰਜ ਭੂਤ** [pāj bhut] See ਪੰਚਭੂਤ and ਪੰਚ ਭੂਤ.

ਪੰਜਮ [pājām] P ੯ adj fifth. See ਪੰਚਮ.

ਪੰਜਮਾਰ [pājmar] See ਪੰਚਮਾਰ. 2 one who has conquered the five evils. "hoa pācāṛ pājmar."—BG.

ਪੰਜ ਮੁਕਤੇ [pāj mukte] five emancipated Singhs, risen above the shackles of caste and creed, who were baptised by the tenth Master on 1st of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 after the five Beloved Ones. These were Deva Singh, Ram Singh, Tehil Singh, Isar Singh, Fateh Singh.

ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ [pāj mel] five groups worthy of shunning – mīṇe, māsād, dhirmāllie, ramrāie, sirgūm.² Only when baptised, they should be treated as dear fellow brethren Khaīsa.

²See ਸਿਰਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਪੰਜ ਯਾਰ [pāj yar] See ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ.

ਪੰਜ ਯਾਰੀ [pāj yari] See ਪੰਚਯਾਰੀ.

ਪੰਜਰ [pājār] *n* skeleton. 2 cage. "sagarīdī sāj pājre."—*ramav*, 'armoured bodies are being put in cages.'

ਪੰਜ ਰਤਨਾ [pāj rātna] See ਪੰਚਰਤਨ. 2 *xa* mixed vegetable dish prepared from carrot, raddish, turnip, brinjal and gourd.

ਪੰਜ ਲੁਣ [pāj luṇ] *samūdrī*, *sācar*, *bīṛ*, *sēdha* and *sābhār*.

ਪੰਜ ਵਸਤੂ [pāj vāstrā] five clothes of cultured persons of yester years – turban, stringed shirt, shorts, girdle and a cloth to wipe clean the face. 2 two underwears, turban, a male wear sheet tied around hips to cover the lower part of the body and a cloth used for changing the undergarment. These clothes were also called pāj vāstrā by cultured persons of yesteryears.

ਪੰਜ ਵਖਤ [pāj vakhāt] five times of *nāmaz*. See ਨਮਾਜ਼. "kāb-hi cālī nā aīa pāje vakhāt masīṛ."—*s farid*.

ਪੰਜਵਾ [pājva], ਪੰਜਵਾਂ [pājvā] *adj* fifth. "pājva paīa ghīrātū."—*var asa*. 2 *n xa* ghee. It, being placed at number five in *Asa Di Var*, has this as the assumed name.

ਪੰਜ ਵਜੇ [pāj vaje] See ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਪੰਜਾ [pāja] *P* پنجا *Sk* ਪੰਚਕ *n* group of five. 2 upper fore part of the shoe which contains toe and fingers of the foot. 3 palm of the hand including five fingers. 4 glove. "pāhīre pājā."—*ramav*. 5 impression of five fingers of the hand on paper. This practice came into being from Hazrat Mohammad. Being illiterate he used to affix the impression of his palm and fingers below the written material. Kings of Delhi such as Jahangir etc also used to put their palm and fingerprints upon papers. On certain documents they used to write *mānjur* and affix their palm and finger print instead of putting their signature.

Colonel Todd has mentioned this fact in his book, 'Rajasthan.' 6 a claw-shaped iron weapon, which Nihang Singhs wear over their double-turban. 7 See ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pāja sahib] palm-print of Guru Nanak upon a rock near village Hassan Abdal. A famous gurdwara has been built there. There is a small spring of water near Panja Sahib. Its crystal clear water at first gets collected in a small tank and from there flows onwards. The congregation, after investigation, are of the firm belief that Guru Nanak reached here on first of Sawan and that his palm-print was affixed on the same day.

This gurdwara is located at a distance of half a mile to the south-west of railway station Hassan Abdal. A jagir of five hundred rupees has been assigned to it by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Some of the land adjoins the gurdwara. There is also some income to the gurdwara from water-mills. Towards the end of 1920 AD, its management was underwent improvement. At present, a committee of Sikh devotees is managing its affairs very well. There is a good provision for the comfort of pilgrims and a community kitchen is also provided. A large building has come up and construction work is going on continuously. Devotees from Peshawar have constructed a magnificent inn for the pilgrims.

Renowned poet Gwal of the court of Maharaja of Nabha, has composed the following lines about Panja Sahib—

"pārvāt pe panī kī jālus kō jāgēya pīr
vāki karamat khēc dab kō śīkājā hē,
śīkhan ke palbe kō vīṣṇu paṇī pādām jeso
darīd dukhan kō trīsulī sām gājā hē,
gwal kavī arāj kāryān kī pure garz
turkān tej tul tūgān kō bhājā hē,
gīrī kō gīrāt thābhī līyo so prātēkhī āj
dekho! svāch eso guru nanak kō pāja hē."

2 Now the village Hassan Abdal has come to be known as Panja Sahib, though most of the people still call it by the former name. Hassan Abdal is at a distance of 29 miles from Rawalpindi. See ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਪੰਜਾਗੁਲਾ [pājāgūlā] See ਪੰਚਾਗੁਲਾ.

ਪੰਜਾਬ [pājab] five rivers. The land where five rivers flow – Jehlum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj. There are thirty-two English districts and forty-three native states in it. Out of these thirteen (Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Sarmour, Bilaspur, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Chamba, Suket and Luhan) are politically attached with the Agent to the Governor General. Three (Pataudi, Dujana and Kalsia) are attached to the Government of Punjab. Twenty-seven states (Bushehir, Nalagarh (or Hindur), Kyonthel, Baghal, Beghat, Jubbel, Kumharsen, Bhajji, Mailog, Balson, Dharni, Kutthar, Kunihar, Mangel, Bija, Darkoti, Tiroch, Sangeri, Kaneti, Delttha, Koti, Theog, Medhan, Ghund, Ratesh, Hanvighedh and Dhadi) are politically attached to the Governor of Punjab.

The total area of Punjab is 136905 square miles, out of which states cover 37059 square miles.

Total population of Punjab is 25101060, out of which 4,416,036 persons live in the states.

Denominational split up of the population is as under—

Muslims	12,955,141
Hindus	9,125,202
Sikh	3,110,060 ¹
Christians	346,259

¹The population of Sikhs is not correctly enumerated, because Sahijdhari Sikhs are not included in it. Moreover numerous Sikhs with unshorn hair have been shown as Hindus. Hence the Sikhs are far more numerous than in the figure given here.

Jains	46,019
Baudhs	5,918
Parsis	598
Jews	36

This state was annexed to the British empire on 29th of March 1849. To find out its true history see Sikh History by J.D.Cunningham and Annexation of the Punjab by Evans Bell.

ਪੰਜਾਬਕੌਰ [pājābkōr] wife of Baba Ramrai, who after the demise of her husband and fed up with the masāds (priests who recieved offerings and presents on behalf of their gurus) sought the help of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru reached Dehradun and reorganised her household very efficiently. She died on Vaisakh Sudi 4, Sammat 1798. Her memorial is at Dehradun.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ [pājābī] a resident of Punjab. 2 language of Punjab as spoken by its residents. 3 of or relating to Punjab. 4 the script of Punjabi language, which is most suitable for scribing it.

ਪੰਜਾਲੀ [pājāli] yoke, which is strapped to the necks of the oxen before ploughing a field or drawing a cart.

ਪੰਜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰ [pājā vicc pāmesur] means that the direction given by the five true followers of the Guru be taken as a direction from the Almighty.

baṅṅ me ṣarəd kaṭh hutaṣaṇi
tar ke yātr me rag kəlolē,
sadhən mahi jəyō sīdhhi bəse
həri sadhun sāgəti me nīṭ ḍolē,
men me jiv jyō dhenu me “ṣmrīṭ”
tyō dādhi me ghrit paīye cholē,
phul me gādh māhanəd kēcən
pācən me pāramēṣvar bolē.

See ਪੰਚ.

ਪੰਜੀਹ [pājīh] twenty-five.

ਪੰਜੀਰੇ [pājīrē] money. In the by gone days it

was a practice to count rupees by making piles of twenty-five rupees each. "je pājīhe hōde hen, tā rojhar kārde hen."—*JSBB*.

ਪੰਜੀਰੀ [pājīri], **ਪੰਜੀਰੁ** [pājīru] a sweet preparation of fried wheat flour, sugar and cumin seeds. Coriander seeds and powdered dried ginger are also added to it. Many people also put dry fruit in it. In the bygone days its Sanskrit name was 'pāc jirak'. Cumin seeds, aniseeds with five substances were added to it. "kārī pājīru khavāro cor."—*bher m 5*.

ਪੰਜੇ ਐਬ ਸਰਈ [pāje eb saraī] considering oneself religious in spite of having all the five sins. See **ਪੰਜ ਐਬ**.

ਪੰਜੇਬ [pājeb] See **ਪਾਜੇਬ**.

ਪੰਜੇਬਰਾ [pājokhra] a village that falls under police station of tehsil and district Ambala. It is located on a pacca road at a distance of six miles to the east of railway station of Ambala city. Towards the north-east, a furlong away from this village, is a gurdwara of the eighth Guru. On his way to Delhi, Guru Harkrishan stayed here. Krishan Lal Pandit tested the knowledge of the Guru by asking the meanings of Gita. Thereupon the Guru enabled a silly water-carrier Chhaju to explain the chrismatic meanings of this scripture. Impressed by the explication, the Pandit turned a disciple.

The gurdwara has a magnificent building. There are residential houses closeby. Two hundred vigas of land is assigned to it from the time of the Sikh kingdom. The priest is a Singh. A fair is held on 1st of Phagun.

ਪੰਜੌਰ [pājor] *Skt* पञ्चपुर a village near Kalka in tehsil Kandaghat, nazamat Patiala of Patiala state, where Ferozshah Tughlaq laid a beautiful terraced garden.¹ There is a

¹Some writers are of the opinion that this garden was laid by Fidai Khan, a high official of Aurangzeb in Hijri 1071.

gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev situated near Dharatirath. Its building was got constructed by Maharaja Karam Singh. Eighty vigas of land is assigned to it and rupees fifty-one in cash are provided to it annually by the Patiala state. The priest belongs to the Udasi sect. A fair is held on Vaisakh Sudi 3.

ਪੰਝੀ [pājhi] twenty-five.

ਪੰਝ [pāj], **ਪੰਝੂ** [pājū] headman, leader. "sārānagatī sadhu pājū."—*basāt m 4*.

ਪੰਡ [pād] *Skt* पण्ड् *vr* collect, heap. 2 *n* small bundle. "tīha guṇa ki pād utarē."—*māla m 3*. 3 quantity of fodder etc that can be tied in a cloth measuring two by three yards; three maund kacca load (one maund is equivalent to 12½ standard seers). 4 *Skt* eunuch. 5 king Pandu, who was the ancestor of Pandavs. "pād rajjāhī jog kāmava."—*VN*.

ਪੰਡਤ [pādāt], **ਪੰਡਤਾਈ** [pādtaī] See **ਪੰਡਿਤ** and **ਪੰਡਿਤਾਈ**.

ਪੰਡਰਪੁਰ [pāḍarpur] or **ਪੰਡਰਪੁਰ** [pāḍharpur] a town situated on the southern bank of Bhima river in district Sholapur of Bombay presidency. It is known for its Vithova (Vishnu) temple.

ਪੰਡਾ [pāḍa] *Skt n* intellect. 2 thought. 3 knowledge of scriptures. 4 *Skt* scholar. It is from this word that family priests at pilgrimage centres have acquired the name pāḍa or pāda.

ਪੰਡਾਵਤ [pāḍavāt], **ਪੰਡਿਤ** [pāḍit] *Skt* adj scholar, learned. "binubidīa kaha koi pāḍit."—*bher m 5*. 2 *n* well-versed in knowledge. "pāḍit, dekhāhu rīde bicārī."—*gāu kabir*. 3 There is a reference in Vyas Simiriti "इन्द्रियाणां जये शूरो धर्मं चरति पण्डितः" (ch 4, § 60) 'Whosoever subdues senses and behaves in an upright manner, is a pandit.' See **ਪੰਡਿਤ**.

ਪੰਡਿਤਾ [pāḍita] female scholar; erudite lady.

ਪੰਡਿਤਾਈ [pāḍitaī] scholarship.

ਪੰਡਿਤੁ [pāḍitu] See **ਪੰਡਿਤ**. "pāḍitu ved pukara."

—sri a m 5. 2 pādīt according to the teachings of Sikhism — “so pādīt jo mən pārbodhe.”
—sukhmāni. “tātū pāchāne so pādīt hoi.”
—majh a m 3. 3 who throws away a bundle.
“so pādīt jo tihā guṇa ki pād utare.”
—māla m 3.

ਪੰਡੀਆ [pāḍia] scholar; family priest at a centre of pilgrimage. “acārāj eku sunāhu re pāḍia!”
—sri kabir.

ਪੰਛੂ [pāḍu] adj. yellow. “kār her kuvāḍ-hī tūḍāhī pāḍu bhāge.”—NP. ‘palefaced, they fled’ n king Pandu. See ਪੰਡਵ.

ਪੰਛੂਸੁਤ [pāḍusut], ਪੰਛੂਵੰਸ [pāḍuvāṣ] See ਪੰਡਵ.

ਪੰਛੇ [pāḍe] in the pack or sac. “sagār pāḍe pāṭa.”—basāt m 5. ‘has maintained sea in a circular form by virtue of force of gravity.’

ਪੰਛਨ [pāḍvān] ਪੰਡਵਨ. “utē katha pāḍvān pē gi.”
—cārītr 137.

ਪੰਤ [pāt] See ਪੰਤਿ.

ਪੰਤਾਲੀ [pātālī] forty-five.

ਪੰਤਿ [pāṭi], ਪੰਤੀ [pāṭi] n row. “bāg pāṭi lāsē jānu dāt gāṭa.”—cāḍi 1. “dāt pāṭi ānāṭē.”—ramav. ‘numerous rows of elephants.’ “lāsē dāt pāṭē.”—pārās. ‘row of teeth.’

ਪੰਥ [pāṭh] Skt पन्थ vr go, wander. 2 n path. “je je pāṭh tēvān ke pāre.”—VN. 3 way to achieving communion with the Divine; religion. “gurmukh pāṭh nīrol, nā rālē rālāie.”—BG. 4 M minister.

ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ [pāṭhprakas] a book of Sikh history authored by Sardar Rattan Singh of Bhari. Its foreward reads as follows:

Due to the inspiration provided by Sir David Ochterlony, whatever material captain Murray took down about the Sikh history from Sardar Rattan Singh in Sammat 1866 at Ludhiana, the same in versified form was published in Sammat 1898¹ for the Sikhs. Sardar Rattan Singh was grandson of Sardar Metab Singh

¹“bīkrām basū grāh āhī sēsi bitāt bhāe susal.

paṭhāk srotē nīṭ hi hōf nīḥal nīḥal.”—PPP.

Meerankotia Bhangu, son of Sardar Rai Singh and maternal grandson of Sardar Shiam Singh Karoria. Sardar Rattan Singh expired in Sammat 1903 (1846 AD). At present his descendants reside in village Bhari, tehsil Samrala, district Ludhiana. 2 Finding that poetry in Panth Prakash was not in accordance with the rules of prosody, Gyani Gyan Singh of Longowal, included a lot more material in it and authored a new Panth Prakash in Sammat 1924. Its first edition saw the light of the day in 1937. Written under a pseudonym, much of the poetry of poet Nihal Singh of Lahore has been included in it.

ਪੰਥਾ [pāṭha] path, way. See ਪੰਥ. “sāṭ ka pāṭha thaṭio.”—ṭoḍi m 5. 2 Pa virtuous woman, one who burns herself alive at her husband’s funeral pyre. “pāṭha prem nā jānāi bhulī phīre gāvar.”—sāva m 5. ‘Dying by burning at a funeral pyre is wrong; a true sati suffers through pangs of separation.’

ਪੰਥਿ [pāṭhi] in the path. “pāṭhi suhele jāvāhu.”
—vāḍ alahī m 1. 2 See ਪੰਥੀ and ਮਾਰਗਿ ਪੰਥਿ.

ਪੰਥੀ [pāṭhi] पन्थिन् wayfarer; traveller. “pāṭhi kō dukh deī.”—s kabir.

ਪੰਥੂ [pāṭhu] See ਪੰਥ 2. “pāṭhu nīḥarē kamni.”
—gāu kabir. 2 Skt traveller. 3 follower of a particular religion. “māne māgu nā cālē pāṭhu.”—jāpu. ‘One who has faith in the Creator, does not blindly follow other people’s path. His concern is with true religion.’

ਪੰਢ [pād] See ਪੰਢਿ.

ਪੰਦਰਸ [pāḍrās] fifteenth day of a lunar month; new moon night and full moon night, especially full moon night, because it is written with number 15.

ਪੰਦਰਾਂ [pāḍrā] fifteen.

ਪੰਢਿ [pāḍi] P & n advice, counsel, lesson, instruction. “nanak āge utām sei jī papā pāḍi nā dehi.”—varsim 1. 2 rule, principle. 3 tradition, custom.

ਪੰਜੀ [pāḍi] *adj* advisory. 2 *n* preacher, adviser.

“dūi pāḍi dūi rah cālae.”—*maru solhe m 1*.
‘theists and atheists i.e., worshippers of Nature and Brahm.’

ਪੰਦਰ [pāḍrah], ਪੰਦਰਿ [pāḍrahī], ਪੰਦ੍ਰਾਂ [pāḍrā]
fifteen. “pāḍrah thīti te sātvar.”—*bīla m 3*
var 7.

ਪੰਧ [pāḍh] *M* path, passage. “pav julai pāḍh
tāu.”—*suhi a m 1*. 2 distance.

ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰ [pāḍh sir] beginning of a path; where
a path forks.

ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰਿ [pāḍh sirī] from the origin of the
path. See ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰ. “jīśāhī bhulai pāḍh sirī,
tīśāhī dīkhavē kaur.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪੰਧਪੁਰ [pāḍharpur] See ਪੰਡਰਪੁਰ.

ਪੰਧਾਧੂ [pāḍhau], ਪੰਧਾਧਾ [pāḍha-a], ਪੰਧਾਧੂ
[pāḍhaṇu], ਪੰਧੀ [pāḍhī] traveller. 2 lost in the
cycle of transmigration. “īsu pāḍhaṇu ghār
ghāne.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਪੰਧੀਆ [pāḍhia] traveller. 2 way, path, road.
“kāthāḥiā sātah, te sukhaṇu pāḍhia.”—*var maru*
2, m 5.

ਪੰਧੇਰ [pāḍher] See ਭੰਦੇਰ.

ਪੰਧੇਰੂ [pāḍheru] traveller. 2 soul.

ਪੰਨ [pān] *Skt* पन्न *adj* fallen. 2 *n* walking
crestfallen.

ਪੰਨਗ [pānag] who walks crestfallen; who
creeps; snake. “barāk māryo tē pānag
khaya.”—*NP*.

ਪੰਨਗਰਿ [pāngarī] enemy of snakes; gārur.
2 lāmḍhūg (a long legged bird). 3 mongoose.
4 porcupine. 5 peacock.

ਪੰਨਗੀ [pāngī] female snake. 2 Nag Kanya
(daughter of a serpent).

ਪੰਨਾ [pāna] *n* foil. 2 leaf of an account book.
3 emerald. “rajāt bic pāna nāg khanān.”
—*krisān*. 4 fore part of a shoe. 5 a state of
Bundela Rajputs in central India. 6 a midwife
of Rana Uday Singh, king of Chataur who in
order to save his life in childhood, sacrificed

her own son.

ਪੰਨਿਆ [pānia] See ਪੰਨਾ.

ਪੰਨੂ [pānu] a Jatt caste, originating from the
Rajputs. See ਪੰਨੂ. Bhai Lala, who accompanied
by Bhai Bala to Baba Kalu at Talwandi to
bring the horoscope, belonged to this very
subcaste.

ਪੰਨੇ ਪਾਉਣਾ [pāne paṇa], ਪੰਨੇ ਪਾਉਣਾ [pāne paṇa]
v post on a register. “tīnh ka akhīa apī suṇe
jī lārānu pāne pāi.”—*var bīla m 3*. “mēlārānu
sātīgurī pāne pāi.”—*sri m 3*.

ਪੰਨਾ [pānya] Nag Kanya; daughter of a snake.
“kāhū sīstī kī prīstī kī rīstī pānya.”—*akal*.
‘noble nagkanya of the under world.’

ਪੰਪਾ [pāpa] a river that takes its origin from
Rishymuk mountain and merges into
Tungbhedra.

ਪੰਪਾਸਰ [pāpasar] a lake situated on the bank of
river Pampa. On its bank lived Shavri (Bhilni)
in a hut and worshipped Ramchandar. 2 See
ਪੰਚਪਾਸਰ.

ਪੰਮਾ [pāma] Parmanand, the family priest of
Raja Bhimchand of Kehlur. He used to visit
Guru Gobind Singh at Anandpur, as a
intermediary of the Raja. He was a great
fraud, liar and selfish man. He was afraid that,
if the Raja became a follower of the tenth
Master, he could no longer remain his family
priest. Such was the reason behind the battles
that the Guru fought with the hill chief. The
Sikhs in contempt called him ‘Pamma’.
Thereafter for the Khalsa every Brahman was
‘Pamma’. 2 wretch, wicked.

ਪੰਮੂ [pāmu] a valiant disciple of Guru
Hargobind. He belonged to the Puri subcaste.
See ਪੁਰੀ 9.

ਪੰਯਾਸ [pyas] See ਪਿਆਸ.

ਪੰਯਾਜ [pyaz] *P* प्याज़ onion. *Skt* पलाङ्ग.

ਪੰਯਾਦਾ [pyada] See ਪਿਆਦਾ.

ਪੰਯਾਰ [pyar] See ਪਿਆਰ.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ [pyara] dear; friend.

jane rag ragini kabitt rās doha chād
jap tēp teg tyag hovē dīdīh tēn ka,
“māhbab” urājīh nā dekh sākē mītrān ki
citr hār bhāt me rījheyā nuktān ka,
jā se jo kabhūle so nā bhūle, bhūle maph kārē
saphdīl akīl khīlēyā hārphān ka,
neki se nā nyara rāhe bādī se kīnara gāhe
esa mīle pāyara to gujara cālē mān ka.

2 goblet, drinking vessel. “mādirā ke se pyare.”—*cārītr* 220. ‘as if eyes were drinking vessels.’

ਪੰਜਾਲਾ [pyala] See ਪਿਆਲਾ.

ਪ੍ਰ [pr] *Skt* part a prefix which denotes the meanings of beginning, speed, intensity, fame etc. as ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ, ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ etc.

ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ [prāṇḍh] See ਪ੍ਰੋਢ.

ਪ੍ਰਚੋਧ [prāogh] See ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਸਤ [prāṣast] *adj* admired, eulogised. 2 excellent, superb.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਕਤ [prāṣakt] continuously attached. 2 lover, paramour.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਥਾਨ [prāṣthan] See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਥਾਨ. “sāne sāne prāṣthan.”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ [prāṣan] See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨੋਤਰ [prāṣnotar] See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੋਤਰ.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਰ [prāṣar] *Skt n* expansion, extension. 2 advance. 3 battle.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਰਣ [prāṣarāṇ] *Skt n* forward march. 2 process of extending. 3 origin. 4 march and assault by the army.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਵ [prāṣav] *Skt n* maternity. 2 birth. 3 progeny, children. 4 fruit. 5 extension, progress.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਸਕ [prāṣasak] *Skt n* administrator.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਸਨ [prāṣasān] *Skt* administration. 2 administering.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਂਤ [prāṣāt] *Skt adj* steady, stable, calm. 2 calm of mind.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦ [prāṣad] *n* happiness. “ur hve prāṣad

tātkala.”—*GPS*. 2 purity, serenity. 3 sound health. 4 eatables offered to a deity. “je oh anik prāṣad kāravē.”—*gōḍ rāvīdas*. “vērtar prāṣad vīsala.”—*GPS*. 5 a quality of verse; arrangement of lines in a graceful manner with clarity of meanings. 6 kindness, compassion. 7 *xa* food; kitchen. 8 See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦਿ [prāṣadī] *adv* through kindness. “jīh prāṣadī chātīh āmrit khahī.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* प्रसादिन् *adj* merciful, compassionate.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦੀ [prāṣadī] chapati. 2 a rare elephant of Guru Gobind Singh, which was presented to him by Raja Rattan Rai of Assam. It had a sort of white moon of the size of a chapati on its forehead from which a white sign, two fingers in breadth, extended to the tip of the trunk on one side and after crossing over the back, to the tip of the tail on the other side. It used to whiskfly the Guru, wash his feet with Gangasagar and wipe them with a handkerchief, be his torch-bearer and collect arrows shot by him. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦਿ 2.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦੁ [prāṣadu] See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦ 1 and 6. “kārī prāṣadu gurdev.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਧਨ [prāṣadhān] *Skt n* effort, device. 2 decoration. “vīsv prāṣadhā.”—*gyan*. 3 appearance, guise, impersonation.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਰਣ [prāṣarāṇ] *Skt n* act of extending, extension.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਰਿਣੀ [prāṣarīṇī] a herb — hesmideisnus indicus. Its effect is hot and dry. It is anti-phlegmatic, is a tonic and cures blood diseases.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਰਿਣੀ ਭੋਲ [prāṣarīṇī tel] प्रसारिणी तैल The method of preparing it is given below: four hundred tolas of this drug be put in a deep vessel alongwith ten standard seers (thirty-two seers nonstandard) of water and boil till water is reduced to one fourth. Then it is filtered and weighed. After that take an equivalent weight of oil, curd and kāji (beverage prepared

by mixing black carrots, salt and mustard in water) and add oil, four times of cow's milk. All these ingredients are put in a large frying pan and the following drugs pounded, tied in a piece of cloth are dropped in it:

liquorice, large pepper, bark of chitta, sea-salt, aconitum, calamus, hesmideisnus indicus, deodar, raisin, abies smithin, bhelave, aniseed jatamasi. All these twelve medicines should be equivalent to one eighth of the weight of oil. When only the oil remains, it should be strained and put in bottles. Its massage does away all the disorders connected with wind and phlegm. This oil is also very useful for such diseases as palsy, paralysis, hunch causing wind etc.

પ્રસિક્ક [prāsikkh] *Sk* પ્રસિક્ક a disciple's disciple.

પ્રસિદ્ધ [prāsiddh] *Sk* પ્રસિદ્ધ *adj* pleased, satisfied. "samastā prāsijje."—*japu*.

પ્રસિદ્ધ [prāsiddh] *Sk* પ્રસિદ્ધ famous, eminent. 2 decorated, adorned. 3 See of બુલ્લ (c).

પ્રસિદ્ધિ [prāsiddhi], **પ્રસિદ્ધી** [prāsiddhi] *Sk* પ્રસિદ્ધિ *n* fame, eminence.

પ્રસિદ્ધ [prāsiddh], **પ્રસિદ્ધ** [prāsiddh] perspiring. 2 feeling pleased; being satiated. "line bina nāhī nek prāsijje."—33 *śaveye*. "guru prāsida bale pār tāb."—*NP*.

પ્રસિદ્ધ [prāsina] *n* perspiration, sweat. 2 *adj* pleased; happy. "prābhu bhāe prāsina."—*brla* m 5.

પ્રસુપ્ત [prāsupt] *adj* sound sleep; fast asleep.

પ્રસુક [prāsuk] *adj* whistling, giving out sound like a whistle. "prāsuk gorī khār sis kan."—*GV* 10. 'whistling bullets pass over the head and ears of the donkey.'

પ્રસુત [prāsut] *adj* delivered, gave birth.

પ્રસુતા [prāsuta] *adj* who has delivered a baby.

પ્રસુન [prāsun] *adj* born, delivered. 2 *n* flower. 3 fruit. 4 son, progeny.

પ્રસેત [prāset], **પ્રસેદ** [prāsed] *Sk* પ્રસેદ perspiration,

sweat. "mahakal ke bhāyo prāseta."—*cāritr* 405.

પ્રસેન [prāsen] See પ્રસેનક.

પ્રસેવ [prāsev] *n* perspiration, sweat. 2 *adj* dripped, leaked, fell in drops. "nākh prāsev jāce sursuri."—*māla namdev*. 'from whose nails drips Ganga.' 3 *Sk* પ્રસેવ hollowed gourd of a harp. 4 large bag.

પ્રસેષ [prāsokhān] *Sk* પ્રસેષ *n* act of drying thoroughly. 2 blotting-paper.

પ્રસેસ [prāsāsa] *n* praise, appreciation, admiration.

પ્રસેક્યા [prāsākhyā] *Sk* *n* total. 2 counting. 3 See પ્રસેક્યા.

પ્રસેગ [prāsēg] *n* tale, context. 2 liking, affection. 3 attachment, affection. 4 intercourse; between man and woman; coitus. 5 reason, cause.

પ્રસેન [prāsēn] પ્રસેન *adj* glad, happy. 2 clear; pure. 3 *n* Mahadev, Shiv.

પ્રસેનતા [prāsēnta] *n* joy, happiness.

પ્રસેનમુખ [prāsēnmukh] *adj* looking vivacious; cheerful. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev.

પ્રસેર [prāstār] See પ્રસેર.

પ્રસેર [prāstār] *Sk* પ્રસેર *n* expansion; extent. 2 bed of leaves. 3 an affix in prosody, from which with the extension of a character and matra, numerous forms of metre are identified and new metres are created. 4 stairs. 5 abundance, increase, progress.

પ્રસેવ [prāstav] *Sk* *n* interesting matter. 2 reference of. "sri nanak prāstav cī tara."—*GPS*. 3 preface, foreword.

પ્રસેવના [prāstavna] *Sk* *n* prologue, foreword. 2 beginning.

પ્રસુત [prāstut] *Sk* *adj* who is admired. 2 mentioned; who is brought under discussion. 3 present. 4 ready.

પ્રસુતાકુર [prāstutākūr] (a sentence suggesting something in the context of the present) a figure of speech in which a complaint or

grievance is addressed to someone in an abstruse manner.

duji prastuti ko jehā prastuti bic prabhav,
prastutiśkur janiye alākar kavirav.
—ramcōdrbhūṣaṇ.

Example:

tav gun kahā jagatgura, jau karam nā nase?
sfghsārān kāt jāie jau jōbuk grase?
—bila sādhnā.

kyō mīṣri ko tyagke cori ko gur khat?

‘Having abandoned your beautiful wife, why do you hanker after other ugly women.’

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ [prāsthā] *Skt n* clear ground at the top of a mountain. 2 plain; level field. 3 high end of a mountain. “cāhu dīs ke prāsthān prāsthāne.” —GPS. 4 extent, expansion. 5 raised ground. 6 an old measure of length and weight equivalent to forty-eight times the width of a closed palm and weight of two seers.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨ [prāsthān] *Skt n* departure, march, advance. 2 if a person cannot depart on an auspicious moment, then he sends his weapon, dress etc. This practice is also known as prāsthān. See ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨਾ 3.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ [prāṣṇ] *Skt n* question, query, enquiry. 2 an Upnishad of Athrav Ved. It contains sixty-seven mantars.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨੋਤਰ [prāṣṇottar] *n* question and answer. 2 a composition incorporating a series of questions and answers.

“kou bujhe bat ko kou uttar det,
prāṣṇottar tāko kahit bhūṣaṇ sukavī suet.”

—śivraj bhūṣaṇ.

It is also known simply as ‘uttar’.

Example:

jai puchahu sohagñi, tusi ravīa kīni guñi?
sāhājī sātokhī sigaria, mīṭha bolñi.

—sri m l.

sātīsāgātī kesi jāñie?

jithe iko namu vākhañie. ...

dohagñi kia nisañia?
khasamahu ghuthia phirahi nimañia.

—sri m l jogi ādārī.

tohi mohi, mohi tohi ātar kesa?

kānak kātāk jāl tārāg jesa.

—sri ravidas.

nanāk, sohagāñi ka kia cihānu he?
ādārī sēcū, mukhhuujā, khasmē mahī sāmāhī.
—var suhī m 3.

ah hānu ! kāhī sri rāghubir,

kāchu sudh he sīy kī chitī mahī?

he prābhū lāk kālāk bīna, su

bāse tāhī rāvanbag kī chahi.

jīvāt he? kāhībe kūrī nath

su kyō nā māri hām te bīchurahi?

pran bāse pād pākāj mē

yām avāt he, pār pavāt nahi.—hānu.

(b) See ਅਰਥ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਵ [prāśravāṇ] *Skt n* dripping, leaking. 2 source of water; spring, cascade. 3 perspiration, sweat. 4 milk, which is milched from the teats.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਵ [prāśrav] *Skt n* run, flow. 2 flow of water; river, stream. 3 perspiration. 4 urine.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਵ [prāśved] *Skt n* perspiration, sweat.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਤ [prāśasat], ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਤ [prāst] *adj* laughing. 2 having long hands. 3 *n* slap, smack. 4 a minister and commander of Ravan. He was brother of Akampan. “prāśasat te īh bhāt māt bicario.”—ramav.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਸ [prāśasas], ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਸ [prāśasakh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਸ *n* ecstasy, bliss, joy.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਖਣ [prāśarkhaṇ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਖਣ *n* ecstasy; extreme joy. “puṣṭ prāśarkhaṇ duṣṭ mathe.” —ākal. 2 a figure of speech describing an achievement which is far more than expected.

jāhī iccha te phāl ādhikāi,

ko pavē, pārharṣaṇ gāi.

—garabgājini.

Example:

ajamalu priti putr prati kini
kari naraṇ bolare,
mere thakur ke manī bhāi bhavni
jāmkākarmari bidare.

—nāṭa m 4.

dalle ne māgi jāb bārkha,
guru krīpa te tēb jāl vārkha.
tisi sāmē dino yāhi vār hē,
sātdrāv māruthal secān kār hē.

(b) Another version of it is to think about a plan to achieve something, but get the desired result without executing the same. “mān jāki iccha kārē mīle vāsātō so ayā.”—ramcādr bhūṣaṇ.

Example:

dhān upjavān karne citvē anik upay,
ākasmāt nīṭ khodte dābyo khājāna pay.

ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ [prāharāṇ] *Skt* *n* act of snatching, grabbing. 2 assault. 3 weapon. 4 battle. 5 a veiled palanquin for women.

ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ [prāharta] *Skt* *prahṛt* *adj* who assaults. “jāgāt prāharta sēbh jāg bharta.”—gyan. 2 warrior.

ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ [prāhlād] *Skt* *prahlād* same as *prahād*. He was the son of Hiranyakeshipu and father of Bali. Legend goes that Hiranyakeshipu, after defeating Indar, took heaven into his possession. His son Prahlad, right from his childhood, had been worshipper of Vishnu. Enraged, he ordered his son's killing. But demons, weapons, snakebites, tusks of elephants, flames of fire etc had no effect on Prahlad and to punish Hiranyakeshipu, Vishnu had to take the form of Narsingh.

After his father's death, Prahlad became king of the demons and began to live in the netherworld. As per Padam Puran, he occupied the throne of Indar and finally became one with Vishnu. In the works of

Indian saints and Sikh scriptures, the name of Prahlad's father is mentioned as Harnakhas. “prāhlād ka rākha hoia rāghurāi.”—bher m 3. “detputr prāhlād.”—bher m 3. “prāhlād bhagat linovtar.”—nārsīgh. 2 ecstasy, bliss. “den prāhlād prāhlād ko.”—GPS.

ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ [prāhlādsīgh] a Singh who authored a Rahitnama (code of conduct for the Sikhs). It starts with the following couplet:

“ābcālnāgar beṭhe guru mān māhi kia bicar,
bolia pura sātīguru murātī sri kētar.”

and has stated the year of its completion:

“sāmāt sātrāhi sē bhāe bārakh bāvājā nīhar,
magh vādī tīthī pācī virvar subh var.”

He has not bothered about the fact that the tenth Master had not reached Abchalnagar in Sammat 1752 and had neither created the Khalsa till then.

The following sentences occur in this very Rahitnama –

“ākalpurakh ke hukām te prāgāt cālayo pāth,
sēbh sīkhan ko hukām hē guru mānio grāth.”
guru khalsa mānio prāgāt guru ki deh.” ...

ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ [prāhaladu] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਹਾਸ [prāhas] *Skt* *n* peel of laughter. 2 Shiv. 3 juggler, acrobat. 4 buffoon, jester.

ਪ੍ਰਹਾਸਨ [prāhasan], ਪ੍ਰਹਾਸੀ [prāhasi] *Skt* *prahāsīn* *adj* who laughs loudly; who laughs wholeheartedly. “dāmni prāhasan.”—ākal.

ਪ੍ਰਹਾਰ [prāhar] *n* assault, stroke, hit, injury.

ਪ੍ਰਹਾਰੀ [prāhari] *prahārīn* *adj* assaulter, striker, hitter. 2 who uses weapons etc. 3 destroyer.

ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ [prāhīlād] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ. “māta updese, prāhīlād piare.”—bher m 3.

ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ [prāhīlādsīgh] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ.

ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ [prāhīlād] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ. “prāhīlād kēhe, sunēhu meri māi.”—bher m 3.

ਪ੍ਰਹੀਰਤ [prāhīrāt] attacked with. “prāhīrāt tīrē.”—kāli.

ਪ੍ਰੇਲਿਕਾ [prāhelīka] puzzle, riddle. This is a

double figure of speech. For the form of ਅਰਥਪ੍ਰਹੇਲੀ refer to ਚਿਤ੍ਰ – 6.

A character based riddle is such that answers to its questions are available in the characters themselves. It has variants such as ਐਤਲਪ੍ਰਿਕਾ and ਵਹਿਰਲਪ੍ਰਿਕਾ. Its numerous examples are given below –

Example:

(a) kīs te paṣu jāyō peṭ bhār

leṭeṭ hoī nīsāg?

buddhi vīdyā vīdā kār

man mṛāyada bhāg?

The answer to this question is “bhāg”.

(b) nīmāl ke vāh adī me

rāhī to bic bīhāg,

jōg āt me pekhīyāt

bujhō prāṣan prāsāg.

The answer is “nīhāg”.

(c) sēbhū kēhā bīkh dhērāt?

jānām durlābbh kēvān kēhī?

prajā bhup kēhī det?

dan me cēhāt kēvān nēhī?

ka kār sobhāt bam?

dāyā nēhī ka pār cāhīye?

māgāl me dhānu kēvān?

kēvān prābhū pujjī lāhīye?

kēvān gyan vīgyan dā?

vedīvāṣ ko dhārāmdhur?

sasījāhri uttār dāyō

“nanāk dev ābhev gur.”

–bhāi budhīsīgh.

Answer to the ten questions in this stanza are provided in the sentence “nanāk dev ābhev gur.” in the following order – ਨਾਰ [nar], nār, kār, ਦੇਰ [der], vār, ਐਰ [bher], vār, gur and nanākdev ābhev gur.

(d) kāj lāsē kīh mādhh?

subhāt hārkhat kīh kē nīdh?

sātru dārē kīh dekh?

kōn hārīprīyā sārēb sīdh?

ko bhukhān rāmpin?

kāhā gavān mānbhavān?

jupkar ko sar?

kōn hāy rām bādhavān?

kāhī munī grāhī? ko ṣubh jānām jāg?

jāg kī bhakh āmrīt su kāvī?

dās-sis hārān sī rām kār

sobhāt he “sār nābāl chāb.”

–kāvī āmrītrayā.

Answers to the twelve questions in this stanza are provided in the expression “sār nābāl chāb” as under according to gātagāt system – sār, rār, bāl, lāch, chāb, bāch, chāl, lāb, bān, nār, rās and sār nābāl chāb.

(e) mo mād ka chār loh dāga māl

sābh kēbī ur māhī nē dhārō,

rah ābo sakhī dē mār jēdhām

mav sādā ur te nāhī jārō,

sagu bhāvē su sēpāc īnī tār

jō dān dā thāl net sēbhārō,

jō īn te hārī nāhī mārī

tāb jāman sīgh gulab tīhārō.

–bhāvāsāmrīt.

The scheme of words in this sāvayē is as under –

moh, mād, dāga, kām, chāl, rās,

lobh, kēbī ur māhī nē dhārō,

rām, hār, āj, bodh, sām, khīma,

dev, sādā ur te nāhī jārō,

sāt, gur, bhāj, ved, sun, sād,

pāth, cāl, īnī nit sēbhārō.

(f) īstri ko prīy kēvān?

jānām uttām ko kāhīye?

nīpāhī prajā kāyā det?

man ka kār jāg lāhīye?

kēvān netr ko vīṣay?

deh cētān kīhkar hē?

jāgtārāk hē kēvān?

pārāmgur adī ākṣar hē?

It is a vāhīrlapīka. The answers are as – nāhī, nār, kār, guṇ, ਰੂਪ [rup], ਜੀਵ [jiv]. The

answer to the last question jəgtarak pəməgur kəvən hē? is contained in the opening characters of the words and that comes to be "nanək guru ji".

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* adj manifest. 2 obvious, evident.

पुवटधट [prəkəṭdhəṭ] *Skt* n abundance. 2 act of dragging, pulling. "dusəṭ prəkəṭdhəṭ."—*akal*.

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* n context, tale. 2 chapter. 3 creation. "jəgət prəkəṭ."—*gyan*.

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* n brightness, light, flash. 2 revelation. "təhi prəkəṭ hāmara bhəyo."—*VN*. 3 sunshine, heat. 4 fame, reputation. 5 knowledge. 6 loud laughter (ridicule); laughter. 7 bronze. 8 expansion, extent. 9 Shiv. 10 chapter of a book.

पुवटमी [prəkəṭmī] प्रकाशिन adj illustrative, illuminative.

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* प्रकाण्ड n thick; branch of a tree. "gəhe prəkəṭ səjor hīlāe."—*NP*. 2 branch. 3 stem of a tree. 4 adj expansive.

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* n type; kind. "ənīk prəkəṭ kio bəkhyan."—*sukhmāni*. 2 form, type. 3 equality, likeness. 4 *Skt* fort, castle. "tūm hi die ənīk prəkəṭ, tūm hi die man."—*sar m* 5.

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* पुवीट adj scattered, expanded. 2 mixed. 3 of numerous kinds. 4 n chapter. 5 crazy; resolute. 6 assorted verse. 7 flywhisk. 8 expansion. 9 horse; battle horse.

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* प्रकीर्ति n fame. 2 proclamation with the beat of a drum.

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* n shivering vehemently. 2 shaking, vibrating.

पुवट [prəkəṭ] *Skt* n shaking vigorously. 2 air, wind. 3 a minister of Ravan.

पुवट [prəkṛit] *Skt* प्रकृत adj commenced. 2 contextual. 3 created. 4 natural, normal.

पुवट [prəkṛit] *Skt* प्रकृति n nature, temperament. 2 effect. 3 according to Sankhya Shastar, the

essence of the universe from which the vast universe emerges. Emerges from this nature the whole creation which then merges into Nature. 4 qualities produced by the effects of the elements are as under:

"ek ek tāṭ tāki pāc hē prākṛit bhāi,
lobh moh əhə dukh prīt nābh janīye,
bəl ko kəṭən əru dhavən pəsārən
səkoc deh bədhə su sāmīr pāhī canīye,
nīd oj kātī bhukh pyas hoī aləs jo
əgānī ke tāṭ ki prākṛit e prāmānīye,
rəkət pāsina pīt kəph bīdu nīr hū ki
cam haṭ mas nāī rom chītī bhānīye."
—*NP*.

5 illusion. "pəṛəmdəbhutā prākṛit pəṛ."—*guj* *jedev*. 6 ignorance. 7 the Divine. 8 according to Manu's description seven divisions of a state. i.e. king, minister, territory, castle, treasure, punishment (four segments of the army), friend. See ə 9 § 294.¹ 9 authority, power. 10 root of a word. 11 vagina. 12 penis. **पुवट** [prəkṛit] *Skt* adj supernatural; pure Brahman. See पुवट 5.

पुवट [prəkṛit] *Skt* n process. 2 context. "kəhū prākṛit kasika² sərəb mātthē."—*əje*. 3 a system in grammar.

पुवट [prəkṣalən] *Skt* n act of thorough cleansing.

पुवट [prəkṣar] *Skt* adj very sharp. 2 mighty furious. 3 n mule. 4 dog. 5 See पुवट.

पुवट [prəkṣre] plural of पुवट (mule). See पुवट 3. wearing iron armour. "prəkṣre pavəḡḡ."—*ramav*. See पुवट.

पुवट [prəkhyat] *Skt* adj very reputed.

पुवट [prəkhyat] n fame, reputation.

¹In Shukniti, king is mentioned as head, minister as eye, friend as ear, treasure as mouth, army as arm, fort as hand and country as foot. Due to these seven traits, it came to be known as Saptangrajya.

²book of grammar entitled Kashika.

ਪ੍ਰਗਟ [pragət] See ਪ੍ਰਕਟ. "pragət kine prəbh kənehare."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾ [pragəṭna], ਪ੍ਰਗਟਨਾ [pragəṭna] v appear, become evident.

ਪ੍ਰਗਟੀਨਾ [pragṭina] adj apparent, manifest. 2 famous. "je jekaru jagətī pragṭina."—*bīla m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰਗਟੁ [pragəṭu] See ਪ੍ਰਕਟ. "jīh prasadi tū pragəṭu sēsari."—*sukhmānī*. "gur milie iku pragəṭu hoī."—*bāsāt m 4*.

ਪ੍ਰਗਲਭ [pragəlabh] *Sk* प्रगल्भ adj very enterprising. 2 clever. 3 witty. 4 fearless, dauntless. 5 serious.

ਪ੍ਰਗਸੁ [pragasu] See ਪ੍ਰਕਸ. "ghəṭī ghəṭī māulīa atəmpagasu."—*bāsāt kəbir*. "gursəbədī pragasīa."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਪ੍ਰਗਯਾ [pragajha] See ਪਰਗਯਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਗਧ [pragadh] adj dense, concentrated. 2 very rigid, intrepid.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿਆ [pragīa] See ਪ੍ਰਗਿਆ.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿਦਾ [pragīda] प्रज्ञात adj having thorough knowledge. "parsi pragīda."—*gyan*. 2 See ਪਰਗਿਦਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਗਤ [p] प्रज्ञा adj having thorough knowledge. 2 clever, wise.

ਪ੍ਰਗਯਾ [pragya] *Sk* प्रज्ञा n intellect, intelligence, grasp. 2 Sarasvati. 3 power of discrimination, conscience.

ਪ੍ਰਗਯਾਕਸ਼ੁ [pragyacakṣu] *Sk* प्रज्ञाचक्षु n blind; who sees through intellect. 2 whose erudition comprises his eyes; perfect scholar. 3 Dhritashtar.

ਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ [pragyat] प्रज्ञात adj well-known. 2 eminent, reputed.

ਪ੍ਰਗਯਾਨ [pragyan] प्रज्ञान n true knowledge, absolute knowledge.

ਪ੍ਰਗਯਵੰਤ [pragyavānt] adj having penetrating intelligence; active.

ਪ੍ਰਘ [pragh] See ਪਰਘ. "təb hi kupīo in pe dharta pragh."—*krīsən*. 'thunder-bearing Indar got

furious.'

ਪ੍ਰਚਰਜਾ [pracərja] See ਪਰਿਚਰਜਾ. "bhut pracərja het umāga."—*NP*. 'the demon got eager for eating.' 2 See ਪ੍ਰਚਰਜਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਚਰਯਾ [pracərya] *Sk* प्रचर्या n action. 2 pursuit, follow-up. 3 putting a plan into action.

ਪ੍ਰਚਰ [pracar] n publicity, preaching. 2 behaviour, custom. 3 fame, reputation.

ਪ੍ਰਚਰਕ [pracarək], ਪ੍ਰਚਰਿਕਾ [pracarika] preacher of religion or knowledge, female preacher.

ਪ੍ਰਚਰ [pracur] *Sk* प्रचुर adj abundant, excessive. "apən pracur jagət mət kina."—*parəs*. 2 n thief.

ਪ੍ਰਚੇਤਾ [praceta] *Sk* प्रचेतस् adj sincere, honest. 2 n an ancient sage, who is counted amongst Prajapatis. 3 god Varun.

ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ [pracēḍ], ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡੁ [pracēḍu] प्रचण्ड adj fierce. 2 intense. 3 illustrious, magnanimous. 4 n fire. "gur gīanu pracēḍu bēlāia."—*sri chēt m 4*. 5 sun. "kərtī pragasu pracēḍ pragṭio ēdhkar bīnas."—*maru a m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰਚ [prach] *Sk* प्रच्छ् vr question, ask.

ਪ੍ਰਚਸਤੁਆ ਪ੍ਰਜਾਪਤਿ [prachsatua prajāpātī] you are achieved through inquisitiveness and knowledge.

ਪ੍ਰਚਿੰਨ [prachīn] *Sk* प्रच्छिन्न adj well-covered, hidden, mysterious. "ap prachīn khudai hō."—*NP*. "āhō prachīn, nā parāhu lākhaī."—*NP*. 2 immaculately cut apart.

ਪ੍ਰਚੇਦਨ [prachedan] *Sk* प्रच्छेदन n cutting apart. 2 separation.

ਪ੍ਰਚੰਨ [prachān] See ਪ੍ਰਚਿੰਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਚਾਦਨ [pracchadan] *Sk* प्रच्छादन n act of covering or concealing. 2 sheet, shawl. 3 eyelid.

ਪ੍ਰਜਲਪਨ [prajalpān] *Sk* प्रजल्पन n chattering, act of being garrulous. 2 conversation, discourse. See ਜਲਪ.

ਪ੍ਰਜਾ [prajā] n progeny, children. 2 birth. 3 subjects i.e., people of a state who pay taxes.

ਪ੍ਰਜਾਨਾਥ [prajānath], ਪ੍ਰਜਾਪਤਿ [prajāpātī] n king. 2 the Creator of the universe. 3 father. 4 gods

and sages who created subjects/people. According to Anvik Tantar, they are ten in number i.e. mēricī, ētrī, āgīra, pulṣaty, pulāh, krātu, prāceta, vāṣiṣṭh, bhrīgu, narād.

There is a mention of twenty-one Prajapatis in Mokshdharam of Mahabharat –

brāhma, sthānu, mānu, dākṣ, bhrīgu, dharm, yamraj, mēricī, āgīra, ētrī, pulṣaty, pulāh, krātu, vāṣiṣṭh, pārmeṣṭhi, vivāsvat, som, kārdaṁ, krodh, ōvak and krit. 5 Indar, Devraj. 6 sun. 7 fire. 8 A potter is also known as Prajapati.

पुनारुह [prajāraṇ] *n* act of complete burning; process of reducing to ashes.

पुनरुज [prajāgat] *Sk* पुनरुज *adj* attached, joined. “prajāgat anup he.”—*japu*.

पुनरुल [prajāul] short for पुनरुल्लिख. “jval ghaṇḍ prajāul.”—*VN*.

पुनरुम [prājes], पुनरुमर [prājesāvar] *n* Prajapati. 2 the Creator. 3 king.

पुनरुग [prājog] See पुनरुग.

पुनरुमन [prājōsan] *Sk* पुनरुमनि *adj* child-bearing. “prājōsan, jagat bīdhūsan.”—*akal*.

पुनरुज [prājāk] *Sk* पुनरुज *n* cot, bed, sleeping couch. See पुनरुज पुनरुज.

पुनरुल [prājvalan] *Sk* *n* ignition.

पुनरुल्लिख [prājvalit] *adj* ignited, burning, blazing.

पुनरुल्ल [prājull] *adj* spread; prevailing. “sobha bāsāt jāhī tēhī prājull.”—*akal*. ‘Reputation is spread far and wide.’

पुन [prāṇ] *Sk* *n* promise. 2 oath, vow. 3 *adj* old; ancient.

पुनरुत [prānat] *Sk* *adj* humble, bowing in humility. 2 *n* who makes obeisance; servant. 3 devotee, worshipper.

पुनरुतपाल [prānatpal] *adj* defender of the poor. 2 sustainer of the slaves. See पुनरुत.

पुनरुति [prānatī] *Sk* *n* salutation, obeisance. 2 request, plea. “prānatī hamari mit, kaha sunlijīye.”—*cārītr* 402.

पुनरुमन [prāṇamān] *Sk* *n* salutation, obeisance.

पुनरुज [prāṇay] *Sk* *n* loving submission. 2 love. 3 reverence, faith. 4 leader, head. 5 salvation, emancipation.

पुनरुव [prāṇav] *Sk* *n* eulogiser; उँ [oṅ] which is recited prior to all other hymns of praise.

2 the divine One. 3 See पुनरुमन. “prāṇvo adī ekākara.”—*akal*.

पुनरुवति [prāṇvatī] *Sk* प्रणयवन्त *adj* devoted. “prāṇvatī nanāk tīn ki sārṇa.”—*sopurakh*.

2 pays obeisance.

पुनरुवे [prāṇave] pays obeisance. “prāṇve nama.”—*mali namdev*.

पुनरुसन [prāṇasān] *n* act of dissolution, merger. “jagat prāṇasi tuy sārṇā.”—*gyan*.

पुनरुसी [prāṇasi] *adj* प्रणशिन् destroyer, annihilator. See पुनरुसन.

पुनरुम [prāṇam] *n* bowing one's head as a mark of respect. See परिनाम.

पुनरुम पान पंछी [prāṇam pan paṇḍhiyā]—*cāḍi* 2. with head bowed and hands folded, recited the hymn of praise.

पुनरुमवद [prāṇamvad] See परिनामवद.

पुनरुमी [prāṇami] *Sk* प्रणामिन् *adj* who pays obeisance. 2 a faith founded by Devchandar who was born at Amarkot (Sindh) to Manumehta in Sammat 1636. He became a disciple of Haridas of Bhuj and began reciting. ‘prāṇam—prāṇam’. He did not find any difference between Ved and Koran and used to preach to Hindus and Muslims alike in a loving manner. Numerous people became his followers in towns such as Jamnagar, Panna, Satara etc., who came to be known as ‘prāṇami’. These people perform arti (a religious ceremony performed by moving lighted lamps) around their scripture and put a saffron mark on their foreheads. Devchandar died at Panna in Sammat 1751. His memorial exists there.

3 See ਪਰਿਣਾਲੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲਿਕਾ [prāṇalika], **ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ** [prāṇali] *Skt n* drain gurgyle. 2 barrel of a gun. 3 convention, custom. 4 method, way. 5 genealogy, generation.

ਪ੍ਰਣਿਧਾਨ [prāṇidhan] *Skt n* effort, endeavour. 2 concentration of mind; meditation. 3 worship done in full dedication.

ਪ੍ਰਣੀਤ [prāṇit] *Skt adj* altered. 2 created, formed. 3 improved. 4 sent.

ਪ੍ਰਣੇ [prāṇo] See ਪਣਵ. "prāṇo sākḥ bheri."—*caritr* 405.

ਪ੍ਰਤ [prat] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ [pratākḥ], **ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖਿ** [pratākḥi], **ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖਯ** [pratākhy] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ *adj* obvious, evident, manifest. "tinī dev pratākḥi torāḥi."—*asa kēbir*.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਗਿਆ [pratāgya], **ਪ੍ਰਤੱਗਯਾ** [pratāgya] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਯਾ. 2 devotion, determination, dedication. "ram sāgī namdev jān kəu pratāgya ai."—*toḍi namdev*. 3 test; examination. "ae sāt guru len pratāgya."—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਚ [pratēcḥ], **ਪ੍ਰਤੱਚਿ** [pratēcḥi] See ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ and ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖਕ. "ketāk pratēcḥ hui pēcāi kharjahīge."—*akal*.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਨਾ [pratēna] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਨਾ. "kōp bhāri jēdvi pratēna."—*krisān*. 'Yadav army was full of rage.'

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਨਾਤੱਕ [pratēnātāk] *n* destroyer of the army—the noose.—*sānama*.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਨਾਪਤਿ [pratēnapati] *n* commander. 2 king.—*sānama*.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪਾਨੀ [pratpani] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਾਲਨ *adj* adopted, accepted. "sārāb jā kie pratpani."—*mālā a m* 1. 2 reborn. 3 pratpani can also have the alternative form of pratipalēn.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਮਾ [pratma] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਦਨ [pratradan] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੱਦਨ *n* act of censuring or reprimanding. 2 admonisher. 3 a king of Kashi, who was the son of Divodas. His wife Mandalsa was a great scholar and performed

miraculous deeds. 4 Vishnu.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪ [pratap] *Skt n* splendour, lustre. 2 recognition, magnanimity. 3 bravery, heroism. 4 illustrious son of the raja of Udaypur, Rana Uday Singh, who occupied the throne of Udaypur in 1572 AD. He was a true patriot and defender of Rajput lineage.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪਸਿੰਘ [pratapsingh] See ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪ 4. 2 See ਨਾਭਾ and ਫੁਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪਵਾਨ [pratapvan] *adj* magnanimous, illustrious.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪਿ [pratapi] through magnanimity. "sāt pratapi bhāram sēbh nase."—*sar m* 5. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪੀ [pratapi] *adj* ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪਿਨ੍, magnanimous, illustrious.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪੁ [pratapu] See ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪ. "jīh prasadi tera pratapu."—*sukhmani*.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਪੁ [pratapu] a devout Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who attained self-enlightenment.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਰਕ [pratārāk] thug, swindler. 2 saviour.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਰਣ [pratārāṇ] *Skt n* cheating, swindling.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਤਿ [pratati] *Skt part* to. 2 against. 3 again. 4 in return. 5 each, every. "pratī vasar sen vadhavāt hē."—*GPS*. 6 equivalent. 7 as compared to. 8 towards. 9 *n* copy.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਤ੍ਰਿਤਰ [pratituttar] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਿਤੁੱਤਰ *n* response; reply, counter answer.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਤ੍ਰਿਪਕਾਰ [pratitupkar] *n* goodness in return for a favour.

ਪ੍ਰਤੱਤ੍ਰਿੰਗ [pratitāṅg] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਿਤੰਗ *n* sub-organ; as hand is an organ and fingers are its sub-organs. 2 *adv* every limb. "bahān ko pratitāṅg praharyo."—*krisān*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਟਾ [pratista] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼੍ਠਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ੇਧ [pratishedh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ੇਧ *n* prohibition; prevention. 2 a figure of speech which negates the essential of a thing in the first instance and looks for another possibility from the same.

"jāhā prāsiddh nīśedh kār an kīrtan pārkas,
tāhā kārīt prātīśedh he kāvījan
buddhivīlas."

—lālīlālam.

Example:

jīnha satīgurupurākhū nā sevīo,
sābādī nā kīto vicārū,
oī mānās jūnī nā akhīānī,
pāsū dhor gavar.—sēva m 3.
gunkharī gunbēn ucārē,
nāhī pāk se bhārīo bhārē,
dīn dūnī kā chātrū sū dīo,
apār nā īh sām jēg mē bīo.—NP.

(b) first negating an idea and then
imagining the same somewhere else is another
form of this figure of speech.

Example:

devtrovār hē nā īhē
hārīrāī gurū kār devtrovār,
so surdhenu nāhī mān jānīy,
sevgurū surdhenu lāhē nār,
hē nā cītmānī bujh jī dekhīy,
sri gurū kē nākh cītmānī bār,
so nā sudhā mādhurāī kō dhār,
gāyāngīrā gurū kī mādhurī tār.—GPS.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīśṭhā] *Skt n* settling. 2 act of
establishing; setting up. 3 earth. 4 respect,
honour, veneration. 5 completion of rituals
such as the fire-ritual etc. 6 support,
assistance.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਨ [prātīśṭhan] old name of Prayag. 2 See
ਸਾਲਿਸਥਾਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਵਰ [prātīśvār] a tune originating from the
string of an instrument such as sarāgi, taus,
sitar etc. 2 corresponding tone of one sāptak
to that of another. 3 resonance, echo.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਤ [prātīhāt] *Skt n* adj dead. 2 removed.
3 despondent. 4 felled.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਾਰ [prātīhar] *Skt n* attack, assault. 2 tongue
touching the teeth during articulation. 3 gate-

keeper who checks the entry of an
unauthorised person. "dhārāmraī pārūlī
prātīhar."—māla namdev. "dhārām kōṭī jākē
prātīhar."—bher ā kābīr. 4 mace-bearer; usher.
"chāpān kōṭī jākē prātīhar."—bher ā kābīr.
5 acrobat, juggler.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਿਸਾ [prātīhīsa] retaliatory violence.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕਾਰ [prātīkār] *Skt n* work for work;
revenge. 2 remedy; cure.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕੂਲ [prātīkul] *Skt adj* contrary, opposite.
2 n enemy, antagonist. "jās vīlok dābāt
prātīkulā."—NP.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਯਾ [prātīgīyā] *Skt n* promise to do or not
to do a task; undertaking. 2 oath, vow. 3 an
undertaking on oath i.e. 'I must do this job or
if I fail to do it or that I must prove to be such
and such, or if at all it happens that way, then
it will not so happen etc.' A discourse
incorporating such conditions is a figure of
speech of this sort.

prāṇ āthvā sūgād kō vārṇān rācna māhī,
rup prātīgīyā kō īhī kāhē kavy āvgahī.

Example:

yā sunkē bātīyā tīh kī
hārī kōp kāhyo hām yudh kārēge,
bān kāmān gādā gāhīkē
dūu bhāt sābē āī sēn hārēge,
sur sīvadīk tē nā bājē
hānhē tūm kō, nāhī jūh mārēge,
merū hālē suk hē nīdhīvārī
tāu rān kī chīṭī tē nā tārēge.—krīsān.
pāścīm sur cārhe kāb-hū
ārū gāg bāhī ulṭī jīy āvē,
jēth kē mas tūār pārē
bān ā bāsātsāmīr jārāvē,
lōk hālē dhruā kō jāl kō thāl hvē
thāl kō kāb hvē jāl jāvē,
kācān kō nāg pākhan dhar uḍē,
khārēges nā pīth dīkhāvē.

—krīsān.

ravi astan te purab jābe,
je na lohgarh torō tēbe,
to nij pit te jānēyo nahī,
mukh na dikhavhū rajen mahī—GPS.

4 a premise in logic.

પ્રતિગદ્ધા પાલન [prətiɡya palən] See ઘરન પાલન.

પ્રતિગ્રહ [prətiɡrəh] *Skt* *n* acquisition, acceptance, assimilation. 2 act of acquiring. 3 marriage. 4 accepting alms. 5 spittoon.

પ્રતિજ્ઞા [prətiʃa] *Skt* પ્રતિજ્ઞા *n* string of a bow, bowstring.

પ્રતિદિન [prətiˈdiːn] *adv* daily, everyday.

પ્રતિધ્વનિ [prətiˈdʱuːni], પ્રતિધ્વની [prətiˈdʱuːni], પ્રતિનદ [prətiˈnad] echo, resonance.

પ્રતિનિધિ [prətiˈniːdʱi] *Skt* *n* one who has a delegated appointment; representative. 2 ambassador. 3 statue. 4 *Dg* image, reflection.

પ્રતિપક્ષ [prətiˈpəkʃ], પ્રતિપક્ષ [prətiˈpəkʃh], પ્રતિપદ્ધ [prətiˈpəcch] *n* antagonist. 2 enemy, adversary. 3 respondent, as against the questioner. 4 equality.

પ્રતિપત્તિ [prətiˈpətti] *Skt* *n* achievement. 2 knowledge. 3 estimate. 4 charity. 5 judgement. 6 honour. 7 determination.

પ્રતિપદા [prətiˈpəda] *n* first day of a lunar month. “bhadō sudi prātipadā dīn ko. guruta dīn tīlāk erjan ko.”—GPS.

પ્રતિપાલક [prətiˈpəlkə], પ્રતિપાલી [prətiˈpəli] *adj* sustainer, protector. “sāmagatī purākh prātipālgha.”—maru *m* 5. “ji jātu sāgle prātipāli.”—maru *m* 5.

પ્રતિપાદક [prətiˈpədaːk] *Skt* *n* one who explains thoroughly so that the other person understands well. 2 one who subsists.

પ્રતિપાદન [prətiˈpədaːn] *Skt* *n* act making the other understand completely. 2 proof, evidence. 3 charity. 4 reward.

પ્રતિપાદ્ય [prətiˈpədy] *Skt* *adj* worth describing; worth explaining. 2 worth giving.

પ્રતિપાલક [prətiˈpəlkə] sustainer, fosterer.

પ્રતિપાલન [prətiˈpəlaːn] *n* act of fostering or nurturing. “hām barīk prātipāre tumre.”—kālī *m* 4. “nīl prātipāre bap jese mai.”—gāu *m* 5.

પ્રતિપાલ [prətiˈpəla] short for પ્રતિપાલક. “sārāb jia ka hē prātipāl.”—bīla *m* 5.

પ્રતિપાલક [prətiˈpəlaːk] *Skt* *n* sustainer, fosterer. 2 defender. 3 king. 4 the Creator.

પ્રતિપાલન [prətiˈpəlaːn] *Skt* *n* act of fostering or nurturing. 2 defence. “prātipālē nīl sar sāmālē.”—sor *m* 5. 3 act of fulfilling a commitment—fulfilment of a promise.

પ્રતિપાલા [prətiˈpəla], પ્રતિપાલિ [prətiˈpəli], પ્રતિપાલી [prətiˈpəli] sustainer. “tu sābhna ka prātipāla jiu.”—majh *m* 5. “visaria jāgātpita prātipālī.”—sri *m* 3. “hām barīk hārī pita prātipālī.”—bher *m* 4.

પ્રતિપંન [prətiˈpən] *Skt* પ્રતિપન્ન *adj* known. 2 accepted. 3 complete with all limbs or organs. “jim sābh chīti ko nrip prātipān.”—GPS. ‘having all organs of the state.’

પ્રતિચિંત્ર [prətiˈtʃɪtʃ] *n* image, reflection. 2 picture. 3 mirror.

પ્રતિચંપ [prətiˈtʃəp] *n* obstruction, interruption. “tīh prātibādh sākālāp uṭhāvān.”—NP. 2 management.

પ્રતિચંપક [prətiˈtʃəpək] *n* prohibiter, interrupter. 2 tree.

પ્રતિહત [prətiˈhət] *n* warrior as a peer; hero of the same calibre. 2 enemy, adversary.

પ્રતિહા [prətiˈha] *n* brilliance. 2 genius; inventive mind of original extent and range. 3 shine, brightness.

પ્રતિહાસ [prətiˈhas] glare; light. 2 illusion.

પ્રતિહિગદ્ધા [prətiˈhigya] *Skt* પ્રત્યહિગદ્ધા *n* fore knowledge, memory-based knowledge. 2 knowledge regarding monotheism.

પ્રતિહુ [prətiˈhu] *Skt* *n* one who stands surety. 2 representative.

પ્રતિમા [prətiˈma] *n* image, idol, picture. 2 copy.

3 reflection; shadow.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਸ [prətimas] *adv* every month.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ [prətiman] *n* reflection, image; shadow. 2 counterpart, equivalence. 3 illustration, example. "əje prətiman prəbhadhər."—*parəs*. "prətiman nə nər kahū dekhparə."—*kəli*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਲੋਮ [prətilom] *adj* inverted; upside down. 2 *n* backward reading — ਰਾਮ [ram] be read as ਮਾਰਾ. 3 mean, dishonest. See ਦਸਅਨ ਵਰਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਲੋਮਜ [prətilomə] See ਦਸਅਨ ਵਰਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵਸਤੂਪਮਾ [prətivastupma] (similarity in different objects) depiction of common traits of subject and object in different sentences by different words having the same meanings. pəd səmuh jug dhəram jəhī bhīn pədən sō ek, pərgəṭ prətivastupma təhī kavī kəhət ənek. —*lālīlālām*.

Example:

lāsət sur mādhyān jyō,
tyō dipət guru sabbha mēhī.

Common traits of illumination belonging to the sun and the guru, are depicted through synonymous words lāsət and dipət.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵਾਦ [prətivad] *n* refutation. 2 response made to refute some assertion.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵਾਦੀ [prətivadi] disputant, respondent refuting the assertion.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀ [prəti] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ [prətik] *adj* opposite, unfavourable. 2 inverted. 3 symbol. 4 organ. 5 face. 6 form, shape. 7 image, idol.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਾਰ [prətikar] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕਾਰ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕੋਪਸਨਾ [prətikopasna] worship of some object as an incarnation of Brahmā; worship of an idol or some object as incarnation of the Divine.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਣ [prətikṣaṇ] *n* act of seeing ahead and behind. 2 waiting, act of expecting. 3 compassion, kindness.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਾ [prətikṣa] urgent waiting. 2 waiting.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਖਨ [prətikḥan], ਪ੍ਰਤੀਖਨਾ [prətikḥna] See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਣ. "kəṛət prətikḥan ko cəl ai."—*GPS*. "səbh prətikḥna teri dhəre."—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਚੀ [prətici] *n* which attracts the sun everyday towards itself; west.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਚਨ [prətichan] See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਣ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ [prətit] *Skṛt adj* famous, well-known. 2 known. 3 happy.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤਿ [prətitṛ] *Skṛt* knowledge. 2 faith, conviction. "prətitṛ hie ai."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

kətha me nə kətha me nə tirəth ke pətha me nə pothi me nə path me nə sath ki basit me, jəṭa me nə mūdān tīlāk tīrpūdān me, nēdi kup kūdān anhan dan rit me, path mēth mādāl nə kūdāl kāmādāl me maya deh me nə dev dehura māsīt me, ap hi əpar paravar prəbh pur rəhyo paie prəgəṭ pərməṣvər prətitṛ me.

3 fame. 4 ecstasy, happiness. 5 honour, respect.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਪ [prətip] *Skṛt adj* opposite, unfavourable. 2 *n* unexpected result. 3 treating subject as object i.e., imagining an object in a subject, is a figure of speech called 'prətip'.

jəhī prəsīddh upman ko kər vərṇəṭ upmēy, təhī prətip bhuṣəṇ kəhīt bhuṣəṇ kəvītəpṛēy. —*ṣīvrāj bhuṣəṇ*.

Example:

əməl əkas mas kətək ki cādrīka hē prəgəṭ prəkase jeso yāṣ dāṣmēṣ ko. kīrətī is object of comparison, cādrī is subject of comparison, but here 'yāṣ' is described as object and 'cādrīka' as subject. Hence it is ਪ੍ਰਤੀਪ.

(b) The second form of prətip is where the object is denigrated at the cost of the subject.

Example:

kəhā kəṛət ətī garəb tū ṣrī dāṣmēṣ kṛīpan? nəh to se ghəṭ kal əru ətək prələy kṛīsan.

Here 'krīpan' of the tenth Master is the subject, let down by the object i.e. 'kal' and 'prāyagānī'.

(c) The third form of prātip is where the subject is denigrated by the object.

Example:

sātguru kamna ke purān kārānhar

tāke sām kāhā surtāru tuchh gānīye ?

'kalāpvrīksh' (object) is let down by (subject) 'sāt guru'.

(d) The fourth form of prātip is where the object is regarded comparatively less important or is not regarded at par.

Example:

dou kār jōrkār bādāt gobīdsīgh,

det hē ānād sukhhād āghmād hi,

syāl te mīrīgīd pābhīne dīnīd kārē,

kiṭ te gājīd pāth dāyo gātīvād hi,

māṣak khāgīd jīn kak te mārāl vīd,

rāk te nārīd kārē bādāt mukād hi,

sūdār mukharvīd sohāt sātōkhsīgh

hūn je kālāk tō sāman hot cād hi.

—NP.

(e) The fifth form of prātip is where the object figures as too insignificant with regard to the subject.

Example:

pukhkar bhare pukhkar pukhkar jyo,

pekhkar sāsi kār kārē dutī hūn hē,

pukhkar hūn dīnkar kārē chin tīs,

khārdhārī deh pār yāte so mālin hē,

sukhma nīhar bhār dahāt āpar ān,

jarāt tukhar ēse āgūn ādhīn hē,

sātguru ramdas cārān mukātī det

upma kāmāl ki nā bāne vīdhīhīn hē.

—NP.

પ્રકીર્ણ [prātip] *Skt* *n* bank; shore.

પ્રકીર્ણ [prātip] *adj* very much content, very happy.

પ્રકી [prāte] See પ્રકીર્ણ.

પ્રકીર્ણ [prāte], પ્રકીર્ણ [prātekh] *n* full satisfaction, complete contentment.

પ્રકીર્ણી [prāteoli] *n* highway in a city. "car prāteoli rācie."—GPS. 2 a wide street. 3 entrance to a castle from the town.

પ્રકીર્ણ [prāteḡ] See પ્રકીર્ણ. "kāteḡ bhāt āḡ prāteḡa."—krīṣan.

પ્રકીર્ણ [prātec], પ્રકીર્ણ [prāteca] string of a bow. See પ્રકીર્ણ.

પ્રકીર્ણ [prāteyāh] *adv* daily, everyday.

પ્રકીર્ણ [prāteyāc] *adv* after, afterwards. 2 west.

પ્રકીર્ણ ચેતન [prāteyāc cetān] *n* according to Yoga a self-enlightened person. 2 soul, conscience. 3 the Divine.

પ્રકીર્ણ [prāteyāk] evident, apparent.

પ્રકીર્ણ દર્શન [prāteyāk dārṣan] according to poetics, a glimpse from amongst four glimpses: to view the lover face to face before one's own eyes. See દર્શન.

પ્રકીર્ણીક [prāteynīk] *n* opponent; antagonist. 2 interruption. 3 a figure of speech where an effort is made to torment a supporter of an indomitable enemy.

jāhī joravār sātru ke pākṣī pē kār jor, prāteynīk tā sō kāhē bhuṣān budhhīāmor.

—śīvārāj bhuṣān.

Example:

vārmī māri sāpu nā mārāi, nām nā sunāi dōra.

—asa m 5.

tāv bāl īhā nā pār sāke bārva hānā rīsāi,

sālān rās jīm bānīo rorān khat bānāi.

—VN.

sātān sō vāṣ nā cāyo rāma vīcārān kīn,

kāvī kovīd hīy dhārāt jētīn kō dārīd dīn.

—ālākarsāgār sūdha.

'The goddess of wealth could do no harm to her co-wife the goddess of learning, but she rendered pauper her admirer i.e. scholar of the poetic art.'

પ્રકીર્ણ [prāteyā] *Skt* *n* conviction, belief. 2 proof,

evidence. 3 thought. 4 cause. 5 description. 6 necessity. 7 sign, symbol. 8 decision. 9 opinion. 10 assistant. 11 according to prosody a system of knowing the types and the numbers of metres. These are eight in number – *prastar*, *sākhya*, *सुची* [*suci*], *naṣṭ*, *udīṣṭ*, *meru*, *pataka* and *mārkāṭi*. 12 in grammar a letter or word, which when suffixed to the root word makes a noun of the adjective and vice versa, as when ‘ल’ on suffixing *सीत*, makes it *सीतल* and suffixation of ‘त’ to *भूत* converts it into *भूतत* etc.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyay*] *Skt* *n* sin committed by not conforming to religious routine. 2 reverse gear; complete alteration.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyahar*] *Skt* *n* retrogression, turning back after retarding. 2 one of the eight divisions of Yog, to calm the senses by diverting them from evil intentions; abstraction.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyagamān*] arrival after departure; second coming.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyut*] *Skt* *n* contrary idea. 2 part rather. 3 to the contrary.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyuttar*] See **ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ**.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyuh*] *Skt* *n* disturbance; hindrance; interruption. “*bhāyo nā ko pratyuh*.”—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyek*] *Skt* *adj* everyone, each one.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyāg*] every part, every organ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ [*pratyāc*], **ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ** [*pratyāca*] *n* string of a bow.

ਪ੍ਰਥ [*prath*] *Skt* *vr* expand, become large.

ਪ੍ਰਥਮ [*pratham*] *adj* first. 2 primary, main. 3 excellent, superb. 4 *adv* at first. “*pratham ae kulkhetṛ*.”—*tukha chāt m* 4. ‘first arrived at Kurukshetar.’

ਪ੍ਰਥਮਾ [*prathma*] *n* nominative case. 2 first day of a lunar month. 3 according to Tantar-Shastar, wine is *prathma*, because it is the most essential thing that is required.

ਪ੍ਰਥਾ [*pratha*] *Skt* *n* tradition, convention,

custom. 2 fame, reputation.

ਪ੍ਰਥੀਸ [*prathis*] See **ਪ੍ਰਥੀਸ**.

ਪ੍ਰਦ [*prad*] *adj* giver, donor. It is used as an ending of other words as in *sidhhīprad*, *sukhprad*, *mokṣprad* etc.

ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪਿਣ [*pradīpina*] *n* placing of a deity on the right side and going around it—circumambulation. According to the scriptures of Hinduism, a goddess is circumambulated once, sun seven times, fire seven times, Ganesh thrice, Vishnu four times and Shiv one and a half time.¹ According to the Sikh teachings, there is – the tradition of one or five circumambulations.²

2 *adj* competent, capable.

ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪਣਾ [*pradīpina*], **ਪ੍ਰਦੇਖਣਾ** [*pradēkhna*] See **ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪਣ**.

ਪ੍ਰਦੇਖ [*pradēdh*] *adj* thoroughly burnt.

ਪ੍ਰਦੇਖਣ [*pradēchhan*], **ਪ੍ਰਦੇਖਣਾ** [*pradēchhna*] See **ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪਣ**. 2 *adj* circumambulated. “*sadhu pradēchhan*.”—*akal*.

ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ [*pradarṣan*] *n* demonstration, act of showing, revealing.

ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨੀ [*pradarṣni*] *Skt* *प्रदर्शनी*. See **ਨਮਾਸ਼**.

ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ [*pradan*] *n* giving. 2 marriage, wedlock. 3 prohibition.

ਪ੍ਰਦਾਯਕ [*pradayak*] *adj* giver. 2 donor. 3 the Creator.

ਪ੍ਰਦਿਸ਼੍ਟ [*pradiṣṭ*] *adj* made evident; preached.

ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪ [*pradip*] *n* earthen lamp. 2 light, illumination.

ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪਨ [*pradipān*] *n* illumination.

ਪ੍ਰਦੁਮਨ [*pradumān*] See **ਪ੍ਰਦੁਮਨ**.

ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ [*prades*], **ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸੁ** [*pradesu*] foreign country. 2 another place. “*tān sugēdh dhuḍhe*

एकं देव्यां रवी सप्त त्रीणि कुर्याद्विनायकं।

यत्वारि केशवे कुर्यात् शिवे चार्धं प्रदाक्षिणम्॥

¹At numerous places Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned that while awarding guruship, the Guru made three circumambulations: “*tin pradēchhan ko tēb din*.”—*GPS ras* 2 a 22. “*tin prīkram kar tih same*.”—*GPS ras* 10 a 27.

prades."—*basāt ravidas*. 3 *Skt* region, a region within the country i.e., Doaba, Majha and Malwa regions within Punjab. 4 part. 5 place. 6 wall. 7-*n* name.

ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ [pradēṣa] *Skt* प्रदेश guide. 2 preacher. 3 thinker.

ਪ੍ਰਦੋਸ [prados], ਪ੍ਰਦੋਖ [pardhokh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਦੋਸ *n* heinous sin. 2 darkness at sunset. 3 dusk.

ਪ੍ਰਦੱਤ [pradāt] See ਦਾਤਵੀ. 2 giver, donor. 3 given, donated.

ਪ੍ਰਦਯੁਮਨ [pradyumān], ਪ੍ਰਦਯੁਮਨ [pradyumna] *adj* very powerful. 2 *n* Kam, who subdues the powerful. 3 son of Krishan from the womb of Rukmini. When he was just six days old, a demon took him away and threw him into the sea, where a fish swallowed him. A fisherman caught that fish and handed the same for demon Samber's kitchen. When the belly of that fish was opened, a handsome child emerged from it, whom a maid-servant named Mayavati kept with her. Narad told the truth about the child to Mayavati. So she ensured his full safety. When he came of age, Mayavati was fascinated by his youth and she told him all about Samber; wherefore Pradumen, after a terrible fight with Samber, killed him and flew away in the sky, alongwith Mayavati, to his father's palace at Dwarka. Books such as Harivansh hold that it was Kam, who took birth as Pradumen.

ਪ੍ਰਧਨ [pradhān] *Skt* *n* battle.

ਪ੍ਰਧਰਖਣ [pradharkhaṇ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਧਰਖਣ *n* intimidation; act of threatening. "dusāṭ pradharkhaṇ."—*akal*.

ਪ੍ਰਧਨ [pradhān] *n* according to Sankh Shastar, nature in the form of uprightness, passion and darkness, which is a causative factor in the creation of the world. 2 God. 3 minister of a king. 4 commander-in-chief. 5 daughter of the founder of Patiala state – Baba Ala Singh. She was equipped with all the good qualities.

See ਪਰਧਨ 2. 6 main, important. 7 excellent.

ਪ੍ਰਧਨਪੁਰਖ [pradhānpurakhu] *n* most important person. 2 the Creator. "pradhānpurakhu pragaṭu sabh lor."—*sukhmāni*. 3 nature and Braham.

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਿਯ [pradhāniya] *adj* great. "sādevā pradhāniya."—*japu*. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ *n* discretion.

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨੁ [pradhānu] See ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ 6. "sāgāl purakh māhī purakh pradhānu."—*sukhmāni*.

ਪ੍ਰਧੀ [pradhi] highly intellectual, deeply intelligent. 2 having profound understanding.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸ [pradhvās] *Skt* *n* destruction.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸਕ [pradhvāsak] destroyer, destroying.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸਭਾਵ [pradhvāsabhav] See ਅਭਾਵ.

ਪ੍ਰਨ [prān] See ਪ੍ਰਣ.

ਪ੍ਰਨਾਸਨ [prānasān] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਸਨ. "dāhān agh pap prānasān."—*savēye m* 2 *ke*.

ਪ੍ਰਨਾਸਨਕਾਰੀ [prānasānkārī] *adj* destroyer. "kukrit prānasānkārī."—*hājare* 10.

ਪ੍ਰਨਾਰ [prānar] *Skt* प्रनाल *n* drain, gutter. "catur kos bānāy kōḍ, sāhār lā prānar."—*jānmejāy*.

ਪ੍ਰਨਾਲੀ [prānālī] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਪੱਕ [prāpakk] *adj* fully ripe. 2 firm, definite. "kīye prāpakk bhup mān sou."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਪਾ [prāpa] *Skt* *n* a place for wayfarers to drink water. 2 well. "kāhī mardāna jāu prāpa jāhī."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਪੱਚ [prāpāc] प्रपञ्च See ਪਰਪੰਚ.

ਪ੍ਰਪੱਚੀ [prāpācī] प्रपञ्चि adj deceitful, treacherous.

ਪ੍ਰਪੰਨ [prāpān] *Skt* प्रपन्न *adj* acquired, received. 2 refugee.

ਪ੍ਰਫੁਲਿਤ [prāphulit], ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲ [prāphull] *Skt* प्रफुल्ल *adj* blossoming. 2 happy.

ਪ੍ਰਬਰਖਣ [prābarkhaṇ] *Skt* प्रवर्षण *n* raining. "sardhar prābarkhaṇ."—*akal*. 2 a mountain near Krishkindha, where Ramchandar stayed for sometime.

ਪ੍ਰਬਲ [prābal] *adj* strong, powerful, mighty.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਹ [prābah] See ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਹਣ [prābahāṇ] See ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਣ.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਦ [prābad] *Skt* प्रवाद *n* tête-à-tête; mutual

conversation. 2 fame, reputation. "sun prabad ko bacan bakhana."—NP. 3 infamy, notoriety.

ਪ੍ਰਬੀਨ [prabin] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਬੀਨ skilful in singing and playing veena; expert in singing and playing musical instruments. 2 intelligent, wise. 3 adept.

ਪ੍ਰਬੁੱਧ [prabuddh] *Skt* awake aware. 2 scholar, learned man. 3 blossomed, bloomed.

ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ [prabodh] *n* awakening. 2 complete knowledge. 3 satisfaction, consolation.

ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ [prabodh cādr naṭak] See ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [prabodh cādroday] a drama authored by Krishan Misar Pandit. It depicts a fight between attachment on the one hand and discretion on the other. This book was completed by the poet in 1065 AD on the direction Chandel Rajput Kritverma of Chedi, who ruled the state from 1049 to 1100 AD. Pandit Gulab Singh rendered it into versified Hindi in Sammat 1849. It is better known as Probodh Chandar Natak.

ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ [prabādh] *Skt* *n* firm bond. 2 cord, string. 3 management, arrangement. 4 mutual relationship. 5 a poetic composition in which events are knit according to fine conventions.

ਪ੍ਰਭ [prabh] See ਪ੍ਰਭੁ. "prabh ae sarnā bhāu nāhi karnā."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਭਣ [prabhāṇ] *Dg* power, strength. 2 courage, enterprise.

ਪ੍ਰਭਣੀ [prabhāṇī] *n* army of the king; raja's army. —*sānāma*.

ਪ੍ਰਭਤਾ [prabhṭa] *n* primacy, influence; fame, elderliness. 2 sovereignty, ownership. "jobānu dhānu prabhṭa ke mād me āhinisi rāhe divāna."—*dhāna m* 9. 3 rule.

ਪ੍ਰਭਵ [prabhav] *Skt* *n* power, strength. 2 birth. 3 world, universe. 4 Vishnu.

ਪ੍ਰਭਵਣ [prabhvaṇ], ਪ੍ਰਭਵਨੁ [prabhvaṇu] *Skt* ਪਰਿਭ੍ਰਮਣ

n wandering. "prabhvaṇu kare bujhe nāhi trisna."—*brīla am* 4. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਵਨ origin. 3 place of origin. 4 root.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾ [prabhā] *n* grandeur. 2 glitter, flash, light. 3 a fairy of Kuber — Alka. 4 sun's wife. 5 Durga.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਉ [prabhau] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ *n* effect. "nyare nyare desān ke bhes ko prabhau hē."—*akal*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸ [prabhās] *adj* with full brightness; illuminating, miraculous. "kathan kathan prabhās."—*brāhṃ*. 2 *n* light, illumination. 3 a place, near Dwaravati on seashore in the South, also known as Somaṭirath. It is here that Krishan breathed his last and Yadav dynasty came to an end. See ਸੋਮਨਾਥ and ਪਰਭਾਸ. 4 god Vasu. See ਅਸ਼ਟ ਸਾਖੀ. 5 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸਾ sermon.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਰ [prabhakar] *n* sun. 2 moon. 3 fire. 4 ocean.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਾਲ [prabhakal] *n* noon when the sun shines the brightest. "prabhakal māno sabbhe rāsān bhanā."—*paras*.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕੀਟ [prabhakīṭ] firefly, glowworm.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਖਿਤ [prabhakhīṭ] *adj* stated, said, spoken. 2 *n* description; explanation.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ [prabhāt] *n* dawn; early morning, time before sunrise.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ [prabhātī] *Skt* *n* a piece of twig or bark of a tree for brushing teeth in the morning. 2 a heptatonic ragini which belongs to bherav ṭhāt. In it śarāj gādhar, maddham pācām and nīṣad are pure, rīṣabh and dhevaṭ are flat. maddham is primary keynote and śarāj is supplementary keynote; home note is maddham. This ragini is appropriate for early morning singing.

arohi - ਸ ਰ ਗ ਮ ਪ ਧ ਨ ਸ

avrohi - ਸ ਨ ਧ ਪ ਮ ਗ ਰ ਸ

It occupies thirtieth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

पुष्पायचरि [prabhādhārāṇi] *n* army-sānāma.
2 lightning.
पुष्पामणि [prabhāmaṇi] *n* sun.
पुष्पा [prabhav] *n* act of manifesting, manifestation. 2 power, authority. 3 effect. 4 glory, greatness. 5 imposing influence; compelling force. 6 sun's son, whose mother was Prabha.
पुषि [prabhī] The Lord did. "prabhī ape pej rakhai."—*sor m 5*.
पुषु [prabhu] *n* master, lord. "prabhu apna sādā dhāra."—*sor m 5*. 2 the Creator. 3 mercury. 4 husband, paramour.
पुषुसंत [prabhusāt] saints of the Creator; saints who worship only the Creator.
पुषुगति [prabhugati] *Skt* पुषुति *n* origin. 2 power. 3 abundance; excess. "prabhugati prabhā he."—*japu*. 4 *Skt* प्रभोक्तु one who undergoes. 5 master; one who exercises authority.
पुषुता [prabhuta], पुषुत् [prabhutv] See पुषुत.
पुषुलोक [prabhulog] saints, sages.
पुषु [prabhu] See पुषु. "prabhu hāmara sare suarath."—*bher m 5*.
पुषुत [prabhut] *Skt* adj well-executed. 2 born, produced. 3 abundant, excessive.
पुषुति [prabhuti] *Skt* *n* origin, birth. 2 power, strength. 3 abundance.
पुषुद [prabhed] *Skt* *n* variation, variety, diversity. 2 emergence by breaking out.
पुषुदन [prabhedan] *Skt* *n* piercing, penetrating. 2 tearing; sawing. 3 separating.
पुषुगी [prabhogī] who fully undergoes an experience. "namastē prabhoge."—*japu*.
पुषुगी [prabhāgi] *Skt* प्रभङ्गि *adj* breaker. 2 destroyer, annihilator. "prabhāgi pramathe."—*japu*. 'destroyer of tormentors.'
पुषुजन [prabhājān] *Skt* प्रभञ्जन *n* act of breaking through. 2 hurricane. 3 wind—that breaks trees.
पुषुजनसुत [prabhājānsut]; पुषुजनसुत [prabhājāntat], पुषुजननंदन [prabhājānnādan] wind's son,

Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.
पुषुजनि [prabhājāni], पुषुजनी [prabhājāni] See पुषुजन 3.
पुषुति [prabhriti] *Skt* प्रभृति *part* etceira.
पुषुत [pramatt] *Skt* adj intoxicated, dead drunk. 2 insane, stubborn.
पुषुथन [pramathan] *n* churning thoroughly. 2 pounding. 3 contempt, insult.
पुषुद [pramād] *Skt* *n* intoxication. 2 ecstasy, happiness. 3 fruit of thorn-apple. 4 adj intoxicated.
पुषुदा [pramāda] *n* nubile girl, young; lustful woman.
पुषुदा बन [pramāda ban] garden adjoining a harem.
पुषुद [pramār] See प्रभार and रजपुत.
पुषुदन [pramardan] *Skt* *n* rubbing thoroughly, crushing. 2 destruction.
पुषु [prama] *Skt* *n* real knowledge, actual knowledge, pure knowledge. 2 foundation, base. 3 measurement; count.
पुषु [praman] *n* weight, measure. See डोल. 2 measurement. See मिदडी. 3 cause, reason. 4 tradition. 5 sense organ. 6 scale. 7 distance. 8 Brahm, the Creator. 9 righteous person. 10 authentic scripture. 11 proof of the accomplishment of pure knowledge.
There may be a difference of opinion as to the number of proofs, but the following eight are accepted in poetic compositions - pratyākṣ, anumān, upmān, śābād, arthapatti, anuplabdhi, sābhāv and etiḥy.
(a) knowledge gained by sense-organs, such as eyes, in conjunction with conscience is known as pratyākṣ
"Idriyāru mān ye jāhā
viśay apno par,
gyan krē pratyākṣ tāhī
kāhī gulab kāviraī."
—*lālī kāmudi*.

Example:

“kudrəti dīse kudrəti suṇie
kudrəti bhəu sukhsar,
kudrəti patali akasi
kudrəti sārəb akar.”

—var asa m 1.

“jesa satiguru suṇida teso hi me dīṭh.”

—var ram 2 m 5.

“sātən ki suṇi saci sakhi,
so boləhi jo pekhəhi akhi.”

—ram m 5.

(b) knowledge of effect gained through cause is anuman pramaṇ.

“karəṇ ke jāne jəhā karəy jānyojai,
he anuman əlākṛiti kəvi gulab ke bhai.”

—lālīti kāmudi.

Example:

“dhum te ag rəhe nā duri jīm,
tyō chāl te tum ko ləkhpayo.”

—krīsən.

(c) knowledge of some unseen substance got from its resemblance with some other object is known as upman pramaṇ.

“upma ki sadṛiṣy tē bin dekhyo upmey,
janpāre upman so əlākar he gey.”

—lālīti kāmudi.

Example:

“gā jeha rojh, bəghiaṛ hūda kutte jeha,
billi jiha bagh iḷl jeha hūda baz he.”

(d) what is stated in scripture or goes as a saying is śabad pramaṇ.

“jəhā śāstrə ər lok ko bəcən pramaṇ bəkhan,
sou śabad pramaṇ he bhakhət sukəvi sujan.”

—lālīti kāmudi.

Example:

“suṇia mēṇia mēṇi kita bhau,
ətərgəti tirəthi mēli nau.”

—jəpu.

“jini namu dhiaia gae māsəkəti ghalī,
nanək te mukh ujle keti chuṭi nali.”

—jəpu.

“satigur ki baṇi sətī sətī kəri janəhu
gursikhəhu !
həri kərtā aṇi muhəhu kəḍhae.”

—var gəu 1 m 4.

(e) if a statement fails to convey the desired meaning, then suggestion of an alternative is arthapatti pramaṇ.

“jəhā vyārth bhe arəth ko or jog se thap,
arthapatti əlākṛiti bhakhət sukəvi sādap.”

—lālīti kāmudi.

Example:

“sahibū jis ka nāga bhukha hove,
tis da naphəru ki thəhu rəji khae?
ji sahib ke ghəri vəthū hove su naphre həthi
ave,

anəhōdi ki thəhu pae?”

—var gəu 1 m 4.

(f) where one does not experience a substance by a pramaṇ, then it is anupabādhi.

“jan pāre nahī vəstu kachu anupabādhi he soy.”

—lālīti kāmudi.

Example:

“naraṇ nīdasi kai bhuli gavari.
dukṛitu sukṛitu tharo kərəmu ri,xxx
purəblo kṛit kərəmu nā miṭe ri ghərgəhəni,
tace mohi japiāle ram ce namā.”

—dhəna trilocən.

“sato əkas sato pətar,
biṭhryo ədṛisəṭ jīh kərəmjar.”

—əkal.

(g) where something is thought to be possible, it is sēbhav pramaṇ.

“jəhi sēbhav hve vəstu ko, sēbhav nam su hoy.”

—lālīti kāmudi.

Example:

“car jāne carəhu dīṣa te car kone gəhi,
meru ko həlaykə ukharē, to ukharjay.”

—ṭhakur kəvi.

(h) anonymous statement but

conventionally accepted as true is *etihay*
pramaṇ.

“*pārēpāra kēhānavat joi,*
tīh etihy kēhāt sēbkoī.”

—*garab gājani*.

Example:

“*bhagat hetī marīo hānakhasu*
nārsīgh rup hoi deh dhārio
nama kēh bhagatī bāsi kesav
ājū bēlī ke duar khāro.”

—*maru namdev*.

“*nripkānīa ke karne ik bhāra bhekhdhari,*
kamarthi suarthi vaki pej sāvāri.”

—*bīla sādhnā*.

12 *adj* like. “*sātīguru pramaṇu bīdh ne*
sīru.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*. ‘As Guru Amar Das,
the Creator has created you.’

13 *part* upto, till.

પ્રમાદક [pramaṇka], **પ્રમાદિક** [pramaṇika] This
metre is also known as “*nāgsavrupīnī*”. Its
traits are four lines, each line having eight
matras in *lāghu guru* order or ॥, ८, ८, ८, ८, ८,
८, ८.

Example:

“*nā dev danva nāra. nā siddh sadhika dhāra.*
kāla dhāre hīre sui.”

—*var mājh m 1*.

“*anēdkād rup ho. blād bhup bhup ho.*
nā adī 3t tohī ko. sāman an hohī ko?”—*GPS*.

પ્રમાદ [pramaṇu] See **પરમાદ**.

પ્રમાતા [pramata] *Sk* પ્રમાતૃ *n* who through proof
acquires knowledge of the real. 2 creator of
knowledge, a conscious person. 3 sensual
witness; evidence.

પ્રમાથ [pramath] *Sk* *n* churning. 2 crushing.
3 tormenting. 4 destroying. “*pākḥēdē*
pramathē.”—*NP*.

પ્રમાથી [pramathi] *Sk* પ્રમાથિન્ *adj* churning.
2 tormentor See **પુરંકી**. 3 destroyer.

પ્રમાદ [pramad] *n* state of being intoxicated.

2 fault, mistake. 3 indifference. 4 insanity.

પ્રમાદી [pramadi] *Sk* પ્રમાદિન્ *adj* intoxicated,
drunk. 2 who commits a mistake. 3 *n* insane,
stubborn.

પ્રમાન [praman] See **પ્રમાદ**.

પ્રમાનિકા [pramanika] See **પ્રમાદિક**.

પ્રમાત [pramati] *adj* measured, weighed.
2 known, understood.

પ્રમાતિ [pramati] *n* real knowledge achieved
through proof. 2 measurement. 3 weight.

પ્રમુદ [pramud] *adj* delighted, joyful. 2 ecstasy.
“*pramud kārēn sēbh bhehrān.*”—*cāḍi 1*.

પ્રમુદા [pramuda] a delightful lady.

પ્રમેહ [prameh] ८, ८ spermatorrhoea. Its
symptoms are excessive and turbid urination,
involuntary discharge of semen etc. If not
treated in time, it may lead to diabetes.

The main causes of spermatorrhoea are
sedentary habit, excessive sleep, eating too
much of curd, consumption of sugar and
jaggery, excessive indulgence in sex, too much
of drinking, excessive use of pickles and
sauces, and eating such foods as are very spicy
and phlegmatic.

Its usual treatments are taking of the juice
of gilo (*tinospora cardifolia*) or aulās
(*phyllanthus emblica*) mixed with honey.
Licking of *silajit* or *kuṣṭa* *folad* mixed with
honey, putting of turmeric powder into the
mouth and swallowing the same with the juice
of aulās. Having prepared a mixture of
parched, descaled and pounded tamarind seeds
with washed blackgram, roasted pulse and
sugar in equal measure, a fine powder is made.
One and a half tola of this powder is to be
taken daily with goat's milk; taking of one tola
of powdered mixture of unripe dried *kikkār*
(*acacia indica*) beans and sugar daily in equal
measure, with cow's milk is good.

At its very outset, urine should be got

examined from a competent doctor and treatment started forthwith. "cīṇag prāmeh bhāgīdr dukhutra."—*cārītr* 405.

ਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ [prāmeṃ] *adj* subject to a proof. 2 weigh or measure of which can be told.

ਪ੍ਰਮੇਵ [prāmev] See ਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ.

ਪ੍ਰਮੋਦ [prāmōd] *n* ecstasy, happiness.

ਪ੍ਰਮੋਦਕ [prāmōdak] *adj* delightful, pleasing. 2 *n* See ਕਰੁਣਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਮੋਧ [prāmōdh] See ਪ੍ਰਮੋਧ and ਪ੍ਰਮੋਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਯਤਨ [prāyātān] *n* all out effort.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾ [prāya] See ਪਰਯਾਜ.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਸ [prāyas] *n* endeavour. "prāyas te isvār pavē."—*NP*. "bāhu kin prāyas bhāe sabbh bad."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ [prāyag] *Skt n* medium of a good fire-ritual—horse. 2 excellent fire-ritual. 3 the place of a fire-ritual. 4 a famous place of pilgrimage at the confluence of Ganga and Jamuna in U.P. It is said that river Sarasvati has also a latent confluence over here. According to Purans, when Vishnu brought back Veds from Shankhasur and handed over the same to Brahma, the former performed ten Ashvmedh fire-rituals at this place, wherefore this place came to be known as "Prayag". 5 Being a pilgrimage centre, Prayag, the city, has also acquired this name, though now-a-days it is known as Allahabad.¹ There was an Akshayvat tree in Prayag, dying after falling from which was believed by the Hindus as the means of attaining salvation. Emperor Jehangir got this Banyan tree cut.² A gurdwara named "Pakki Sangat" relating to Guru Tegbahadur is situated in Mohalla Ahiyapur of this town. It is managed by Nirmala saints. "tāhī

¹This name was given by Akbar. During the Mughal era Prayag was the capital of the province. Now the governor resides here.

²Priests still demand "worship" in the name of ākhevat.

prākas hāmara bhāyo", according to this statement of Guru Gobind Singh in Vichitar Natak, he was conceived by his mother at this place.

On his way to Punjab from Patna, Guru Gobind Singh also visited Prayag. It is 697 miles from Lahore, 560 miles from Calcutta and 844 miles from Bombay. Its population is 155,970.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਣ [prāyaṇ] *Skt n* departure, march, pilgrimage. 2 march to the battlefield. 3 commencement of work.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ [prāyat] *adj* departed. "cāmu sāg umrav prāyat."—*GPS*. 2 dead. 3 durable.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਮ [prāyam] *n* length, depth. 2 austerity. 3 dearness.

ਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ [prāyukt] *adj* very well welded. 2 very well joined.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ [prāyog] *n* act of beginning a job; taking up some job. 2 according to Tantarshastar, an effort to accomplish some mantar. 3 a dramatic play. 4 act of giving medicine to the patient; treatment; attendance. 5 illustration, example. 6 horse. 7 use, application.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਘ [prāyogh] See ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ. "sār ogh prāyogh cālavahīge."—*kālki*. 'will shoot numerous arrows from the string.' 2 See ਪਰਿਘ. "loh musal prāyoghā."—*VN*.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ [prāyojan] *n* purpose; job that calls for involvement, i.e. it has a motive behind it.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਕ [prāyāk] See ਪਰਯੋਕ.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਤ [prāyāt] See ਪਰਯੋਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਲਾਯ [prālay] *n* total absorption, full involvement. 2 according to Purans, it means assimilation of the world within. There is a reference in part I chapter 7 of Vishnu Puran that day-to-day death of the living beings is called *nṛty prālay*; when Brahma sleeps, it is *nemittak prālay*; when Brahma dies it is *prakṛitak prālay*; absorption in self through knowledge

is yāṭik prālay.¹ According to the Bible, henceforth there will never be any deluge See દિંદુપનુષ. 3 in poetics, a genuine sentiment – amnesia, due to loss of one's identity and then transportation into supraconsciousness.

પુલય થન [prālay ghən] a cloud of the deluge era, which, according to Purans, causes torrential rain, and submerges the entire earth.

પુલવ [prālav] *Skt* *n* act of thorough cutting. “kār dānuj prālav sātān udhar.”—*rudr*. 2 piece, shred.

પુલપ [prālap] *n* babble; meaningless talk. 2 utterance. 3 talking deliriously during illness. Such irrelevant talk also occurs during the state of loneliness.

પુલિન [prālin] *adj* fully submerged.

પુલે [prāle] See પુલય.

પુલેઠન [prāloṭhən] See પલેઠન.

પુલેઠ [prālēb] *Skt* પ્રલમ્બ *adj* hanging downwards. 2 long. 3 loose; lazy. 4 *n* branch, twig. 5 breast; teat. 6 a necklace. 7 In Bhagwat, a demon, who in the garb of Gop, started playing with Balram and Krishan and kidnapped Balram with the intention of killing him, but was killed by Balram instead. See કાગલ્લ સર્વ 10 a: 18.

“det prālēb bādo kapti

tāb balāk rup dhāryo nā jāyayo.

kādh cādhay hāli ko udyo

tīn mukān sō dhār mar gīrayo.”

—*kṛisān*.

પુલેઠથન [prālēbghən], **પુલેઠરિ** [prālēbari] killer of demon Pralamb i.e. Balram.

પુલવ [prāvaṇ] *Skt* *n* crossroads, square. 2 belly, abdomen. 3 slope; ramp. 4 *adj* inclined. 5 humble, mild. 6 generous. 7 favourable. 8 devotee; lover. “kāṭṭ kirāṭihārī prāvaṇe.”—*nāṭ* m 4.

¹There is also a mention of four types of prālay in Kuram Puran:

“નિત્યં નૈમિત્તિકં ધૈવ પ્રાકૃતાત્પન્તિકૌ તથા”

પુલવસગ્ગ પતિકા [prāvatsyāt pāṭika], **પુલવસગ્ગ પુલ્કમી** [prāvatsyāt preysi] in poetic composition, the heroine whose husband is leaving for a foreign land.

પુલવ [prāvaṇ] *adj* superb. 2 *n* children, progeny. 3 aloe wood.

પુલવતક [prāvartak] *Skt* પુલવતક *n* initiator of some job. 2 founder. 3 employer.

પુલાસ [prāvas] *Skt* *n* migration. 2 foreign country. 3 *Skt* residence. “prithiul prāvas he.”—*japu*.

પુલાસન [prāvasān] *Skt* *n* exile; banishment from a town or a country.

પુલાહ [prāvah] *Skt* *n* flow of water, movement of water. 2 stream of water. 3 continuation of a work. 4 a good conveyance such as the horse. “kesri prāvahe.”—*akāl*. ‘riding a lion’.

પુલાહસરિ [prāvahsari] *n* a perennial stream, stream of continuous flow. “āmrit prāvahsari atul bhāḍar bhārī.”—*sāveye sri mukhvak* m 5.

પુલાહી [prāvahi] *Skt* પ્રવાહિ *adj* flowing.

પુલાહ [prāvaṇ] accepted, acknowledged. See પુમાહ.

પુલાહ [prāvad] See પુમાહ.

પુલાન [prāvan] See પુમાન. “atul prāvane.”—*akāl*. ‘atul prāmane’.

પુલાના [prāvana] See પલ્લાના.

પુલાવ [prāvar] See પલિવાવ.

પુલાલ [prāval] coral See પલ્લાલ. 2 *Dg* hollow connecting wood pipe in veena, which bears note-bands. 3 trichiasis – ingrowth or introversion of eyelids which strain the eye balls. “dhūd jal prāval khāsi.”—*sāloh*. See પલ્લાલ.

પુલાલવિદ્રમ [prāvalbīdrām] coral reef, created by coalendrata. “lal jal prāval bīdrām.”—*parās*. See વિદ્રમ.

પુલિશ્ [prāviṣṭ] *adj* entered, penetrated.

પુલિધ [prāviddh] *adj* well-strung, well-knit.

પુલીટ [prāvin], **પુલીન** [prāvin] See પુલીન.

પુલેશ [prāveṣ], **પુલેશન** [prāveṣān] *n* entry. “sati

te jan, jake ride praves."—*sukhmani*. 2 reach; accessibility.

पुर्वे [pravekh] See **परिवे**. "jese deh pran ko pravekh sasi bhanu ko."—*krisan*.

पुर्वेन [pravrajān] *Skt* act of renouncing; renunciation.

पुर्वित्ति [pravritti], **पुर्वित्ती** [pravritti] See **परिवर्ति**.

पु [pra] *vr* fill, add. 2 a form of **पु** used in compound words to show relationship; e.g.; **पुर्वित्ति-पुर्वित्ति**, **पुर्वित्ति-पुर्वित्ति**, **पुर्वित्ति-पुर्वित्ति**, **पुर्वित्ति-पुर्वित्ति** etc.

पुर्वि [prai] See **पुर्व**.

पुर्व [pras] *Skt* प्राश eat, swallow. 2 *n* food. 3 controversy, dispute. "nə trasə nə prasə." *akal*. 4 *Skt* प्रास spear. "pras so prat, pəta se pəṭābər."—*cāritr* 180.

पुर्वन [praṣan] *Skt* *n* act of tasting. 2 food, victuals. "ənāt nias prasnā."—*gyan*. 'Numerous people forego food'. 3 *Skt* **पुर्वन** throwing, hurling.

पुर्वस [prasad] *n* royal temple. 2 a very large temple of a deity.

पुर्वसु [prast] See **परसु**.

पुर्व [prah] *Skt* said, stated. "pas bəsa ike sadər prahi."—*NP*.

पुर्वरा [prahūa] See **परवरा** and **पुर्वरा**.

पुर्व [prak] *Skt* प्राक् *adj* first. 2 *n* east. 3 *adv* earlier. "bahuḡun kine in prak."—*NP*.

पुर्वगम [prakagām], **पुर्वगमी** [prakagami] coming early, one who comes early.

पुर्वित्ति [prakrit] *Skt* प्राकृत *adj* natural, unintentional. 2 worldly, mundane. 3 common, normal. 4 *n* a language which evolved in due course of time from the interaction of the speakers of different languages. This is a corrupted form of original Sanskrit. In ancient times it was commonly used in dramas.

We learn from the history of languages that, when kings, officials, scholars, rustic villagers

and people of mean origin, interacted with each other, then naturally a mixed language came into being.

Though Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi etc are all Prakrit languages, but only that particular language came to be known as Prakrit which evolved as a mixed language, after the era of Sanskrit speaking was over.

Prakrit has the following eight vowels - अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ओ, and twenty-eight consonants - क ख ग घ, च छ ज झ, ट ठ ड ढ ण, त थ द ध, प फ ब भ म, य र ल व स ह. See **समवित्त** and **गंध**.

पुर्वित्ति [prakriya] See **पुर्वित्ति**.

पुर्व [prag] See **पुर्व**. 2 See **पुर्व**. 3 See **पुर्व**. "prag isnane."—*gāḡd namdev*.

पुर्वगमि [pragjoti] great scholar of astronomy. "dij pragjoti bular."—*gyan*.

पुर्वगमि [pragjyotiṣpur] capital town of Pragjyotish (Kamrup). Now-a-days it is known as Gauhati. Once it used to be the capital town of Narkasur. This town was inhabited by Amuratraj, grandson of Ram (son of Kush).

पुर्वगम [pragbhav] See **अवगम**.

पुर्वग [pragar] *Skt* *n* palace, a magnificent house.

पुर्वग [prag] at the holy place Prayag. "makər prag danu bahu kia."—*mali m* 4.

पुर्वग [pragay] *Skt* प्राज्ञ *adj* learned; man, scholar, erudite person. 2 an examination in Sanskrit. 3 soul. 4 elder brother of Kalki avtar. 5 vain person's soul at the stage of dreamless sleep.

पुर्वग [praghu] *Ske* **पुर्वग** wanderer, sojourner. 2 *n* guest.

पुर्व [prac] *Skt* प्राच् old days and places.

पुर्वी [praci] *n* east.

पुर्वीन [pracin] *adj* eastern. 2 oriental.

पुर्वित्ति [prachət], **पुर्वित्ति** [prachit] See **परवित्ति**. "prachət sāt sēgi binas."—*ram ə m* 5.

पुर्वी [praji] *n* defeat. "cīṭ pagəḡdē praji."—*ramav*. 'anxiety of defeat occupied

Ram Chander's mind'.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ] *Skt* *n* breath. "praṇ mən tən jia data."—*gāu chāt m* 5. 2 Scholars are of the view that there are ten types of breath. See **ਦਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**. 3 life. 4 mind. "jīs sēgī lage praṇ."—*phunhe m* 5. 5 strength, energy. 6 God.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਅਧਾਰ [praṇ-ādhar] *n* soul. 2 as dear as life, the dearest. 3 husband.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸਖਾ [praṇsakhā], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸਖਾਈ** [praṇskhai] a very close friend. 2 life-long friend.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸੰਗਲੀ [praṇsēgli], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸੰਗਲੀ** [praṇsēguli] *Skt* प्राण सूत्र according to Hathyog, a book in which, Pranayam i.e., the process of exercising control over one's breath is described. It is said to have been authored by Guru Nanak. As described in Gurpartap Surya, Guru Arjan Dev consigned the same to water, signifying thereby that the book was not written by Guru Nanak.¹ Even now-a-days a book of the same title is available, the contents of which depict that it is not written by Guru Nanak.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਹਾ [praṇha] *n* one that takes life away, Yam. 2 cheat—*sānama*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦ [praṇad], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦੱਤ** [praṇdatt], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦਾਤਾ** [praṇdata] *n* that restores life, elixir—*sānama*. 2 In Sikhism, amrit is prepared for baptism. "praṇad tum ko guru dina."—*GV 10*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਨਾਥ [praṇnath], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪਤਿ** [praṇpatī] master of life—the soul. 2 master, paramour, husband. 3 the Creator, the Divine. "he praṇnath gobīdāh."—*sāhas m* 5. See **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪਤਿ**.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [praṇ pratiṣṭhā] In Hindu scriptures, the process of infusing life into a diety's idol made from a metal or stone through the recitation of mantras. It is only after this ritual that an idol is deemed worth worshipping.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪ੍ਰਿਯ [praṇpriy] *adj* dear as one's life-breath, dearest. 2 *n* husband.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਬਾਇ [praṇbaī] vital breath. See **ਦਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**

and **ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**. The vital breath is supposed to reside in the head, chest, throat, mouth, ear and nose. Its functions are spitting, sneezing, eructation, respiration, ingestion.

When the vital breath, due to inappropriate food, persistence of hunger or thirst, excessive intercourse, insomnia, anxiety, sadness and fear, deterioration of dysentery etc. becomes defective, it leads to such diseases as headache, noseache stiffening of eyes, stammering, panting, drowsiness, soreness of throat etc.

In order to cure diseases arising from defective vital air, use of ginger, garlic, ghee, almond oil, meat-soup, sweet pudding, eggs etc and sweating out are beneficial. Boiling the pulp of salpārni (desmodium trilicifolium) in milk and then drinking the same, or taking a powder of two mashas each of aṣgādh (physalia flexosa) and skin of bāhṛa (terminalia balerica) and then mixing four mashas of jaggery. Thereafter taken twice a day with milk, it removes the defects of vital air. "praṇbaī apanbaī bhān."—*cārītr 405*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮੁਖ [praṇmukh] See **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮੁਖ**.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਯਾਤ੍ਰਾ [praṇyatra] *n* respiration. 2 business that sustains life. 3 leading life somehow.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਤੱਕ [praṇātāk] *adj* killer. 2 *n* Yam. 3 cheat—*sānama*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਯਾਮ [praṇayam] fourth part of Yog. In Yog Shastar, it is the process of exercising control over breathing. Sage Atri,² holds that silent repetition of Gaytri mantr three times with stopped breathing. "oṃ bhur bhuvāh svāh." is known as Pranayam.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਿ [praṇī], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ** [praṇī] *adj* living, alive. 2 *n* living creature. 3 human being. "praṇī, tū aīa laha leṇ."—*sri m* 5.

¹See Gurpartap Surya rasi 3, ch. 32.

²शवास प्रवासयोगति विच्छेदः प्राणायामः—*yogdarsan 2-49*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤ [prat] *n* ਸ਼ਾਨਤ early morning; dawn. "sādhia prat isnan kerahi."—*gāu kabir*. 2 See ਪਰਾਤ 1.

"anahu ghar te prat mēhana... tis mesikkhan cārān pākharē."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* also used for ਪ੍ਰਾਪ੍ਤ. "māno rāvi aṣṭ ko prat bhāyo he."—*kṛisān*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤ [prāt] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਤ *n* margin. 2 boundary. 3 territory, province. 4 edge, point. 5 direction, side.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਕਾਲ [pratāhkal], ਪ੍ਰਾਤਕਾਲ [pratkal] *n* early morning. "pratāhkal lagāu jencāni."—*dev m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਨਾਥ [pratnath] master of dawn — sun.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਮਾ [pratma] See ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ. 2 *Skt* ਪਰਾਤਮਾ the Divine, the Transcendent. 3 soul, the vital principle. "pratma parbrāham ka rup."—*gṛṇṇ m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਿਭਾਸਿਕ [pratibhasik] *Skt adj* virtual, not real; just as a rope may be taken for a snake.

ਪਾਦੁਰ [padur] *Skt* outside the door, meaning before one's eyes, or, manifest.

ਪ੍ਰਾਦੁਰ ਭਾਵ [pradur bhav] *Skt* revelation, manifestation. 2 origin.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨ [pran] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ. 2 living being. "pran tārān ka ihe suau."—*sukhmāni*. 3 life. "kārohu pran nī ko kālyan."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਾਧਾਰ [pran-ādhār] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਧਾਰ. "pranādhār nanāk hī cit."—*gṛṇṇ m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਖਾ [pransākha], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਖਾਈ [pransākhai] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸਾਖਾ. "gurmāṭi namu mera pransākhai."—*sodaru*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਇ [pransai], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਈ [pransai] God — the lord of life. "sukhdata hāri pransai."—*sar m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨ ਗਤਿ [pran gati] ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ-ਗਤਿ emancipation. "simrāt namu pran gati pave."—*sar m* 5. 2 salvation. 3 movement of respiration.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਾਥ [pran-nath], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਪਤਿ [pranpati] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪਤਿ. "pranpati tiagi an tu rāciā."—*sor m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਪੂਜਾ [pranpuja] *n* eating and drinking in order to sustain life. 2 dedication of life.

"sātguru seva bhāi pranpuja kare sikkh."—*BGK*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖ [pranmukh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮੁਖ See ਮੁਖ *vr n* who takes away life — Yam. 2 executioner. "thāg disāṭi bēgaliv laga. dekhi bēso pranmukh bhaga."—*prabha beṇi*. 'in the face of deceitful murderous Vaishnav, the executioner, got ashamed and took to his heels.'

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਿ [prani], ਪ੍ਰਾਨੀ [prani] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ. "prani kachu nā cetāi."—*s m* 9.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਕ [prapāk] *Skt adj* receiver, achiever. 2 receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣ [prapāṇ] *Skt n* achievement, gain. 2 inspiration.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣਿਕ [prapāṇik] *Skt n* shop. 2 shopkeeper.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣੀਯ [prapāṇiyy] *adj* receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [prapāt] *adj* received, achieved.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਵਤ [prapātavy] *adj* receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਿ [prapāṭi], ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ [prapṭi] *n* achievement. 2 access, approach. 3 gain. "prapāṭi pota kārām pāsau."—*ram m* 1. 4 income.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [prapy] *Skt adj* achievable, worth receiving.

ਪ੍ਰਾਬ੍ਰਿਤ [prabrīt] See ਪ੍ਰਾਬ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਮਾਣਿਕ [pramāṇik] *adj* authentic. 2 acceptable. 3 right, true, genuine. 4 *n* businessman of repute.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯ [pray] *Skt adj* equal, same. "tīl tīl pray sākāl kārāre."—*cārītr* 405. 2 death. 3 age.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯ: [prayah] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ part often. 2 nearly; approximately. 3 in abundance.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸਚਿਤ [prayaschit] See ਪ੍ਰਾਯਚਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯਣ [prayāṇ] *Skt n* migration, escape. 2 initial act.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ [prarthana] *Skt n* longing, soliciting. 2 prayer, submission.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥੀ [prarthi] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਿਨ *adj* one who longs, one who solicits. 2 one who prays, one who submits; petitioner.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ [prarbādh] *Skt* act initiated for body's formation. 2 fate, destiny. 3 *adj* initiated.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭ [prarābh] *n* beginning, start etc.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭਣ [prarābhṇ] *n* initiation, beginning.

ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ [pravṛit] See ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ [pravṛit] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ *n* dress that covers the body well; robe, apparel. "gār pravṛit niv mānag bānyo."—*NP*. 'the long robe around the neck is elegant'.

ਪ੍ਰਿ [pri] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿ *vr* defend, restart the work.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [priy], ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [priyā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* dear. "hun kadi milie priyā tudh bhāgavāta!"—*majh* m 5. 2 husband, paramour. "jini priy pāmesaru kārī jania."—*gāu* m 5. "eko priyā sakhia sabbh priyā ki."—*dev* m 4. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [priyā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ *adj* beloved, darling. 2 i.e., Lakshmi. "priyā sahīr kāth mal."—*savēye* m 4 ke. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ 5.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ [priṣṭ], ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ [priṣṭ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ *adj* inquired; the person about whom inquiry is made. 2 desired, demanded. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [priṣṭi] *n* inquiry, questioning. 2 back of the body.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਠ [priṣṭh] *n* back. 2 page.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਨਾ [pritna] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਤਨਾ *n* army, force. 2 an army consisting of 243 elephants, 243 chariots, 729 horsemen and 1215 footmen. 3 battle, warfare. 4 man, human being.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਰਕ [prītpārak] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲਕ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾ [prītmā] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾਨ [prītmān] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾਨ. "prītmān nā nār kadhō dekhparē."—*kālāki*. 'There didn't seem to be a man of his stature.'

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਾ [prīta] *n* idol, statue. "kī svānī prīta hē."—*datt*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥ [prīth] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥ *vr* expand, be excessive, nourish. 2 *n* palm.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਕ [prīthak] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਕ *adj* separate, different, apart. "prīthak prīthak hō bhakhō sabbh hi."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ [prītham] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ. 2 *adv* firstly. "prītham bhāgati sīmārka."—*cādi* 3.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮਾ [prīthamā] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮਾ. "hār badi prīthamā sukhavān."—*ramav*. 'the first day of the dark half of hār.'

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮਿ [prīthami], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [prīthmī] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀ earth. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥ. There is a myth that the earth came to be known as Prithvi because it was defended by raja Prithu. "dārā āgre prīthamī dhārān."—*maru solhe* m 5. "āpu teju pāi prīthmī ākasa."—*gāu kabbir*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੇ [prīthame], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [prīthmī] *adv* firstly, at first. "prīthame vāsīa sāt ka khera."—*ram* m 5. "khōdā prīthame sajīke."—*cādi* 3.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ [prīthvi] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ ਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ [prīthvi bīd pācānān]—*GV* 10. prīthvi (go) bīd pācānān (sīgh) name of Guru Gobind Singh in the form of a riddle, as given by Bhai Sukkha Singh.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ [prītha] a Khatri of Kheda caste, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. Pritha was an altruist and enlightened man. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ Kunti, daughter of Kunti Bhoj, who was mother of Yudishthar, Bhīm and Arjun. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿ [prīthi] *Skt* *n* earth that extends. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ [prīthij] *n* grass and trees, which are produced by the earth—*sānāma*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ ਚਰ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [prīthij cār arī arī] grazer of grass—deer; its enemy—the lion; lion's enemy—the gun.—*sānāma*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀ [prīthivi] *Skt* *n* earth. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਸ਼ੁਰ [prīthivīṣur], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਨਾਥ [prīthivīnāth], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਪਤਿ [prīthivīpātī], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਪਾਲ [prīthivīpāl] king. 2 landlord, king, emperor. 3 the Creator.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਰਾਜ [prīthivīraj] See ਸ਼ਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ [prīthi] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਊਲ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸ [prithiul pravas]—*japu*. inherent in the earth; pervasive in the universe; the Transcendent.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਆ [prithia] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਸ [prithis], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਸੁਰ [prithisur] king. 2 landlord. 3 the Creator. "prithise."—*japu*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਚੰਦ [prithicāṇ] elder son of Guru Ram Das. He was born in Sammat 1615. He breathed his last in Sammat 1675 at Heher. Sodhis of his progeny are believed to be inferior. See ਮੀਣਾ. 2 a hill chief of Dadhwals who along with the hill-chieftain fought the battle of Nadaun. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 9.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਜ [prithij] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ.—*sānama*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਨਾਥ [prithinath], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਤਿ [prithipati], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ [prithipalāk] master and sustainer of the earth — king. 2 the Creator.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਮੱਲ [prithimall] a Khatri of Sehgal sub-caste, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev and attained the status of a gurmukh. 2 a Khatri of Bhalla caste, who became a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He abnegated the pride of his caste. 3 a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who belonged to Buhranpur.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ [prithiraj] the last Hindu king of Chauhan dynasty. He was son of Someshvar from the womb of Kamla. He ruled over Ajmer, Delhi etc. Shahabuddin defeated him at Karnal in Sammat 1250 (1192 AD) and brought to end his Hindu kingdom. See ਸ਼ਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨ. Poet Chand, in his book "Prithirajrayso", has given a detailed history of the Chauhan dynasty.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜਰਾਜਸੋ [prithirajrayso] See ਚੰਦ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਟ [prithiraṭ] *n* tree—*sānama*. 2 king—*sānama*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਟਨੀ [prithiraṭni] *n* bearer of the tree — earth.—*sānama*. 2 army of a king.—*sānama*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ [prithu] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਥੁ *adj* broad, extensive.

"prithunīṭāb jīn ki chāṭi kō na."—*NP*. 2 great. 3 expert, adept. 4 innumerable, countless. 5 *n* a king, who was son of Ven. He finds mention in Rig Ved. Ven was the author of one Ved mantar. It is mentioned in Ather Ved that Manu Vaivsvet was his ancestor and the earth was his pot. In Shatapeth Brahman, it is held that first of all king Prithu came into being. Purans describe him as son of Ven and grandson of Ang, it is because of his name that the earth came to be known as 'Prithvi'. Vishnu Puran mentions that the sages made him the king of the earth but he was very irreligious. He stopped the worship of gods and performance of fire-rituals. Seeing religion being thus harmed, pious sages killed Ven by pricking him with straws of grass. When there remained no king, plundering started. Then the sages together began rubbing the thigh of the dead king and from that emerged a short-statured, broad-faced, dark-complexioned horrible man, from whom arose the Nishad tribe. Thereafter the sages started rubbing his right thigh and therefrom emerged Prithu, who was glowing like fire. It gladdened everyone and Ven was transferred from hell to heaven. When Prithu took over the charge of his kingdom, he found that the earth abounded with forests and mountains. He cleared the forests and pushed aside the mountains with his bow. Thus the earth became ready for cultivation. "mano māha prithu leke kaman su bhudhar bhumi te nyare kare hē."—*cāḍi* 1. 6 Mahadev, Shiv. 7 Fire. 8 Vishnu.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਲ [prithul] *Skt* *adj* enormous, broad. "prithul nīṭāb pit kār dhoti."—*NP*. 2 abundant.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਦਕ [prithudāk], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੋਦਕ [prithodāk] *Skt* Pehoa pilgrimage centre. It is located on the

right bank of river Sarasvati. The myth goes that king Prithu performed here the last rites of his father Ven and served water to the guests for twelve days. "jāhā prithodak tirāth hera."—GPS. See ਪਰੋਆ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ [prithvi] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ earth.

ਪ੍ਰਿਮ [prim] See ਪ੍ਰੇਮ. "hārī lage pīara prim ka."—sor m 4.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [priy] *Skt* adj dear. 2 n husband. 3 welfare. 4 son-in-law. 5 Kartikey.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ [priyatam] adj dearest, most loved, consort. 2 n husband, paramour. 3 true friend.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਦਰਸਨ [priyadarsan] adj charming to look at. 2 n khirni tree, mimusops kauki tree. 3 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਭਗਤਾ [priybhagta] wife faithful to her husband. "priybhagta thādhi ekāgi."—dett.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਭਾਖੀ [priybhakhi], ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਾਦੀ [priyvadi] ਪ੍ਰਿਯਭਾਸਿਨ੍—ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਾਦਿਨ੍ soft-spoken. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [priya] adj sweetheart, darling. 2 n wife, better half. 3 jasmine. 4 cardamom. 5 a metre also known as "aruha" and "sāyuta". Its traits are four lines, each line ਸ, ਜ, ਜ, ਗ. ॥੬, ੬੬, ੬੬, ੬੬.

Example:

dukh dūd hē sukhkād ji.
nāhī bād hē zəgbād ji.
nāhī bedbak prāman hē.
mēt bhīn bhīn bəkhan hē.—kalki.

(b) In its second form, each line has one rəgən—੬੬

Example:

"he prābhu. he vibhu. pran tu. man tu."

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾਲ [priyal] buchanania lalifolia tree. It yields citrūji fruit.

ਪ੍ਰੀ [pri] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੀ complete, foster, give, gladden. 2 n love, affection. 3 shine. 4 desire. 5 satisfaction.

ਪ੍ਰੀਹਾ [priha] *Skt* ਸ੍ਪ੍ਰਿਹਾ n desire, interest, wish. "kəcu dərəb nā priha mere."—NP.

ਪ੍ਰੀਛਤ [prichat] See ਪਰਿਛਿਤ. 2 See ਪਰੀਛਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਣਨ [priṇan] *Skt* n act of satisfying. See ਪਰੀਣਣ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤ [prit] *Skt* adj loving. 2 happy, joyful.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ [pritam] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ. "pritam, janīlehu mān mahi."—sor m 9. "pritam mohī lage nau."—asa m 5.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮਣੀ [pritmaṇi] a friend's army; allies. —sənama.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮਦਾਸ [pritamdas] a Udasi holyman of noble nature, who became a disciple of Sangat Das in Sammat 1820. He was addressed as "Nirban" and given a ball of ash by Sant Bankhandi. When he reached Hyderabad on his Deccan mission to spread religious teachings, then Nanak Chand, paternal uncle of Diwan Chandu Lal, became his disciple. Pritam Das desired that at centres of pilgrimage, there should be a proper arrangement of kitchen-service for the holymen of Guru Nanak's sect. At his bidding Nanak Chand gave a lot of money to him, which the altruist Pritam Dass brought to Prayag and handed over to the mission, and thus Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836.

In Sammat 1838, Pritam Das and Sangat Das did an excellent job of digging a small canal (həsli) and bringing water from Ravi to the tank of Golden Temple (Amrit Sarover).

Pritam Das was born in Sammat 1809 at Hoshiarpur and died at Amritsar in Sammat 1888. Sangalwala Akhara in Amritsar is very well known memorial of this holyman.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਾਨ [pritam pran] adj as dear as life-breath. 2 dearer than one's own life. 3 assimilated into the dearest. "pritam pran bhāe sunī sājni, dut mue bīkhu khai."—sar a m 1.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [pritī] n love, affection. "jəgət me jhuṭhi dekhi pritī."—dev m 9. 2 satiation. 3 happiness,

joy. "mine priti bhāi jāi nāi."—*gāu m 4*.

4 Kam's wife, who is rival of Rati, the co-wife.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਕਰ [prīṭkār] *adj* jovial. 2 loving.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤੀ [prīṭi] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਧੇ [prīḍhe] See ਪ੍ਰੀਧੇ. "updesi guru hāri prīḍhe."—*bāsāt m 4*.

ਪ੍ਰੇ [pre] *Skt* advance, proceed, depart.

ਪ੍ਰੇਭੁ [preu] See ਪ੍ਰਿਭੁ. "ghaṭi ghaṭi rave sārēbpreu."—*bāsāt m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਕਣ [prekṣaṇ], ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ [prekhaṇ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਸਣ *n* inspiration. 2 sending *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਥ. 3 *Skt* observing.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤ [pret] *Skt adj* departed, gone. 2 *n* dead. 3 according to Purans that imaginary body, which a man gets after meals etc are offered to the ancestors. 4 an inhabitant of hell. 5 of the category of fiends which have horrible shape.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਸ਼ਿਲਾ [pretashila] a stone in Gaya, upon which food is offered to the ancestors long since dead.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਹਾਰ [pretahar] *n* bearer of a corpse; who gives shoulder to the plank on which a corpse is carried.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਕਰਮ [pretkaram], ਪ੍ਰੇਤਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [pretkriya] *n* according to Hinduism, the cremation of the dead body and offering food to the dead ancestors etc.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਗ੍ਰੇਹ [pretgeh] abode of the dead, cremation ground. 2 according to Purans, it is named land of the ghosts.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਤਤ [pret-tah] *n* state of having an evil spirit. "hāri bisrāt te pret-tah."—*var het*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਨਾਥ [pretnath], ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਤਿ [pretpati] *n* lord of evil spirits; Yamraj.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਿੰਜਰ [pretpijar], ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਿੰਡ [pretpiḍ] *n* skeleton of a ghost; dead body. See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ. "pretpijar māhi kasāṭu bhāia."—*ram a m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪੁਰ [pretpur], ਪ੍ਰੇਤਲੋਕ [pretlok] *n* Country of ghosts; Yampur. "sāymāni."

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ [prem] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਸਨ love, affection. "prem ke sār lage tēn bhūtāi."—*sor m 4*. "sac kāhō

sunlehu sābe, jin prem kio tīn hi prabh payo."—*ākal*. 2 wind, air.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਸੁਮਾਰਗ [premsumarag] a book of praise, regarding the Sikh code of conduct, written by a devout Sikh under the name of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਮਾਰਗ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਕੌਰ [premakor] younger daughter of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala from the womb of Rani Aas Kaur, who was married to Sardar Kharag Singh a rais of Shahabad. 2 daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Namberdar of Ladhewal (Jujjeranwala). She was married to prince Sher Singh in 1822 AD. She gave birth to Prince Pratap Singh in 1831 AD, who was brutally murdered¹ by Lehna Singh Sandhawalia on 15th of September 1843.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਗਰਵਿਤਾ [premgarvita] in poetic compositions, the heroine who is proud of her paramour's love.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਜਲ [premjāl] *n* tears, born of love. 2 perspiration generated by passion.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪ੍ਰਤ [premprat] *n* worthy of love. 2 beloved.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪਿਟਾਰੀ [prempitāri] See ਦੀਵਾਨਗੋਯਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪੁਲਕ [prempulak] *n* standing of hair on ends due to excitement; excitement.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪੰਥ [premapāth] path of love.

"āṭi chin mṛināl ki tarhū te
tīh uparī pay de avno he,
sui bedh ke bedh so kin tāhā
pārti ko jāḍo lāḍavno he,
kāvi "bodh" āni ghāni neḷō ki
cāḍh tāpe nā cītī cāḍavno he,
yāh prem ko pāth kārā he re
tālvar ki dhar pe dhavno he.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [prem priti] ecstasy and love. "prem priti sādā dhīāie."—*mājh a m 3*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਫੁਲਵਾੜੀ [prem phulvarī] See ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਭਗਤਿ [prembhagati] *n* loving devotion.

¹On the same day Maharaja Sher Singh was killed by Ajit Singh Sandhawalia.

2 loving service. "prembhāgati kari sāhaji samai."—*dhana a m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੇਮ ਨਹੀਂ [prem vicc nem nahī] love knows no rule.

"nir bina min dukhi kṣir bina sisu jese
pir jāke daru bin kṣe rāhyojat he,
catak jyō svatibūd cād ko cakor jese
cādan ki cah kar phāni ākulat he,
adhān jyō dhān cahe kamini ko kami cahe
esi jāke cah tāko kachu nā suhat he,
prem ko prābhav eso prem tāhā nem keso?
"sūdār" kāhī t yāhī prem hi ki bat he.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਾ [prema] See ਮਥੇ ਮੁਰਾਰੀ. a Khatri of Talwandi (near Goindwal). He was lame. He became a disciple of Guru Amar Das and attained self enlightenment. Everyday, devotedly he brought yoghurt from his house for the Guru. With the Guru's grace his lameness disappeared. 3 See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ [premi] *adj* ਪ੍ਰੇਮਿਨ੍ ਲੋਵਰ. 2 paramour.

ਪ੍ਰੇਯ [prey] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਯਸ਼ *adj* darling.

ਪ੍ਰੇਯਸ਼ੀ [preysi] *Skt adj* darling.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰ [prer] *Skt* motivate, urge.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰਕ [prerak] *Skt adj* inspirer. 2 motivator.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ [prerṇa] *Skt n* inspiration, motivation.

"jīu prere tiu karna."—*bīla m 4*. 2 urge. 3 incite, excite. "urāhī rāhīu idrīs prerio."—*bīla m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਸ [pres] *E* press. See ਛਾਪਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਸਿਤ [proṣit] *Skt adj* migrant. 2 dead, expired.

ਪ੍ਰੇਸਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ [proṣitpāṭika] in poetics the heroine who is distressed due to her husband's departure to a foreign land.

ਪ੍ਰੋਚਤ [prochat] See ਪੁਰੋਚਤ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਕਤ [prokt] *Skt* well said. 2 said.

ਪ੍ਰੋਕ [prokṣ] sprinkle. 2 sprinkling. 3 act of sprinkling of mantrā-recited water on the animal and the place where it is to be sacrificed, or where yag is to be performed.

ਪ੍ਰੋਖ [prokh] *Skt* ਪਰੋਖ *adj* out of sight, hidden.

"dina nath prokh prāṭipala."—*NP*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੋਕ. ਪ੍ਰੋਖਿਤ [prokhit], ਪ੍ਰੋਖਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ [prokhitpāṭika] See ਪ੍ਰੇਸਿਤ and ਪ੍ਰੇਸਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਛ [proch] See ਪ੍ਰੋਕ and ਪ੍ਰੋਖ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਛਨ [prochān] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਛਨ *n* act of sprinkling water. 2 sprinkling of water upon the animal to be sacrificed. 3 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਛਨ (ਸ਼ੋਛਨ) wipe. "prochat bhe drig nir bāhae."—*GV 6*.

ਪ੍ਰੋਛਪਾਲ [prochpal] pārōkṣ palāk. "proch palā."—*japū*. See ਪਰੋਖ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਤ [prot] *adj* strung, stitched. 2 sewn, joined, attached. 3 *n* dress.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ [prodha] family priest. See ਪੁਰੋਧਾ. "subh gun sabb is me kāhī prodha."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧ [prodh] *adj* well-developed. 2 mature. 3 strong, determined. 4 serious. 5 shrewd, adept.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਤਾ [prodhata], ਪ੍ਰੋਧਤ੍ਵ [prodhata] *Skt n* maturity. See ਪ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ [prodhā] *n* mature woman. 2 in poetics, the heroine adept in the art of love-making.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ ਅਧੀਰਾ [prodhā ādhira] in poetics, the heroine who is furious on noticing playful marks of love left by another woman on the hero's body and is incapable of concealing her feelings.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ ਧੀਰਾ [prodhā dhira] in poetics, the heroine who is not furious upon noticing playful marks on the hero's body, rather she expresses her anger in ironical vein.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ ਧੀਰਾਧੀਰਾ [prodhā dhirādhira] in poetics, the heroine who is partly furious on noticing playful marks of love left by another woman on the hero's body and to some extent expresses her anger in satirical vein.

ਪ੍ਰੋਚੇਤ੍ਰਿ [prodhoktri] a figure of speech about making of a cause from no cause.

"jāhī utkārṣ āhetu ko varṇat hē kar hetu, prodhokti tā so kāhī t bhuṣaṇ kāvikulketu."—*śivraj bhuṣaṇ*.

Example:

“jhuṭhe ko nahi pəṭi naū,
kəb-hu nə suca kala kau.”

—*bīla dhiti m l.*

‘Black crow is not the only cause of unholiness’.

“pokhər nir virolie makhən nəhi rise.”

—*gau ə m l.*

‘If a well’s water is churned, no butter will come out’.

“sadhun ke ujjal rīdāy jyō him himvət svet.”

‘It is not that snow of Himalayas is white, but snow from other sources is white too.’

“kare pahən sarkhe durjən cītt kəthor.”

—*alākar sagərsudha.*

‘Even a brown stone is not soft, attribution of hardness to a black stone is, therefore, without

reason.’

પ્રલબ [pləkṣ] *Skt n* fig tree; ficus infectoria. See પ્રલખ.

પ્રલવ [pləv] *Skt* leap. 2 dive. 3 swimming. 4 leaping animal. 5 frog. 6 monkey. 7 cock.

પ્રલવગ [pləvəg] *adj* leaping animal. 2 *n* frog.

પ્રલવગમ [pləvəgəm] leaping animal, monkey, langur. See પ્રલવગમ.

પ્રલવ [plav] *Skt n* dive. 2 fullness.

પ્રલીહ [pliha] *Skt* પ્લીહન *n* spleen. 2 a disease relating to the enlargement of spleen. See પ્રલિંહ.

પ્રલુટ [plot] *Skt adj* swam, bathed. 2 lept. 3 *n* gallop. 4 a note of three matras, longer than that of love sound. 5 leap, jump. 6 having the rhythm of three matras. 7 putting a finger on the string of a veena and producing three or more notes by deflecting it.



ਫ [phəppha] twenty-seventh character of Punjabi script. It is pronounced with the lips. Sometimes ਪ-ਬ-ਫ are replaced by ਫ in Punjabi and, at times, the ਸ preceding it is dropped, as ਫਸ in place of ਪਸ, ਫੰਧ in place of ਬੰਧ, ਫੰਫ in place of ਦੰਫ and ਫੁਰਫ in place of ਸਫੁਰਫ etc. 2 *Skr* *n* extent. 3 harsh utterance of words. 4 hissing, whizzing. 5 yawning, gaping. 6 result, consequence. 7 hurricane, gale.

ਫੌਜ [phəʊ] *A* فوج *n* army. "muhkəm phəʊj həthli re."—*ara m* 5. 'a strong, unyielding army.'

ਫੌਤ [phəʊt] See ਫੋਤ.

ਫਸਣਾ [phəsna] *v* be ensnared, get trapped. 2 be held up or get entangled.

ਫਸਤ [phəsət] See ਫਸਦ.

ਫਸਤਾ [phəsta] *n* noose, snare. 2 dispute, wrangle. 3 *S* ਫਸਤੇ useless blabber; twaddle.

ਫਸਤਾ ਵੱਢਣਾ [phəsta vaddhna] *v* cut off the noose, remove the obstacle. 2 settle a dispute.

ਫਸਦ [phəsəd] *A* فصد *n* surgical incision into a vein for blood-letting; phlebotomy.

ਫਸਨਾ [phəsna] See ਫਸਣਾ.

ਫਸਲ [phəsəl], ਫਸਲ [phəsəl] *A* فصل *n* season. 2 time. 3 crops during winter and summer solstices, that is, spring crops and autumn crops. "phəsəlī əhəri eku namu."—*var mala m* 1. 4 *adv* at the harvest-time.

ਫਸਲੀ [phəsli] *adj* seasonal. 2 *n* an era based on spring and autumn harvests. According to some, this era was started by king Akbar, in Hijri 963 (1556 AD). It begins in the month of July.

ਫਸਲੀ ਬਟੋਰਾ [phəsli bətera] a selfish person. *A*

person who comes only to serve his self-interest as the quail appears during the harvest season to pick corn.

ਫਸਾਉਣਾ [phəsauṇa] *v* ensnare, entrap. 2 bring under control, subdue.

ਫਸਾਹਤ [phəsahət] *A* فصاحت clear articulation; eloquence.

ਫਸਾਦ [fasad] *A* فساد *n* disorder, corruption, defect. 2 mutiny, rebellion. 3 quarrel.

ਫਸਾਦੀ [fəsadi] *A* فسادى *adj* trouble-making. 2 quarrelsome, riotous.

ਫਸਾਨਹ [fasanah] *P* فسانه *n* tale, story, romance. 2 wile, subterfuge, deception.

ਫਸੀਹ [fəsih] *A* فصیح *adj* eloquent, fluent.

ਫਸੀਲ [phəsil] *A* فسیل *n* wall of defence built around a city or town, rampart.

ਫਹਮ [fəhəm] *A* فهم *n* knowledge, comprehension, intellect, cognition.

ਫਹਮਾਬਸ [fəhmayəs] *P* فهمائش *n* instruction, admonition. 2 direction, order.

ਫਹਮੀਦਨ [fəhmidən] *P* فهمیدن *v* understand, cogitate.

ਫਹਮੀਦਾ [fəhmida] *P* فهمیده intelligent, intellectual.

ਫਹਮੀਦਾ ਏਮ [fəhmida em] *P* فهمیده ایم we have understood. See ਫਹਮੀਦਨ.

ਫਹਰਨਾ [phəhərna] *v* flutter or flap in the air. "dhrēm dhuja phəhrēt sēda."—*səveye m* 4 ke.

ਫਹਰਾਉਣਾ [phəhrauṇa], ਫਹਰਾਨਾ [phəhrana] *v* flap in the air, flutter. "cāle dhuja phəhravət he."—*səloh*.

ਫਹਾ [phəha] *n* piece of cotton cloth put on a boil. 2 dressing for a wound.

ਫਹਿਮ [phəhɪm] See ਫਹਮ.

द्वितीयः [phəhirauna] See द्वितीयः.

द्वि [phəhi] *n* noose, snare. 2 *adj* entrapping. "bhiri gəli phəhi."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 3 *adv* entangling. "jəm ki bhir nə phəhi."—*sar m 5*.

द्वि [phəhim] *A* ^{دھیم} *adj* learned, intelligent knowledgeable. "kī pərmā phəhime."—*japv*.

द्व [phək] *Skt* फक्क *vr* move slowly, creep, steal, do an immoral act. See द्वै. 2 *A* ^{دھ} give up, leave. 3 set free. 4 lower and upper jaws. 5 act of putting medicine into the mouth of a child. 6 In Punjabi, the dust of straw etc is also called phakk. 7 imperative of द्वै. 8 In Arabic, it means 'to open, to tear, to get flat, etc' from which it has acquired a figurative meaning of 'to become discoloured or dull'; e.g. —"us da cehra fəkk hogia."—*prov*.

द्व [phəkna] *v* toss grains etc, from the palm of one's hand, into the mouth.

द्व [phəkət] *A* ^{دھ} part only, merely. 2 enough of, sufficient.

द्व [phəkər] *A* ^{دھ} *n* penury. 2 asceticism, mendicancy.

द्व [phəkərdes] *n* an assembly or meeting of holymen. "phəkərdes kiū mīle dāme te."—*BG*. 'How can there be an encounter with holy men by spending money?'

द्व [phəkəru] See द्व 2. "phəkəru kəre hor jati gəvae."—*var sar m 1*. "kəri phəkəru dāim."—*tlāg kabir*.

द्व [phəkər] or द्व [phəkəru] See द्व 2. *adj* vain, unavailing. "phəkər jati phəkəru nau."—*var sri m 1*. 3 depraved, vicious. See द्व. 4 *n* abusive language, nonsensical talk.

द्व [phəkəri] in vain or in unavailing activity. "loka, mət ko phəkəri pāi."—*asa m 1*. 2 See द्वै.

द्व [phəkri] *S* द्वितीय *n* public defamation. "osu piche vajo phəkri."—*var sor m 4*. 2 *adj* depraved, villainous. See द्व 1.

द्व [phəkəru] See द्व 2. "heni virle nahi

ghəne phelpəkəru səsaru."—*sava m 1*. 'Those who are fakirs are indeed rare.' 2 *adj* vain, unavailing. "phəkəru pīte ədhu."—*var mālā m 1*.

द्व [phəka] *n* quantity of grain etc that can be tossed from the palm of one's hand into the mouth. 2 stuff eaten through this process. 3 *A* ^{دھ} complete deprivation of food; fast (for want of food). "ikī khavəhi bəkhəs toṭi nə ave, ikna phəka pāia jiu."—*gəu m 4*.

द्व [phəkir] *A* ^{دھ} *n* a penniless or penurious person. "jin kə pəle dhən vāse tin ka nau phəkir."—*var mālā m 1*. 2 a dervish, fakir, self-denying person. "pure gurī bəkhəsaiəhi səbhi gunəh phəkire."—*maru ə m 1*.

"kahe ko tu ghər choḍa kahe ko ghərənī choḍi?

kahe ko ijat khoi durbeṣ bane ki?

kahe ko tu nāga hua kahe ko bībhutī lai?

kane sikh dāi tujhe jəgəl me jāne ki?

adət ko choḍeta pərəṣan mət hota

sikh sun leta tu "cəṭursīgh" rane ki,

goṣa jāi ek leta khane ko khudaī deta

jati mīṭ cīta re fəkir khane dāne ki.

jəl hīm mahī dekhi ag ki ləpəṭ kəhā?

sadhu ke kəpəṭ kəhā bhəy kəhā bir ke?

khələn ke gyan cīt cəpəl ke dhyan kəhā?

atūri sīghan kəhā bəcən ədhir ke?

"cəḍən" kəhī dhən kaj laj choḍ hīye

laləc səmat kəhā kəhū mətīdhir ke?

mudhta me rəs kəhā sumta me jəs kəhā?

jogi bambəs kəhā phīkar phəkīr ke?"

द्व [phəkiri] *n* poverty, penury. 2 asceticism; mendicancy.

"jəb lə he pəra xvaḅ gəphəlt ka ākhō pər

lajjət təbhi lə badṣahi c vazīri he,

kīsi vəkṭ cōk jāve bhul pərda ūḥave

rəg lal nəzrave chuṭe dīlgiri he,

"je" kahe jāhān bic nīgəḥṣan phīki kəchu

bhavət nə nīki dhunī nəbət nəphiri he,

ap hua miri tēb pāṣam amiri gāne
bhave na musahri bi to sahrī bi phākiri hē.
dukhān sō dukhī or sukhān sō anurag,
nfdak sō ber phir bādak sō giri hē,
puja ko bhāram ७ pujaybe ko dābh jōb
paye te anād anpaye dīlgiri hē,
jivān ki aṣa aru mārān phīkār jōb
bīn hārībhaktī jēg jamāt ki jīri hē,
“akṣr anāy” eti phatē nā phīkār jōb
tōb phājīhāt' baba! phurē nā phākiri hē.

ਫੱਕ [phakk] See ਫਕ.

ਫੱਕਿਕਾ [phakkika] *Skt* *n* an argument that
proves a principle. 2 inappropriate behaviour.
3 deceit. 4 line from some book.

ਫੱਕੀ [phakki] *n* anything tossed into the mouth.
See ਫਕ 5.

ਫੱਕੁਲਰਹਨ [fakkullrahān] *A* فکالرهان *n* redemption
of the mortgaged object.

ਫਖਰ [fakhar] *A* فخر *n* glory, honour. 2 nobility,
excellence.

ਫਗਵਾ [phagva] *Vj* Holi festival. See ਫਗੂਆ.

ਫਗਵਾਰਾ [phagvara] It is a large and ancient city
in Kapurthala state. It is situated on the Grand
Trunk Road and the North Western Railway.
It is at a distance of 62 miles from Amritsar.
There are two gurdwaras there:

(1) In the Bansanwala Gate, near Bhairo's
temple, there is a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai.
The Guru stayed here while he was going from
Kartarpur to Kiratpur. It is a small gurdwara
near the market. An Udasi is the officiant
there.

(2) At about one and a half mile to the east of
the city, Sukhchainana is a memorial common
to Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai. It is a
small gurdwara and there is no regular
officiant. Three ghumaons of land have been
donated to the gurdwara by Kapurthala state.
A fair is held here on Baisakhi day. The

ʿfajihāt, needless inconvenience.

gurdwara is two miles to the north-east of
Phagwara railway station.

ਫਗਾ [fagā] *P* فغا *n* noise, uproar. 2 cry of
distress, outcry. 3 short for ਅਫਗਾਨ (ਪਠਾਨ).

ਫਗੂਆ [phagua] See ਫਗੂਆ.

ਫਗੂਣ [phagun], ਫਗੁਨ [phagun] See ਫਲਗੁਣ.

ਫਗੂਆ [phagua] *n* Holi festival, celebrated during
the month of Phaggun. 2 song sung at the Holi
festival.

ਫੱਗੁਵਾਲਾ [phagguvala] a village in police station
Bhawanigarh, tehsil Sunam, in Patiala state.
About half a mile to the south, there is a
gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur. Only a
temporary sanctum has been constructed
there. Nearby, there is a residential apartment
made of bricks and mortar. A Brahman
performs the duty of incense-burning and
lighting the lamps. It is situated on a metalled
road, at a distance of 14 miles to the west of
Nabha railway station. It is 11 miles to the
south-east of Sangrur.

ਫੱਗੋ [phaggo] See ਚਰਾ ਫੱਗੋ.

ਫਜਰ [fajar] *A* فجر *n* daybreak, dawn, early
morning, before sunrise.

ਫਜਲ [phajal] *A* فضل *n* grace, favour. “pavoge
khuda te phajal.”—GPS. It is also pronounced
as ਫਦਲ [fadāl].

ਫਜਾ [phaja] *A* فجا *n* open area, open ground.

ਫਜਿਹਤ [phajihāt], ਫਜੀਹਤ [phajihāt] *A* فضيحت *n*
disgrace, ignominy. See ਫਜੀਹਤਿ.

ਫਜੀਲਤ [phajilat] *A* فجلت *n* eminence,
excellence. 2 greatness, dignity.

ਫਜੀਲਤ ਮਆਬ [phajilat mā-ab] *P* فجلت مآب *adj*
seat or repository of dignity. 2 dignified.

ਫਜੂਲ [phajul] *A* فجل *adj* useless, unnecessary.
2 superfluous. 3 talkative, garrulous. 4 short
for ਫਜ਼ੁਲਖਰਚ. “ese bīpr phajul ko mohī nā
rakhyojā.”—carrtr 91.

ਫਜ਼ੁਲਖਰਚ [phajulkharac] *P* فجل فخر *adj* wastrel.
2 extravagant.

ਫਜ਼ੂਲੀ [phəʒuli] *P* فزولي *adj* garrulous. 2 *n* vain effort. 3 extravagance. "əb chor phəʒuli ko hohu sɪana."—*NP*. ♦

ਫਟਕ [phəʔək] flapping sound produced by a bird with its wings. "pōchi phəʔək səkē nahī"—*cərritr* 82. 'The bird cannot reach there.' 2 *Skt* स्फटिक *n* quartz, rock crystal. "mudra phəʔək bənai kan."—*ram ə m* 1. 3 glass.

ਫਟਕਰੀ [phəʔkəri], **ਫਟਕੜੀ** [phəʔkəʒi] *Skt* मृदटिका *n* quartz-like mineral which is alkaline. It is used in various medicines and is famous as mordant for clothes; alum. *L* Alumen.

ਫਟਕਾਚਲ [phəʔkacəl] *n* quartz-like shining mountain; Kailas. "phəʔkacəl sɪv ke səhɪt bəhūr bɪrəʒi jai."—*cərritr* 141.

ਫਟਾ [phəʔna], **ਫਟਨਾ** [phəʔna] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* burst, explode. 2 *n* bursting forth. 3 rending.

ਫਟਾਕ [phəʔak] *onom* sound produced by something dashed to the earth; crash. "phəʔakē gəʒane."—*gyan*.

ਫਟਿਕ [phəʔɪk] See **ਫਟਕ**.

ਫੱਟ [phəʔt] *n* wound, injury, cut. 2 width of a river; distance between river's two banks. 3 wooden plank.

ਫੱਟੜ [phəʔtəʒ] *adj* wounded, injured.

ਫੱਟੀ [phəʔti] bandage. 2 flat portion between the grip and the corner of a bow. "phəʔti dve cəri ədɦɪk, dɪɪɦ mʊstɪ vɪsala."—*GPS*. 3 wooden writing-tablet.

ਫਣ [phən] *Skt* फण् *vr* go, jump, shine. 2 *n* expanded throat of a snake; hood of a snake.

ਫਣਧਰ [phənɖhər] *n* that which has a hood; hooded snake; cobra.

ਫਣਿ [phənɪ] See **ਫਣੀ**.

ਫਣਿੰਦ [phənɪd] See **ਫਣੀਂਦ**.

ਫਣਿੰਦਬੁਜ [phənɪdbhuj] *n* which eats up a (large) hooded snake; blue jay. "sɪə jəcch gəɖhəɾəb phənɪdbhujə."—*əkal*. 2 snake-eating storks, peacocks, etc.

ਫਣਿਮਣਿ [phənɪmənɪ] *n* gem found on the head

of a snake. See **ਫਣਿਮਣਿ**.

ਫਣੀ [phəni] *Skt* फणिन् which has a hood — snake; hooded snake.

ਫਣੀਅਰ [phəniər] See **ਫਣਧਰ**.

ਫਣੀਸ [phənis] *n* large snake. 2 king of serpents, Sheshnag. 3 Vasuki. 4 See **ਫਿਊਫਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** (c).

ਫਣੀਂਦ [phəniṇd], **ਫਣੀਰਾਜ** [phəniɾaj], **ਫਣੇਸ** [phəneʃ] *n* king of serpents; Sheshnag. 2 serpent Vasuki. 3 large snake.

ਫਤਹ [phəʔəh] *A* فتح *n* victory, conquest. "dego tego fəʔəh nʊsrət be dərəʒ." 2 success. 3 expression of social courtesy, used by the Khalsa, when meeting. See **ਫਤਹਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹ**.

ਫਤਵਾ [fəʔva] *A* فتوة *n* a judgement. 2 opinion given by a religious head; edict.

ਫਤਿਹ [fəʔɦ] See **ਫਤਹ**. "phəʔɦ bhəi mənɪjɪt."—*bavən*.

ਫਤੀਲ [phəʔil] *A* فتيلة *n* wick; earthen lamp's wick.

ਫਤੀਲਸੋਜ [fəʔilsoʒ] *P* فتيلسوز *n* lampstand; four-cornered metallic lampstand with different portions for oil-pots and wicks.

ਫਤੀਲਾ [phəʔila] See **ਫਤੀਲ**.

ਫਤੂਹ [phəʔuh] plural of **ਫਤਹ**.

ਫਤੂਹੀ [phəʔuhi] a Jatt leader of Gujjarwal who had refused to hand over his falcon to Guru Hargobind. When after having swallowed a cord, the falcon was about to die, he offered it to the Guru; he got himself pardoned for his offence and became a Sikh. 2 *A* فتوة a jacket; sleeveless coat with buttons.

ਫਤੂਰ [fəʔur] *A* فتور defect, unsoundness of mind. 2 commotion, riot. 3 obstacle. 4 damage. 5 laziness, langour, idleness.

ਫਤੇ [phəʔe] See **ਫਤਹ** and **ਫਤਹਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹ**.

ਫਤੇਹਾਹ [phəʔəʃəh] raja of Srinagar (Garhwal) also known as Fatechand. Instigated by Bhimchand, the ruler of Kahloor, he, without any reason whatsoever, fought a battle against Guru Gobind Singh at Bhangani, near Paonta,

and met with defeat. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ੨ 8. "phatesah kopa tab raja. loh pəra hām sō bīn kaja." See ਭੰਗਾਣੀ.

ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ [phatesīgh] See ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ. 2 son of Bhag Singh, the raja of Jind, who, after the demise of his father, ascended the throne of Jind in 1819 AD and died at Sangrur on 3rd February 1822, at the age of 23 years. 3 See ਕੁਪੁਰਬਲਾ.

ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [phatesīgh baba] son of Guru Gobind Singh, born of Mata Jito, at Anandpur, on the 7th of the bright fortnight of Phagun, Sammat 1755. By the orders of subedar, Wazir Khan, he was martyred on the 13th of Poh, Sammat 1761 at Sirhind. His dead body, as well as that of Baba Zorawar Singh, was cremated by Baba Phool's sons, Tilok Singh and Ram Singh¹ who had, at that time, gone to Sirhind to deposit land revenue there. See ਗੁਪਤੁ ਐਨ 1 ੨ 29. See ਜੋਰਾਵਰਸਿੰਘ and ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਫਤੇ ਕੁਮੈਤ [phate kumet] xa a heavy thick club.

ਫਤੇ ਕੋਰ [phate kor] queen of Baba Ala Singh, ruler of Patiala, whom some have mistakenly written as Phatto. She was daughter of Chaudhary Khana, headman of Kala. She served food to the Khalsa Dal herself and looked after thousands of orphans. She used to help her husband in his religious and secular deeds. She died in Sammat 1830.

ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ [phategarh] That holy place of the Sikhs where Guru Gobind Singh's younger sons – Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh – were martyred in Sammat 1761. Having conquered Sirhind in Sammat 1767, Baba Banda Bahadur got a gurdwara constructed there, which was

¹At that time, their names did not have the appellation Singh as they had not taken Amrit. Both of these brothers underwent the initiation ceremony of baptism at Damdama Sahib.

named as Fatehgarh. Maharaja Karam Singh, the ruler of Patiala, renamed his nizamat Sirhind also as Fatehgarh. Fatehgarh Sahib is a railway station on the Ropar-Sirhind railway line and is situated at a distance of two miles from Sirhind. 2 a fort at Anandpur, which the Guru had got erected. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਫਤੇਚੰਦ [phatecād] See ਫਤੇਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਫਤੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ [phate dərṣan] See ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ and ਤੱਤ ਖਾਲਸਾ.

ਫਤੇਪੁਰਸਿੰਘਾ [phatepursīghā] a village in tehsil Ropar of district Ambala. There is a gurdwara of the seventh Guru there named Manji Sahib.

ਫੱਤਾ [phatta] a Jatt, resident of village Kanech.

While going from Macchiwara, the Guru stayed with him for a while and demanded a mare from him to ride. He put off the Guru with an excuse. The mare and Phatta died of snake-bite on the same day. See ਚਤੋਤ.

ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੂ [phattu sāmū] See ਟਾਲੂਆਂ ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੂ ਕੀ.

ਫੱਤੇ ਨੰਗਲ [phatte nāgal] See ਬੁਰਜਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਫੱਤੇ ਭਿੰਡਰ [phatte bhīḍar] a village in tehsil and police station Daska of district Sialkot. It is 12 miles to the north-east of Gujranwala railway station. There is a metalled road for ten miles and unmetalled path for two miles. Near this village, towards the south, there is a small gurdwara raised in memory of Guru Nanak Dev. On his way to Sialkot, the Guru had stayed here. The officiant here is a Singh. Only one ghumaon of land has been attached to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the occasion of Nirjala Ekadasi.

ਫੱਤੇ [phatto] Bibi Phatto, daughter of Baba Phool. She was married to Bhai Dhanna Singh who was a worthy descendant of Baba Buddha. She gave birth to Sangat Singh whose progeny are landlords of Bilha. 2 Some writers have mistakenly taken Phatto to mean queen Phate Kaur. See ਫਤੇਕੌਰ.

ਦਦਲ [phədəl] See ਦਲ.

ਦਦੀਹਤ [phədihət], ਦਦੀਹਤਿ [phədihətɪ] *A* ذمیت *n* ignominy, shame. 2 infamy. 3 state of being unsuitable. 4 filth, faeces. "pholɪ phədihətɪ muhɪ lenɪ bhərasa."—*var majh m 1*.

ਦਦੁਲ [phədul] See ਦੁਲ.

ਦਦੁਲੀ [phəduli] See ਦੁਲੀ.

ਦਧ [phədɪ], ਦਧਾ [phədha], ਦਧਿ [phədhi] bondage, noose, snare, trap. "nə kalphədha phəs hē."—*əkal*. "mən maɪa me phədhi rəhɪo."—*s m 9*. "durməti siu nanək phədhiɪo."—*s m 9*.

ਦਨ [phən] See ਦਣ. 2 *A* دُنيā *n* wile, trick. 3 ashes; wealth, prosperity. "hɪt lagɪo səbh phən ka."—*sar kabir*. 4 *P* talent, skill.

ਦਨਖਾਨਾ [phənkhaɪa] *n* ਦਨ (deception) - ਖਾਨਹ (abode) house of deception. "cetəsɪ nahi dunia phənkhaɪe."—*suhi ravidas*.

ਦਨਾ [phəna], ਦਨਾਇ [phənai], ਦਨਾਹ [phənah] *A* دُنا *adj* perishable, destructible. "cəsəmdidā phənai."—*tilāg m 5*. 2 *n* state of being absorbed in the self; single-minded contemplation upon one's own entity. 3 self-effacement.

ਦਨਿ [phənɪ] snake. See ਦਣੀ. "mor te jyō phənɪ, tyō səkucane."—*cādi 1*.

ਦਨਿਜਾ [phənɪja] snake's daughter.—*sənāma*.

ਦਨਿੰਦ [phənɪd], ਦਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [phənɪdr] See ਦਣੀਂਦ੍ਰ.

ਦਨਿਮਨਿ [phənɪmənɪ] *n* Nagmani, an imaginary jewel grown in the hood of a serpent. "lulu jamurəd nil phənɪmənɪ."—*səloh*. 2 jewel (head) among serpents; Sheshnag.

ਦਨਿਯਾਰਾ [phənɪyara] hooded. See ਦਣੀਅਰ.

ਦਨੀ [phəni] See ਦਣੀ.

ਦਨੀਂਦ੍ਰ [phənɪdr] See ਦਣੀਂਦ੍ਰ.

ਦਨੁਸ [phənuɪ] See ਦਾਨੁਸ. "jənu dipək maddh phənuɪ ki theli."—*cādi 1*.

ਦਫੜਾ [phəphra] *n* deceit, guile, wile.

ਦਫੜੇ ਭਾਈਕੇ [phəphrə bhaikē] a village in tehsil and police station Mansa, nizamat Barnala of

Patiala state. It is two miles to the north-east of Narendarpura railway station. The following articles of Guru Gobind Singh, which he had bestowed upon Bhai Desraj, are preserved in the house of Bhai Dasaundha Singh — a descendant of Bhai Bahilo:

(1) a pajama made of the skin of a barking deer.

(2) two long, loose shirts made of embroidered tapestry.

(3) a muslin handkerchief.

(4) a gold coin.

(5) a dagger.

ਦਫਾ [phəpha] twenty-seventh character of the Punjabi script. "phəpha phirət phirət tu aia."—*bavān*. 2 pronunciation of ਫ.

ਦਫਾ ਕੁਟਨੀ [phəpha kuṭni] See ਫੁਫੀ ਕੁਟਨੀ.

ਦਫੋਲਾ [phəphola] *n* blister caused by burning or friction.

ਦਫ [phəb] See ਫਬਿ.

ਦਫਣਾ [phəbna], ਦਫਨਾ [phəbna] *v* become fit, get impressive, adorn one self. "gurɪ pure dio həri nama, jia kau eha vəsətu phəbi."—*guy m 5*.

ਦਫਿ [phəbi] *n* charm, splendour.

ਦਫੀ [phəbi] See ਦਫਣਾ.

ਦਯਾਜ [phəyaj], ਦਯਾਜ [phəyyaj] *A* دُعا *adj* beneficent. 2 generous.

ਦਯਾਜੀ [phəyyaji] *A* دُعا *n* beneficence. 2 generosity.

ਦਰ [phər] See ਦਲ. "akase phəru phəria."—*ram kabir*. 'The breathing exercise matured in the final stage of spiritual enlightenment.' "putr potr tinke nəhi phərē."—*VN*. 2 *P* دُر feather, wing. "bin phər sər mərīcke mara."—*NP*. 3 pomp, grandeur. 4 tip of a weapon (as of an arrow, etc.) "srən ki dhar chuṭi su lage sər ke phər ne."—*cādi 1*. 5 See ਦਰ.

ਦਰਬੁਨ [phəraun] *A* فرعون Pharaoh. There have been many Egyptian monarchs with this name.

Like Janak, it was also a title of the royal throne but the most famous Pharaoh was the one who was a contemporary of Moses. He abrogated to himself the divine powers and tyrannized the Israelites (including Moses). Once, by the divine will, plague overwhelmed the Egyptian people. Moses, along with his people, moved out with the intention to quit Egypt. When he had covered some distance, the Pharaoh, along with his army, closed on him. In accordance with the Divine Will, Moses and his people crossed the Red Sea but, The Pharaoh and his army got drowned in the sea. The real name of this Pharaoh was Walid Bin Musab.¹ 2 crocodile, alligator, taintless being. 3 *adj* revengeful. 4 arrogant, proud.

दरम [phəras] *P* فرش *n* carpetting, mat. 2 *A* فرس horse.

दरमडादन [phəstadən] *P* فرستادن *v* send.

दरमडादा [phəstada] *P* فرستاده *adj* sent. "khuda i de phəstade ae hen."—*JSBM*.

दरमा [phəsa] *n* a hatchet, axe, battle-axe.

दरमी [phəʃi] *adj* of or relating to the floor.

दरहा [phərah] *n* short for दरहरहा; ensign that flaps in the air. "phərah nīšanē."—*suraj*. 2 *A* عز happiness, delight, joy.

दरहाड [fəhət] *A* فرحت *n* gladness, happiness, joy. 2 elation, rapture.

दरहरहा [phərhəh] *adj* feathered, winged. "phərhəh tīrē."—*ramav*. 2 See दरहरहा.

दरहरहा [phərhəh] *n* flag, pennant.

दरहा [phəha] *n* barrier, gate. "phəhe muhkəm gurgianu bicarī."—*asa* *m* 5.

दरहाद [phəhad] See सीरी 3.

दरही [phəhi] See दही.

दरहंग [fəhəg] *P* فرهنگ *n* intellect. 2 learning, knowledge. 3 respect. 4 elderliness. 5 dictionary, glossary.

¹Many writers have mentioned his name as Musab Ibn Raiyam and Qaboos and his age as 620 years.

दरक [phərak] *A* فرق *n* separation, difference. 2 gap; intervening space. 3 distinction. 4 deficiency, shortage. 5 top, summit.

दरकस [phərkəs] *P* فرخ *n* rump of a horse or a mule, etc.

दरकटा [phərakṇa], **दरकना** [phərakna] *v* welter, wreath. 2 (of some limb or muscle) pulsate, flutter. See दुरट 1.

दरकबाद [phərkabad] See दरकबाद. "kasi adīk phərkabad."—*GPS*.

दरकि [phərakī] *adv* immediately, instantaneously, at once. "jəb dekhīo bəra jərjəra təb utarīpəriō həu phərakī."—*s kabir*. 2 at a distance.

दरकु [phəraku] See दरक. "ape phərak kiton ghəṭ ətərī."—*majh* *m* 3.

दरकस [fərkəs] See दरकस.

दरकसद [fərkədəh] *P* فرخنده *auspicious*. 2 happy, joyful.

दरकल [phərgəl] *A* فرغل *a* long cloak, padded with wool.

दरज [phəraj] *A* فرض *n* duty. 2 religious activity, the performance of which is mandatory. 3 divine command. 4 bestowal. 5 fixing time. 6 estimating, guessing.

दरजानगी [fərzangi] *P* فرهنگ *wisdom, intelligence*.

दरजी [phəji] *A* فرض *adj* hypothetical, assumed, fabricated.

दरजद [phəjəd] *P* فرزند *n* son. "məktəb māhī phəjəd ko bəṭhāye."—*NP*.

दरडा [phərdā] *n* stubble; stump of reaped corn, left behind in the field. "phərdā ləg jəvar ko more."—*GPS*.

दरद [phərad] *A* در *n* a wooden plank or board. 2 list, schedule. "kam krodh kur hū ki vridhṭa phərad ki."—*GPS*. 3 individual, person.

दरदा [fərdā] *P* فردا *n* the day after today; tomorrow.

दरदस [fərdəs] *A* فردوس *n* paradise, heaven. Its

pronunciation as *firdos* is also correct.

ਫਰਦੌਸੀ [phərdəsi] or **ਫਿਰਦੌਸੀ** [firdəsi] فردوسی court poet of Mahmood, emperor of Ghazni. He was son of Sharf Shah. He spent thirty years writing a history, named *Shahnama*, comprising 60,000 verses in classical Persian. His real name was *Abbulkasam Hassan* (ابولکاسم حسن).

The emperor had promised to give him one gold coin for each verse. But, after the completion of the book, he offered to pay in silver coins. The poet refused to accept the said payment and returned to his home town Toos (Mash-had) and recorded the meanness of Mahmood in the above-mentioned book. At last, in repentance, the emperor sent sixty thousand gold coins to the poet. But, when the officials entered Toos through one gate, the poet's hearse was being taken out from the other gate. The poet's daughter refused to accept the payment. But, later on acceding to Mahmood's request, she accepted the payment and spent it on the construction of an embankment and a bathing place on the river near the city. Fardausi died at Toos (Mash-had) in 1025 AD.

The tenth Master has written in his *Zafarnamah*:

"cī xuš gufāt fərdəsiə xušzubbā."

ਫਰਨਾ [phərna] See **ਫੜਨਾ**. 2 See **ਫਲਨਾ**.

ਫਰਫਰਾਨਾ [phərfəraṇa] v flap, flutter.

"phərfəraṇat bhajən it ut ko."—NP.

ਫਰ ਫਰਿਆ [phər phərīa] bore fruit. See **ਫਰ** 1.

ਫਰਫੰਦ [phərfənd] n guile, subterfuge.

ਫਰਬਾ [fərba] P فربه adj fat, bulky.

ਫਰਮਾਂਹ [phərmāh] a cypress-like tree, which grows in hot countries. Its wood is used as timber. *tamarix dioica*.

ਫਰਮਾਨ [fərmān] P فرمان n mandatory epistle; edict. 2 order, command.

ਫਰਮਾਯਸ਼ [fərmayəʃ] P فرمایش n command, order.

ਫਰਮੂਦ [fərmud] P فرمود ordered, commanded.

ਫਰਮੂਦਨ [fərmudən] P فرمودن v order, command.

ਫਰਮੋਸ [fərmos] See **ਫਰਮੋਸ**.

ਫਰਯਾਦ [phəryad] See **ਫਰਿਆਦ**.

ਫਰਰਾ [phər-ra] See **ਫਰਹਰਾ**.

ਫਰਰੁਖ ਸਿਯਰ [fərrux siyar] فرخ سیر grandson of Aurangzeb and subedar of Bengal. He ascended the throne of Delhi in the month of Magh, Sammat 1770 (1713 AD) after having slain Jahandarshah with the help of Abdulla Khan Sayyad. He married daughter of Ajit Singh, raja of Jodhpur, in 1715 AD. During his regime, Banda Bahadur was martyred, in Sammat 1773, and he left no stone unturned to extirpate the Sikhs. In Sammat 1776 (16th May, 1719), Husain Ali, brother of Abdulla Khan, killed Farrukhsiyar with the help of the Marhattas. See **ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ**.

ਫਰਰੁਖਾਬਾਦ [phər-rukhabad] a district headquarters in U.P. which falls under Agra division. It was founded in the name of Farrukhsiyar, by Nawab Mohammad Khan, in 1714 AD.

ਫਰਲਾਂਗ [phərlāg] E furlong – one eighth of a mile or a length of 220 yards.

ਫਰਵਾਹੀ [phərvahi] n a saw that is worked by two men. 2 a village in nizamat and tehsil Barnala of Patiala state. It is situated at a distance of three miles to the south of Barnala railway station. Near this village, towards the south-east, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur. The Guru stayed here for one night. This gurdwara has a donation of 35 ghumaons of land and an award of rupees 84 in cash. The officiant is a Singh. The local population is now busy in constructing a large assembly hall of this gurdwara.

Bhai Thamman Singh has been an eminent Sikh of Farwahi. His memorial is regarded as a tourist spot in the Malwa. See **ਬੰਮਨ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਫਰਾਂ [phəra] short for France. "phəra ke phirāgi."—*akal*. 2 a town in district Mainpuri of U.P. 3 See ਫਲੂ.

ਫਰਾਇ [phərai] *adv* having rent or pierced. "kan phərai hirae juka."—*prabha* 5. 2 having handed over.

ਫਰਾਸ [phəras] *n* whose business is to spread carpets.

ਫਰਾਂਸ [phəras] France; a famous country in western Europe. Earlier there was monarchy in this country. After the removal of Napoleon III on 4th September 1870, the republic was established in 1875. To its north, there are Belgium and the English Channel; to the west is the Atlantic ocean; to the south, is the Mediterranean sea; and to the east are Italy and Germany. Paris is its capital.

The area of France is 212,660 square miles. Its population is 39,209,766. Besides this, the territories ruled by France in Asia, America and Africa cover 5,120,000 square miles and their population is 53,500,000.

French contact with India began in 1664 AD. when a trading company, La Compagni des Indes was established. Over a period of time, by developing relations with the states, it occupied a large territory in the south. But this company did not receive as much support from the parent country as the English company did from England and it could not develop its power.

The English company, particularly during the times of Clive, Warren Hastings and Wellesley, dealt a heavy blow to the French forces. At present some places like Pondicherry, Chandar Nagar, etc are under the French control.

ਫਰਾਸ਼ਖਾਨਾ [fərasxana] *P* فراسخانه *n* room in which carpets etc are kept. 2 a house where the servants live, whose job is to spread carpets etc.

ਫਰਾਂਸੀ [phərasī] a citizen of France. 2 language

of France, French.

ਫਰਾਸੀਸ [phərasī] country named France. "phərasī ke durāgi."—*akal*. See ਫਰਾਂਸ. 2 French language.

ਫਰਾਸੀਸੀ [phərasī] *adj* of France, French. 2 *n* French language.

ਫਰਾਹਮ [fərahəm] *P* فراهم collected, assembled.

ਫਰਾਹੁਨ [phərahun] See ਫਰਹੂਨ. 2 according to Sarabloh, son and commander of demon Brijnad (Virynad).

ਫਰਾਕੀ [phərakī] *P* فرای waistband, horsebelt.

ਫਰਾਖ [fərax] *P* فراخ *adj* open, wide; capacious.

ਫਰਾਖੀ [fəraxī] *P* فراخی *n* width, extent. 2 abundance of wealth. 3 See ਫਰਾਕੀ.

ਫਰਾਗ [fərag] *A* فراغ *n* leisure.

ਫਰਾਗਤ [fəragat] *A* فراغت *n* deliverance, release. 2 leisure. "tābe phəragat ki bīdhi jove."—*GPS*. 3 prosperity.

ਫਰਾਮੋਸ [fəramos] *P* فراموش *adj* forgotten. "hoṣ bhāi phəramos sēbhe."—*NP*.

ਫਰਾਮੋਸੀਦਨ [fəramosīdan] *P* فراموشیدن *v* forget, ignore.

ਫਰਾਰ [fərar] *A* فرار *adj* absconding, fugitive. 2 act of absconding.

ਫਰਾਲਾ [phərala] a village, under police station Banga, tehsil Nawanshahar of district Jalandhar. It is at a distance of two miles to the north of Bahram railway station. Near the government school in this village, there is a small gurdwara of Guru Har Rai. On his way from Kartarpur to Kiratpur, the Guru stayed here. Land measuring 3-4 ghumaons, is attached to this gurdwara. Near the gurdwara, there is residence of officiant Bhai Ram Singh Nirmala, where Guru Granth Sahib is displayed.

ਫਰਿਆ [phəria] bore fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰਿਆਦ [phəriād] *P* فریاد *n* cry for help; petition for redress.

ਫਰਿਆਦੀ [phəriādī] *adj* seeker of redress or justice, petitioner. See ਫਰਿਆਦ.

ਫਰਿਸਤ [pharīṣat] See ਫਿਰਿਸਤੁ.

ਫਰਿਸਤਹ [fariṣṭah], ਫਰਿਸਤਾ [pharīṣṭa], ਫਰਿਸਤਾ [pharīṣṭa] P فرشته *adj* sent. Its root is فرستادن [farṣṭadān] i.e. to send. The letter ش has been substituted for س. 2 messenger, envoy. 3 gift, present. 4 angel. A According to the books of Islam (الإسلام), angels have been created from God's light. They do not suffer from hunger, and possess huge power. At some places, their count is given as one lac and twenty-five thousand and at others, eighty thousand. The Koran mentions four archangels:

(a) [jibrail] جبرائيل who carries the gospel to the prophets. This very angel had, at times, brought and handed over to Mohammad many verses of the Koran. He has also been mentioned as the Holy Ghost.

(b) [mikail] ميكائيل who provides subsistence to the people and sends rain.

(c) [israfil] اسرافيل is the angel who sounds the trumpet of the Doomsday. With the sound of this trumpet, the Dissolution will take place and the dead will rise from their graves.

(d) [izrail or azrail] عزرائيل is the angel of death. "əzrailu phəresta tɪl piɾe ɣhəni."—*gəv var* / m 5. He is also called ملك الموت [malkulmūt]. "malkəlməut jā avsi səbh dərvəje bhānt."—*s fərid*.

Besides these, two more angels كرامن کاتبین [kīramən katibin] are mentioned in the Koran. One of them stays on the right shoulder of every person to record his good deeds and the other remains on the left shoulder to record his evil deeds. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ.

Two angels, named مکر [munkər] and نکیر [nakir] examine all the dead in their graves. Eight angels carry the throne of God, and nineteen angels, under the sway of ملك [malik], guard the hell. The chief angel of the paradise is رزوان [rizvan] who may be

regarded as the Indar of the Purans. 5 a poet whose actual name was Mohammad Qasim. He was born in Astrabad, in Persia, around 1570 AD. His father's name was Gulam Ali. A book of history, written by Muhammad Qasim, and completed in 1614 AD, is known as Farishta.¹ Mohammad Qasim was there in the court of Jahangir for some time. 6 a saint having qualities of a god. See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ ਸਿਫਤ.

ਫਰਿਸਤਾ ਸਿਫਤ [fariṣṭa sifət] P فرشته صفت *adj* with angelic temper; saintly, virtuous.

ਫਰੀ [phəri] *n* a small shield, held in the left hand to ward off the strike while practising fencing or swordsmanship. "phəri əru khəda."—*cəritr* / 2 See ਫੜੀ.

ਫਰੀਥ [fəriṭh] A فریق *n* opponent, rival. 2 supporter.

ਫਰੀਦ [phərid] A فرید *adj* unique, incomparable. 2 *n* a great saint whose brief story is as under: Sheikh Farid was born in Sammat 1231 (1173 AD) in the house of Sheikh Jalalluddin Sulaiman (who was a descendant of Islam's second Caliph, Umar) and Mariyam, at village Kothiwal (now known as Chawali Mashayakh). He became a disciple of Khwaja Kutabuddin Bakhtyar Kaki. Farid was a great scholar, extremely self-denying, perfect ascetic and a unique devotee of the Creator. He made Ajodhan (now called Pak Patan or Pakpattan) his place of residence.

One of the marriages of Farid took place with Hazbara, daughter of Nasiruddin Mahmood, emperor of Delhi, whom he donned with ascetic attire so as to keep her in his own company. Besides her, Farid already had three more wives from whom five sons, and three daughters were born. He breathed his last in

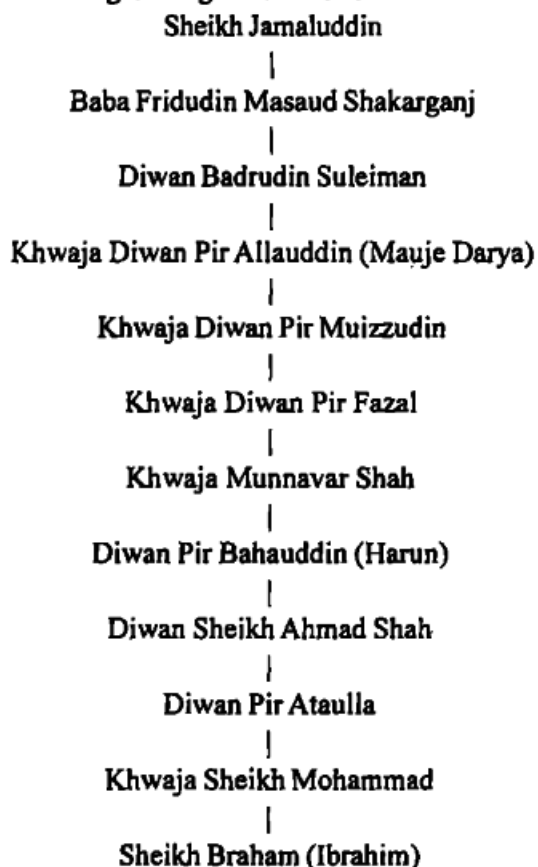
¹Gulshan-i-Ibrahimi and Naurasnamah are the other names of this book of history. Col. Briggs translated it into English in 1829 AD.



RAJA HAR INDER SINGH JI, RULER OF FARIDKOT

Sammat 1323 (1266 AD)¹ at Pakpattan and his eldest son, Diwan Badruddin Sulaiman, succeeded him.

Farid's genealogical tree is as under:



Guru Nanak Dev had two meetings with Sheikh Braham (Sheikh Ibrahim who was also known as Farid Sani, Balraja, Salis Farid, etc). Sheikh Braham's name figures in the olden hagiographical accounts and also in Nanak Prakash.

“sex phərid pəʃən he jəh fva,
 şexbrəhəm təb basai təh fva,
 tɪh ke mɪlən het gətɪdai
 doɪ kos pər beʃhe jai.”

—NP uttra 33.

¹Farid's age has been mentioned as 120 years in Gulshan-i-Aulia. By this reckoning, he died in Sammat 1350.

A contemporary of Guru Nanak, Farid Sani died in Sammat 1610. Farid's verses are included in Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗ੍ਰੰਥਸਾਹਿਬ. 3 Sheikh Farid, cashier of Jehangir, who founded the city of Faridabad, in tehsil Ballabhgarh, in 1607 AD.

ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ [phəridkot] Raja Mokul Dev founded Mokul Nagar towards the end of the twelfth century of the Bikrami era. But, on the visit of Farid, the raja renamed it as Faridkot, after the name of the said dervish.² It is to the south-east at a distance of 79 miles from Lahore and 22 miles of Ferozepur respectively.

For a long time, Faridkot remained under the control of various people. At last, the Brar dynasty captured it in the 16th century. These days, it is a famous Sikh state. Its brief history is as under:

Brar was a remarkable person in the dynasty of Jaisal Bhatti. From his elder son Paur, began the branch of the Phool and from his younger son, Dull, came into being the Faridkot dynasty. During the reign of Akbar, Chaudhary Bhallan from the house of Dull was a prominent person of Malwa. Bhallan's father, Sanghar, supported the emperor in various battles who, on this score, was greatly obliged. But, for dominance in the area, there always was a tussle between Bhallan and Mansur, who was the land revenue chief of the Sarsa sub-division. Once, when both of them were present in the court of Akbar, Mansur was presented a robe of honour by the emperor. When Mansur was about to tie the turban on his head, Bhallan, without waiting for his turn to receive a robe of honour, tore half of Mansur's turban and tied it on his own head. At this Akbar had a hearty

²Two memorials of Farid are extant there: one in the palace and the other in the city.

laugh and he divided the territory equally between them.¹

When, in 1630 AD (Sammat 1688), Guru Hargobind visited Malwa, Bhallan became his follower and, along with his family, kept on serving the Guru whole-heartedly. Bhallan had no issue. So, after his death in 1643 AD, his brother Lala's son Kapura, born in AD 1628, was installed as the liege holder. Kapura founded, in 1661 AD, the village Kotkapura after his own name. He was generous, brave and just and, the people liked to obey his authority.

When Guru Gobind Singh came to Malwa, in Sammat 1761-62 (1703-4 AD) Kapura took baptism from him at village Siriawala, and he was given the new name of Kapur Singh. On this occasion, the Guru gave him a sword and a shield. Before being baptised, Kapur Singh was a Sahajdhari (i.e. uninitiated) Sikh and he had been sending presents to the Guru at Anandpur. Once, he sent an elegant steed to the Guru about which Bhai Santokh Singh has written:

"jāgāl bīkhe kəpura jā,
ketīk gramān ko pəṭī rāṭh,
īk sū, īk hajar² dhən deke,
cācāl bəli turāgām leke,
so hājūr me dāyo pucāi,
dekhyo bəhu bāl sō cəplai,
əpne cəḍhbe het bādhayo,
dālsīgar tīh nam bəṭayo."³—GPS.

Isakhan Manj, the chieftain whose territory was adjacent to that of Kapur Singh, always harboured ill-will against him. Having found an opportunity, he captured Kapur Singh in guile and killed him. This happened in 1708 AD.

Sukha, Sema and Mukhia were Kapur

Singh's sons. To avenge their father's murder, they killed Isakhan in a battle, plundered his fort and occupied some of his territory.

After Kapur Singh, his son Sema became the liege-lord of the area and remained so for two years. After the death of Sema in 1710 AD, his elder brother Sukha succeeded him. Through strenuous efforts, he brought many adjoining villages under his control. Sukha died in 1731 AD and his sons, Jodh, Hamir and Vir began quarrelling among themselves over the division of the territory. On the intercession of leading Sikh sardars of the time viz Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Jhanda Singh Bhangi, etc, it was decided that Faridkot should remain with Hamir Singh, Kotkapura with Jodh; and Mari Mustfa should be given to Vir. On this occasion, the Khalsa Dal performed the initiation ceremony and baptised all the three brothers as Singhs.

In 1732 AD, Hamir Singh took charge of Faridkot with royal splendour and brought prosperity to the city. For various reasons, Jodh Singh had a dispute with Patiala and as a consequence, he was killed in a battle, in 1767 AD.

After the death of Hamir Singh in 1782, Mohar Singh succeeded him.⁴ He was not a competent administrator and his son Charhat Singh dislodged him and took the authority in his own hands. Charhat Singh was a very intelligent and fearless fighter.

In 1804 AD, Dal Singh, elder brother of Charhat Singh's father, raided Faridkot during the night and, after having killed him, occupied the State. At that time Charhat Singh's sons – Gulab Singh, Pahar Singh, Sahib Singh and Matab Singh – were very young and, they fled to save their lives. But, Dal Singh could not enjoy the pleasure of ruling the State for more than a month. In order to help the minor boys, their

⁴Mohar Singh died in 1798 AD.

¹Since then this saying has been in circulation:

bhallān cira paṭī ākbār de dābar.

²Rupees one thousand one hundred.

³See इरीचवेट.

maternal uncle, Fauja Singh (Gill sardar of Sher Singh Wala), with some army, raided Faridkot during the night and, after killing Dal Singh in his sleep, installed Gulab Singh on the throne.

In 1806-07, Diwan Mukham Chand, a commander of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mounted an attack on Faridkot and realised a tribute of rupees seven thousand. On 26th September 1808, Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized control of Faridkot and gave only five villages to the Rais (noble) for his livelihood.

When the English government took cis-Satluj states under its protection, Faridkot was restored to Gulab Singh, on 3rd April 1809.

On 5th November 1826, Gulab Singh while sauntering around, was killed by his enemies, who escaped undetected.

Gulab Singh was succeeded by his four-year old son Attar Singh who died in 1827 and Pahar Singh became the ruler of the state. He was a generous, brave and very shrewd person. He helped the State to make great progress, founded several villages and got many wells dug in the territory.

The farsighted Pahar Singh helped the English wholeheartedly during the Anglo-Sikh War in 1845 AD. As a result, the government bestowed upon him the title of Raja in 1846 and gave him a part of the confiscated territory of Nabha which fetched him an annual income of rupees 35612.

Raja Pahar Singh died in April, 1849 and his son, Wazir Singh¹, ascended the throne at the age of 21 years. He supported the English wholeheartedly during the Anglo-Sikh War in 1849 and the mutiny in 1857 (Sammatt 1914) for which the title of Bairarbars Raja Sahib Bahadur was bestowed upon him. He was

¹His mother, Rani Chand Kaur, was daughter of Samund Singh Dhaliwal, resident of Dina.

given a salute of 11 guns and a robe of honour comprising eleven pieces of cloth. On 11th March 1862, he received a decree for the adoption of a child. Raja Wazir Singh took baptism at Hazoor Sahib and embraced the Sikh way of life in full. Raja Wazir Singh died in April 1874, at the Than Tirath in Kurukshetar, where the State constructed a memorial, installed Guru Granth Sahib and initiated the practice of serving food to the poor.

After the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh ascended the throne of Faridkot at the age of 32 years, and governed the state excellently. He was born to Rani Ind Kaur, Sardar Sham Singh Mann's daughter on the 11th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Magh, Sammat 1898 (January 1842). He wholeheartedly supported the British during the second Afghan War and earned the title of Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazrat-i-Qaisar-i-Hind.

Raja Bikram Singh gathered many wise and learned men and got a commentary of Guru Granth Sahib written by Bhai Badan Singh Giani. The State got it published twice at a huge expenditure. A sum of rupees 75,000 was donated for the building of a community kitchen at Amritsar and another of rupees 25,000 for the installation of electricity in the Darbar Sahib there.

Raja Bikram Singh died on 8th August 1898.

After his death, his son Balbir Singh, who was born to Rani Bishan Kaur (daughter of Bakshi Pratap Singh Chahal), on Monday, the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Bhaddon, Sammat 1926 (1869 AD), ascended the throne on 16th December 1898. He was a very tall, handsome, and sociable person. He got beautiful buildings constructed and gardens laid. But it is sad that he could not rule over

the State for long. He died in 1906 leaving no issue to succeed him. However in 1906, he had adopted Brijinder Singh, who was born in 1896 and was son of his younger brother Gajendar Singh. After the death of Raja Balbir Singh, Brijinder Singh occupied the throne.

He studied in Atchison College, Lahore. During the world War of 1914, he extended great help to the government with money and recruits. In east Africa, the State's company of sappers rendered meritorious service for more than three years. The government thanked him and he was decorated with the title of Maharaja. In 1922, he was given full powers to award capital punishment. He was a very shrewd and able administrator. Unfortunately, he was not blessed with a long life. On 22nd December 1918, the whole of Punjab was plunged into grief at his untimely death.

After the death of Maharaja Brijinder Singh, his son Har Inder Singh, who was born on 29th January, 1915, to Maharani Mahinder Kaur (daughter of Sardar Jiwan Singh, nobleman of Shahzadpur) ascended the throne on 23rd December 1928.

This promising ruler, along with his younger brother Kaur Manjit Inder Singh, is receiving education in Atchison College, Lahore. The governance of the State is in the hands of a council, under the presidentship of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Inder Singh BA. Fateh Singh, Lala Izzat Rai, Ali Mohammad and Gurdial Singh¹ are the members of the said council.

In December 1913 the political contact of the State with the government was transferred from the commissioner of Jalandhar to the Bahawalpur Agency. Since 1st November 1921 it is with the A.G.G Punjab states and Faridkot

state is thirteenth in the Punjab.

The full title of Raja Sahib is:

His Highness Farzand-i-Sa'adat Nishan Hazrat-i-Qaisar-i-Hind, Brar Bans Raja Har Inder Singh Sahib Bahadur, Ruler Faridkot.

The area of the Faridkot state is 643 square miles. According to the census conducted in 1921, its population is 150,661; the yearly income is approximately rupees 18 lacs, the number of army personnel is 344 and that of the police is 244.

There is one main hospital with a capacity of twenty indoor patients, and one women's hospital accommodating twelve beds. Both these hospitals have fine buildings. The cantonment also has an impressive hospital with eight beds. There are four dispensaries in the territory.

There are 59 schools; out of which one is a high school. There is one girls' school, two middle schools and fifty-five primary schools.

In the treasure-house of the State, there are one sword and one shield of Guru Gobind Singh which he had bestowed on Chaudhary Kapur Singh.²

One leaf of some book, sixteen and a half inches long, is also there. It has been torn into two pieces and its writing is very old which cannot be deciphered by laymen. The state officials say that this leaf belongs to the times of Guru Gobind Singh. The text is in metrical order and it contains verses from number 5716 to 5740 showing that it is a part of some bulky tome. Without going through the text preceding and following this leaf, it is not possible to know the context. A sample of the text on the said leaf is as under:

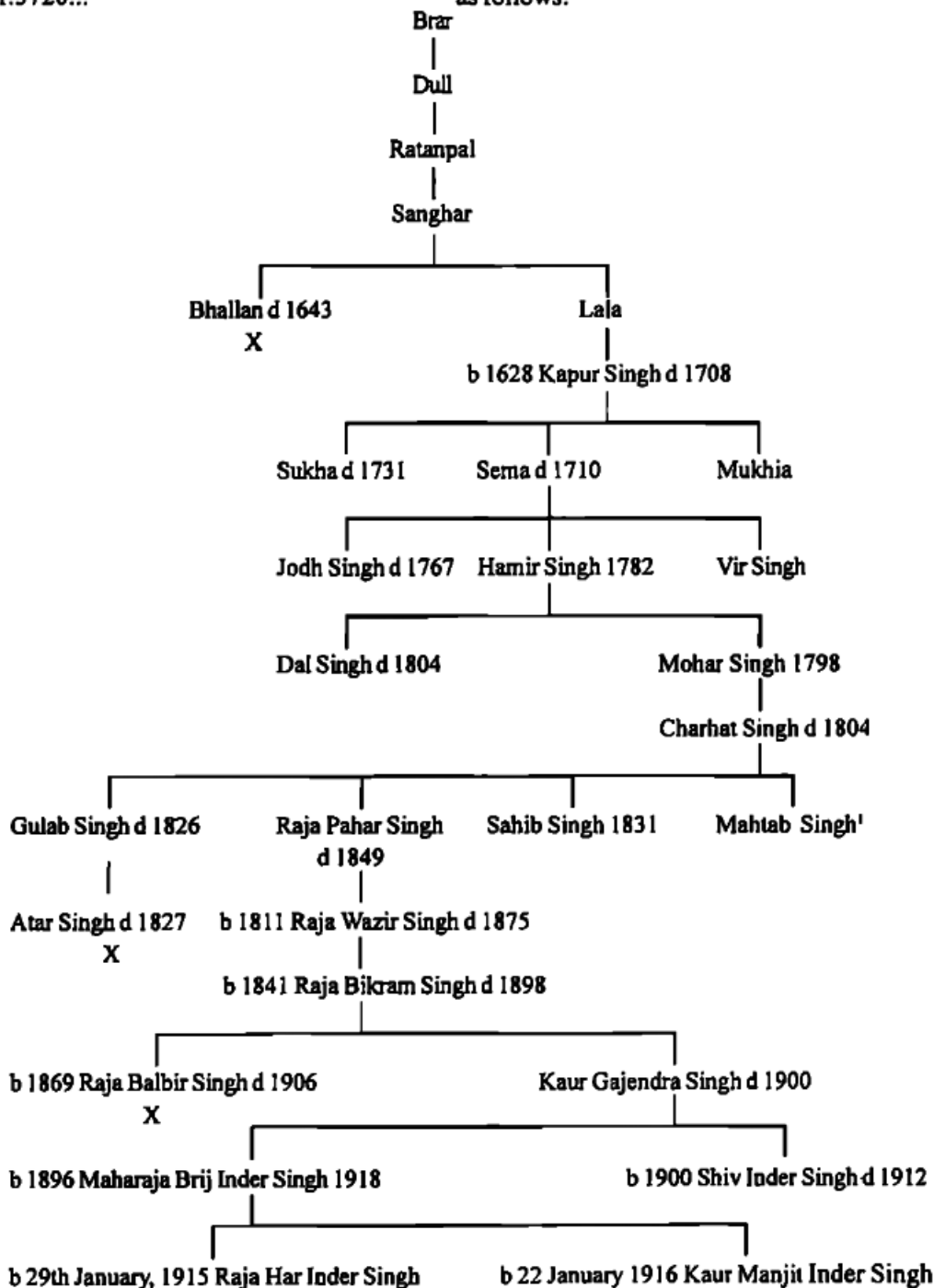
"dekhyā vīcar. rājā āpar. anan cīt. pārmā pāvīt. 5717..."

²See ਕੁਝ.

¹He is a Sardar of Mehmuana, a descendant of Prince Matab Singh, and a military member of the Council.

"sūdār sārūp. sōdrāj bhūp. sobha āpar. sobhe
sudhar.5720..."

The genealogical tree of Faridkot state is
as follows:



¹The Sardars of Mahmuana are the progeny of Mehtab Singh.

ਫਰੀਦੁ [pharidū], ਫਰੀਦੁ ਗਾਉ ਪਰਵਰ [pharidū gau pərvar] *P* فریدوس گاو a famous and brave king of Iran who was Abtin's son, from Farang, in the lineage of Jamshed. Having conquered Iran, King Zuhak vowed to extirpate the family of Jamshed. Therefore, Faridun's mother took him away to a distant place and she brought him up there in the company of a milkman's cow. This is the reason why he was given this peculiar name. His time is believed to be 750 BC. Faridun's name appears in the eighth Hakayat in Dasam Granth. See ਬੈਤ 43.

ਫਰੂ [phəru] fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰੂ [phəru] *adj* catcher, stopper. 2 helper. "jāmkale vasi jagu bādhiā, tīs da phəru na kor."—*var vād m 3*. 3 *A* فرو plural of ਫਰਾ (branch of a tree).

ਫਰੂਆ [phərua] *n* pot made by scooping out a piece of wood; a wooden bowl kept by mendicants in their hands while begging; wooden begging-bowl. "phərua bic dār kār dyo."—*cārītr 388*. 2 kind of a rake used to collect the ashes of smoke-fire. "le phərua tih samuht dhup jāgehē."—*krisən*.

ਫਰੇ [phəre] caught. 2 having caught. "guru bheṭe kaḍhe bāh phəre."—*bīla m 5*.

ਫਰੇਸਤਾ [phəresta] See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ. "əjrailu phəresta tīl pīre ghaṇi."—*var gəu I m 4*.

ਫਰੇਫਤਨ [fərefātən] *P* فرقت charm, enamour. 2 be charmed; be enamoured.

ਫਰੇਫਤਾ [fərefəta] *P* فرقت *adj* fascinated, charmed. 2 infatuated, charmed.

ਫਰੇਬ [fəreb] *P* فریب *n* fraud, trick. 2 deception, treachery.

ਫਰੇਬੀ [phərebi] *adj* fraudulent, deceptive, cheat.

ਫਰੈ [phəre] fructify, bear fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰੈਦੁ [phəredū] See ਫਰੀਦੁ.

ਫਰੇ [phəro] See ਫਰੂ 3. 2 See ਫਿਰੇ. 3 bear fruit. 4 catch, stop.

ਫਰੋਸ਼ [fəroʃ] *P* فروش *adj* seller. In this sense it is

used at the end of another word, as - ਮੇਵਾਫਰੋਸ਼ [mevafəroʃ]. See ਫਰੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ.

ਫਰੋਸ਼ਦ [phəroʃəd] *P* فروش sells, may sell, will sell.

ਫਰੋਸ਼ੀ [phəroʃi] *n* selling; business; buying and selling. See ਫਰੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ. "ohu gəlpəroʃi kərə bəhuteri."—*var gəu I m 4*. i.e. 'he lives on his volubility.'

ਫਰੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ [fəroʃidən] *P* فروشن v sell, vend, trade.

ਫਰੋਸ਼ਤ [fəroʃət] *P* فروشت *n* act of selling, sale. 2 *adj* sold, disposed of.

ਫਰੋਸ਼ਤਨ [fəroʃtən] *P* فروشن v sell, vend.

ਫਰੋਗ [fəroʃ] *P* فروغ *n* illumination, splendour. 2 facial glow.

ਫਰੋਗੁਜਾਸ਼ [fəroʃuʃt] *P* فروغزاشت *n* pardon. 2 release. 3 omission, negligence.

ਫਰੋਜਾ [phəroʃa] See ਫ਼ੀਰੋਜ਼ਾ.

ਫ਼ਰੋਜ਼ਾ [fərozā] *P* فروزان *adj* luminous, resplendent.

ਫਰੋਰਨਾ [phəroʃna] See ਫਰੋਲਨਾ.

ਫਰੋਰੀ [phəroʃi] searched thoroughly, rummaged. See ਫਰੋਲਨਾ. "pəg sō ret phəroʃi jābhī."—*NP*.

ਫਰੋਲਨਾ [phəroʃna] *v* search thoroughly for something lost in sand etc. 2 rummage by groping things; sift. 3 search, look for.

ਫਰੋਕ [phəroʃk] See ਫਰਕਨਾ.

ਫਰੋਗ [phəroʃg], ਫਰੋਗੀ [phəroʃgi] See ਫਿਰੋਗ and ਫਿਰੋਗੀ.

ਫਰੂ [phəri] See ਫਰੀ.

ਫਲ [phəl] *Skt* फल *vr* grow or bear, bear fruit, go, pluck, succeed. 2 *n* fruit (of a tree). "phəl phrike phul bəkbəke."—*var asa*. 3 consequence (of acts performed). "phəl paia jāpī sātīguru."—*asa m 5*. 4 progeny, offspring. 5 point or head of an arrow or spear, etc. 6 revenge, retribution. 7 success, accomplishment.

ਫਲਾਦਨ [phəl-ādən] *n* parrot, which eats fruit.

ਫਲਸਫਹ [fəlsəfəh] *G* فلسفہ prudence, logic, philosophy.

ਫਲਕ [phələk] *Skt* *n* plank, tablet. 2 leaf. 3 palm of a hand. 4 fruit. 5 result, consequence. 6 benefit.

7 *A* ॐ sky, firmament. 8 heaven, paradise.
ਫਲਗੁ [phalgu] will bear fruit. 2 See **ਫਲਗੁ**.
ਫਲਗੁਣ [phalgun] *Skt* ਫਾਲਗੁਨ *adj* red-coloured.
 2 *n* Arjun, younger son of Kunti. 3 full-moon
 day of the month of Phagun on which the moon
 rises in the eleventh lunar asterism called
 purvaphalguni or the first lunar asterism called
 uttraphalguni.
ਫਲਗੁਣਿ [phalguni] during the month of Phagun.
 "phalguni nit salahie."—*majh barahmaha*.
ਫਲਗੁਨ [phalgun] Phagun. See **ਫਲਗੁਣ**.
ਫਲਗੁਨਿ [phalguni] during the month of Phagun.
 "phalguni manī rahsi premu subhara."
 —*tukha barahmaha*.
ਫਲਗੁ [phalgu] *Skt* फल्गु *n* a river in Bihar, on
 the bank of which is situated a holy place
 called Gaya. Its significance is underlined in
 Vayupuran and Atri Samriti. Its name has also
 been mentioned as Lilajan. 2 There is a
 pilgrimage by this name in Punjab, near Pahoa,
 in the land of Kurukshetar. Like Gaya, here
 also people make offerings of meal-balls for
 the sake of their ancestors. 3 coloured
 powder or dust used for playing Holi. 4 *adj*
 pithless, sapless. 5 small. 6 useless,
 worthless. 7 ordinary, unimportant. 8 red.
 9 weak.
ਫਲਘਾ [phalgha] **ਫਲ-ਅਘ** result of one's
 misdeeds. "phiri pāchutane hāth phalgha."
 —*suhi m* 4. 'when one repented on
 experiencing the result of his misdeeds.
ਫਲਣਾ [phalna] *v* bear fruit. "phaliāhī phuliāhī
 bāpure."—*varasa*.
ਫਲਣੇ [phalne] short for **ਫਲ ਲੈਣੇ**. "jo seve sabb
 phalne."—*naṭ m* 4. 2 worthy of bearing fruit.
ਫਲਤਰ [phaltah] *Skt* फलतः *part* consequently.
 2 therefore, hence.
ਫਲਦ [phalad] *Skt* *adj* bearing fruit. 2 *n* tree.
ਫਲਪ [phaladh], **ਫਲਪਰ** [phaldhar] *n* a tree that
 bears fruit. 2 a lance, an arrow.—*sānama*. See

ਫਲ 5.

ਫਲਪਰ ਅਰਿ [phaldhar ari] *n* enemy of fruit-
 bearing trees — elephant. 2 enemy of an arrow,
 i.e. arrow shaped like a half-moon which is
 used to cut its adversary.—*sānama*.
ਫਲਪਰ ਅਰਿਣੀ [phaldhar arini] *n* which contains
 enemies of the tree (elephants); an army
 having elephants. 'ਣੀ' suffix means 'having or
 equipped with'.—*sānama*.
ਫਲਨਾ [phalna] See **ਫਲਣਾ**.
ਫਲਨਿ [phalanī] bearing fruit. "kābir phal iage
 phalanī."—*s*. 'started bearing fruit.' 2 *Skt* फलित्
n that which bears fruit — a tree.
ਫਲਰਾਜ [phalraj], **ਫਲਰਾਜਨ** [phalrajən] *n* according
 to ancient Sanskrit books, melon and
 watermelon. 2 according to some, mango.
ਫਲਾ [phala] See **ਫਲਾ**. 2 *Skt* जड़ tree, prosopis
 spicigera.
ਫਲਾਂ [phalā] *A* ۞ *adj* such and such; anyone,
 someone. 2 *pron* any.
ਫਲਾਸਫ਼ਹ [falasfeh] *A* فلاسفه plural of **ਫੈਲਸੁਫ਼**.
 philosophers.
ਫਲਾਸੀ [phalasi] *Skt* फलाशिन fruit-eating; feeding
 or living on fruit; one who lives on fruit,
 frugivorous.
ਫਲਾਹਾਰ [phalahar] *n* phal-ahar, eating only fruit;
 except fruit taking nothing.
ਫਲਾਹਾਰੀ [phalahari] फलाहरिन् *adj* feeding or
 living on fruit.
ਫਲਾਂਗ [phalāg], **ਫਲਾਂਘ** [phalāgh] *n* act of leaping,
 crossing by jumping over. 2 another form of
ਫਲਾਂਗ.
ਫਲਾਦੇਸ਼ [phaladeś] *n* prediction of the
 consequences of some action. 2 according to
 astrology, the act of predicting good and bad
 effects of asterisms.
ਫਲਾਧਿਆ [phaladhīa] **ਫਲ-ਲਾਧਿਆ** received the
 result. "sācu sāca sevi phaladhīa."—*var gāu*
I m 4.
ਫਲਾਨਦ [phalanad] **ਫਲ-ਆਨਦ** delight or enjoyment.

“saghān bas phalanād.”—*sar m 5*. ‘The thick forest provides the pleasure of fragrance and fruit.’

ਫਲਾਨਾ [phālana] See ਫਲਾਂ.

ਫਲਿਸ [phālis] *n* ਫਲ-ਈਸ a tree.—*sanama*.

ਫਲਿਤ [phālit] *Skt adj* laden with fruit. 2 fruitful. 3 *n* tree.

ਫਲੀ [phāli] *n* long seed-pods of peas, mustard, etc, bean; siliqua. 2 *Skt* फलित् *adj* bearing or yielding fruit. 3 *n* tree. 4 See ਫਲੀ.

ਫਲੀਆ [phāliā] a subcaste of Khatris. “phāliā khokhrāṇ avgahi.”—*BG*.

ਫਲੀਤਾ [phālita] See ਪਲੀਤਾ and ਫਲੀ.

ਫਲੀਭੂਤ [phālibhūt] *adj* advantageous, fruitful.

ਫਲੁ [phālu] See ਫਲ. “dhārām phulu phālu gīanū.”—*bāsīt m 1*.

ਫਲੁਹਾ [phāluha] *A* فلول *n* crack in the skin of hands and feet due to dryness or cold; chilblain. 2 blister. “sāt guru ke tēb pāre phāluhe.”—*GPS*.

ਫਲੋਹਾਰ [phālohar] See ਫਲਾਹਾਰ. “phālohar kie phālu jāi.”—*bīla thīti m 1*.

ਫਲੋਰੀ [phālori] *n* a puffed up and crisp kachori.

ਫਲੋਗ [phālog] See ਫਲਾਂਗ.

ਫਲੁਾ [phālha] *Skt* फलह् *n* plank or frame of wooden bars fitted in the doorframe for restricting entry; heavy frame with branches of a tree, formerly used for crushing ears of wheat, barley, etc.

ਫਲੁੀ [phālhi] a small wooden framework. See ਫਲੁਾ.

ਫਲਵਜ [phāvaj] See ਫੋਜ. “gah gah phire phāvjan.”—*cādi 2*.

ਫੜ [phar] *n* plank, board; splint of wood. 2 boast. 3 sleight at gambling. 4 hypocrisy, pretence. *Skt* फड. 5 See ਫੜਨਾ.

ਫੜਕਨਾ [phārakna] *v* flap, flutter, pulsate. See *E* flutter.

ਫੜਨਾ [phārna] *v* catch, grasp.

ਫੜਫੋਟ [phārphoṭ] *S n* fear, fright. 2 commotion.

ਫੜਾਉਣਾ [phārauna] *v* hand over, pass on. “lārū

apī phārae.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਫੜਿ [phārī] *adv* having held or grasped.

ਫੜੀ [phārī] *adj* pretentious; dissimulative. See ਫੜ 4. 2 *n* bow with a broad hold of wood. See ਫੜ 1. “phārī bālād māgar os phārmaīs kār multan kēu.”—*cādi 3*. Bows made in Multan were very famous once.

ਫੜੀਅਗੁ [phārīagu] will be caught. “hōda phārīag.”—*var mālā m 1*. ‘The vain person will be caught.’

ਫੜੁ [phāru] pretence, dissimulation. See ਫੜ 4. “phāru kār loka no dīkhlavāhi.”—*var mālā m 1*.

ਫਾ [fa] *P* ف *n* fancied or cherished thing. 2 *adj* bashful, modest. 3 *Skt* न प्रतल्ल *n* prattle. 4 anguish.

ਫਾਇਤਾ [phāita] See ਫਾਤੀਆ. “nāmāj dārūd nā phāita.”—*māgo*.

ਫਾਇਦਾ [phāida] See ਫਾਯਦਾ.

ਫਾਇਲ [fāil] *A* فائل *adj* doing, active. 2 *n* agent. 3 in grammar, subject of a verb.

ਫਾਸ [phas], ਫਾਸ [phās] *Skt* पाश *n* noose, trap. “jām ki kātīe teri phas.”—*ram m 5*. 2 *A* فأس *n* hatchet, axe.

ਫਾਸਨ [phasān] See ਫਸਣਾ. “phasān ki bīdhī sēbhkōu jān.”—*gāu kabīr*. 2 ensnare, entangle, involve.

ਫਾਸਲਾ [phasla] *A* فاصل *n* intervening space, distance, gap; distance.

ਫਾਸਾ [phasa] *n* snare, noose, fetter. “guru mīlī khole phase.”—*vād m 1 ālahānī*.

ਫਾਸਿ [phasi] *n* snare, noose, fetter.

ਫਾਸਿਦ [fasid] *A* فاسد *adj* bad, damaged. 2 corrupted. 3 oppressive, riotous.

ਫਾਸੀ [phasi] See ਫਾਸਿ.

ਫਾਸੀਧਰ [phasidhar] *n* noose-carrier; Varun. 2 highwayman, bandit. “ek cor, dujō dhārphasi.”—*cārītr 39*.

ਫਾਸੁ [phasu] See ਫਾਸ.

ਫਾਹਾ [phaha] *n* lasso, noose, fetter. “phahe kātīe mīṭe gāvan.”—*bāvan*. 2 scaling-ladder. “le

phahe rati turahī.”—*var gəu 1 m 5*. Thieves carry scaling-ladders with them for climbing up and down a house.

ਫਾਹਿਸ਼ [fahiʃ] *A* فاحش *adj* indecent, obscene.

ਫਾਹੀ [phahi] See ਫਾਹਾ. “phahi suratī mēluki ves.”—*sri m 1*. ‘He is intent on defrauding others but looks a saint.’ See ਮਲੁਕ.

ਫਾਹੀਵਾਲ [phahival] *n* trapper, hunter.

ਫਾਹੁਣਾ [phahuṇa] *v* entrap, ensnare.

ਫਾਹੁਰਾ [phahura], ਫਾਹੁਰੀ [phahuri], ਫਾਹੁੜਾ [phahura], ਫਾਹੁੜੀ [phahuri] *n* a kind of hoe for collecting dung, ashes, etc and levelling field-plots; small hoe kept by mendicants to sweep ashes of smoke-fire. “dāia phahuri karia kari dhui.”—*asa kabir*.

ਫਾਹੂ [phahu] *adj* trapper, hunter.

ਫਾਕ [phak] *T* فاك *n* arrow-head. 2 sharp tooth. 3 hook.

ਫਾਕ [phāk], ਫਾਕੜ [phākəṛ] *n* segment, slice. “lajī āb phākē.”—*ramav*. 2 piece, fragment.

ਫਾਕਾ [phaka] *A* فاك *n* state of not eating food; fast.

ਫਾਕਾਕਸ਼ੀ [phakakāṣhī] *A* فاقكسي *starvation*; state of remaining without food.

ਫਾਕਿਓ [phakio] stopped; got ensnared. “phakio minkapikkiniai.”—*sor m 5*. 2 tossed in the mouth, swallowed. See ਫੀਅਰ. 3 See ਫਾਕਿਓ.

ਫਾਕਿਓ [phākio] ensnared, lassoed. See ਫਾਕ. “kam hetī kūcāru le phākio.”—*dhana m 5*. 2 scraped off. “minu pākari phākio əru kaṭio.”—*sor ravidas*.

ਫਾਕੀ [phaki] *n* quantity of some eatable tossed into the mouth. 2 got caught, got entangled. “əti gərbe mohi phaki tū.”—*asa m 5*.

ਫਾਕੇ [phake] fornicates. See ਫਕ *vr*. “pərdara sāgri phake.”—*sor m 5*. A four-letter word — fuck — used by uncultured people, in the sense of coition.

ਫਾਖਤਾ [phakhta] *P* فاختا *n* dove. 2 short for

ਸੁਲਫਖਤਾ ਤਾਲ. See ਸਲੋਹ 5 part 3041 and ਸੁਲਫਖਤਾ.

ਫਾਗ [phag] *n* festival celebrated in the month of Phaggun; Holi. “aju hamare bane phag.”—*basāt m 5*. ‘in which coloured powder is used.’ See ਫਲਗੂ 3.

ਫਾਗੁਨ [phagun] See ਫਲਗੁਣ.

ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲ [phajil] *A* فاضل *adj* excellent, distinctive, excessive. 2 erudite. “phajil gən ulmau mēhane.”—*GPS*.

ਫਾਟ [phaṭ] See ਫੱਟ. 2 *adj* wounded, injured, hurt. “mānu əpna kino phaṭ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਫਾਟਕ [phaṭək] *n* gate, flap of a door. 2 rift, dissent, difference. 3 door, entrance.

ਫਾਟਣਾ [phaṭṇa], ਫਾਟਨ [phaṭən] *v* be torn, rent or split. 2 beat, flog, wound. “səpp gae phəṛi phaṭən like.”—*BG*. ‘After the snake is gone, fools beat its trail.’

ਫਾਟਾ [phaṭa] got torn. “bhəramu bhau phaṭa.”—*maru m 5*. 2 got injured.

ਫਾਡੀ [phaḍi] *adj* lagging behind, defeated.

ਫਾਣਤ [phaṇət], ਫਾਣਤੀ [phaṇṭi], ਫਾਣਿਤ [phaṇiṭ] *Sk* फणित *n* molasses.

“rəs ukhəhī kər ləta su palə, phaṇət so tih kər əlbale, sīta kād̥h pər bədh he soṛ, kəṭu tūbi kəbī mēdhur nē hoṛ.”—*NP*.

“phaṇṭi sītopəl sīta sō gur aḍi jēu.”—*NP*. ‘Molasses, lump sugar, sugar and jaggery, etc.’

ਫਾਤਹ [phaṭəh] *adj* conquering, victorious. 2 See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਫਾਤਯਾ [phatya], ਫਾਤਿਹਾ [phatīha] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਫਾਤਿਮਾ [phatīma] فاطمة Prophet Mohammad’s daughter from his wife Khadija. She was wife of Imam Ali and mother of Hassan and Husain. She was born at Mecca in 606 AD and died in Madina in 632 AD. 2 daughter of the younger brother of Mohammad’s father.

ਫਾਤਿਯਾ [phatīya], ਫਾਤੀਆ [phatia] *A* فاتية *beginning*, start. 2 conqueror, victor. 3 فاتية first chapter of the Koran, which has seven verses.

It has been accepted in Islam as the basic credo. It is recited especially for healing patients and also for the good of the souls of the dead. There is a saying in Punjabi, "us da phatia pərhiagīa." This means that 'he has died.' As compared to it, there is a saying among the Sikhs, "us da sohila pərhiagīa." i.e. 'after having read the Sohila his funeral rites were performed.'

Phatia is also recited at the time of the Muslim prayer. "nit kher phatiya det uha bhæ."—*cəritr* 149. "phatia den dua."—*s m* / *bāno*.

ਫਾਤੀਆ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ [phatia pərhiṇa] See ਫਾਤੀਆ 3.

ਫਾਤੀਹਾ [phatiha] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਫਾਥਾ [phatha] *S* entangled, ensnared, fettered. "moh mara nit phatha."—*jet m* 4. "phahi phathe mirag jiu."—*var mēla m* 3.

ਫਾਦਨਾ [phādna] ensnare. 2 *Skt* स्पन्दन jump, gambol. 3 jump over.

ਫਾਦਲ [phadāl], ਫਾਦਲੁ [phadalu], ਫਾਦਿਲੁ [phadilu] *A* فاضل *adj* excessive, redundant. "bolan phadalu nanka, dukh sukh khāsme pasī."—*var majh m* 2. "bole phadilu badī."—*si ə m* / 2 See ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲ.

ਫਾਧ [phadh] *n* noose, snare. "kaṭie kal dukh phadho."—*gəu chāt m* 5. "kaṭe mara phadhio."—*dev m* 5.

ਫਾਧਨ [phādhən], ਫਾਧਨਾ [phādhna] See ਫਾਦਨਾ.

ਫਾਧਿਓ [phādhio] entrapped or ensnared. "əpne sukh siṛ hi jəg phādhio."—*sor m* 9. 2 jumped over, skipped. See ਫਾਦਨਾ.

ਫਾਧੀ [phādhī] *n* snarer, trapper. 2 noose, snare, fetter. "phādhī ləgi jati phāhāni."—*var mēla m* / 1. 'The talking birds get ensnared the birds of their own species.'

ਫਾਨਾ [phana] *n* a wedge, dowel; peg. 2 splinter. 3 frivolous objection.

ਫਾਨਾਇ [phanai], ਫਾਨਾਇਆ [phanaya] See ਫਨਾ. "mir mēlak umre phanaia."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਫਾਨੀ [phani] *A* فانی *adj* perishable, destructible. "dunia mukame phani."—*trilāg m* / 1.

ਫਾਨੂਸ [fanus] *P* فانوس *n* drum-shaped lamp-stand encased in a very finely clothed frame. 2 chandelier in which candles are set. See ਫਨੂਸ.

ਫਾਬ [phab] *n* elegance, splendour, brilliance.

ਫਾਮ [pham] *P* فام *n* appearance, demeanour. 2 colour, shade. 3 a city in Khurasan.

ਫਾਯਕ [phayak] *A* فائق *adj* superior, surpassing.

ਫਾਯਦਾ [phayda] *A* فایده *n* benefit, profit. 2 good effect.

ਫਾਰ [phar] See ਫਾਰ.

ਫਾਰਸ [pharəs] *P* فارس *n* Persia, Iran. See ਪਾਰਸ.

ਫਾਰਸੀ [pharsi] *P* فارسی *n* Persian language. There are seven dialects of Persian - Persian, Pahalvi, Dari, Harvi, zabuli, Sakzi and Sagdi. 2 a native of Persia, Persian. 3 See ਪਾਰਸੀ.

ਫਾਰਕ [pharək] *A* فرق *adj* discriminating. 2 *A* فارق separate, apart. "phe pharək ho duni se."—*JSBM*. 3 free, unoccupied.

ਫਾਰਖਤੀ [pharkhati] *P* فارغ *n* deed of release or discharge from some responsibility; acquittance.

ਫਾਰਗ [pharəg] See ਫਾਰਿਗ.

ਫਾਰਨਾ [pharna] *v* tear, rend. 2 cause dissent or disunity. 3 See ਫਾਰੈ.

ਫਾਰਿ [phari] *adv* having torn. 2 having known.

ਫਾਰਿਗ [farig] *A* فارغ *adj* unoccupied. 2 leisurely. 3 carefree. 4 separate, aloof.

ਫਾਰੈ [phare] help bloom or blossom. "ta phalphāk sabbhe tan phare."—*gəu bavən kabir*. 'A slice of Braham, the individual soul, helps all bodies to bloom.' 2 splits, rends.

ਫਾਲ [phal] *A* فال *n* augury. 2 presage. "mot ki ih sabbh nīṣani, phal esi avsi."—*səloh*.

ਫਾਲਸਾ [phalsa] *P* فالس *n* a tree, which bears sour-sweet fruit. *Skt* पलसक. The sherbet of its fruit eradicates biliary ailment and is an appetiser. *grewia asiatica*.

ਫਾਲਗੁਨ [phalgun] *Skt* फाल्गुन. month of Phaggun.

2 Arjun. See ਫਲਗੁਣ.

ਵਾਲਰੂ [phaltu] *adj* redundant, surplus, superfluous. 2 useless.

ਵਾਲਰਾ [phalra] *n* blister. "pārn pāre phalre ghāne."—GPS.

ਵਾਲਾ [phala] *Skt* ਵਾਲ *n* ploughshare.

ਵਾਲਿਆ [phalia] spread. "cādan vas vāṇaspātī phalia."—BG.

ਵਾਲਿਸ [falij] *A* ۱۰۰ *n* paralysis, hemiplegia. See ਅਧਰੰਗ.

ਵਾਵਾ [phava] *P* ۱۰۰ *adj* abashed. 2 insulted, disgraced. "phava huṛke uṭhī ghārī aīa."—var gāu 1 m 4.

ਵਾਵੀ [phavi] feminine of ਵਾਵਾ. "phavi hoi bhal."—var ram 1 m 3. See ਵਾਵਾ.

ਵਾਝ [phaṛ] *n* piece, fragment, splint.

ਵਾਝਨਾ [phaṛna] *v* split, rend. 2 separate. 3 cause dissent.

ਵਾਝੀ [phaṛī] *n* piece, fragment. 2 segment (of some fruit).

ਵਿਆਜ [phiaj] See ਵੈਯਾਜ.

ਵਿਸਾਕ [phisak] *A* ۱۰ *n* violation or breach of an agreement. 2 going back on a deal. 3 *A* ۱۰ *n* vice, sin, immoral act.

ਵਿਸਲਨਾ [phislna] *v* slip, slide, lose one's balance on a smooth surface.

ਵਿਸਾਦ [phisad] See ਵਸਾਦ.

ਵਿਸਣਾ [phisṣṇa] *v* burst.

ਵਿਹਰਿਸੁ [fihrisṭ] *A* ۱۰ *n* list, table of contents, catalogue.

ਵਿਕਨ [phikən] *P* ۱۰ *adj* throwing. It comes at the end of another word, as - "hīrasul phikən he."—japu. 'Thou art the one who casts away fear.'

ਵਿਕਵਿਕਾ [phikphika] *adj* utterly tasteless; vapid. 2 dull, inelegant.

ਵਿਕਰ [phikər] *A* ۱۰ *n* anxiety, care, apprehension. "dīl ka phikər nā jai."—tīlāg kabir. 2 attention, thought, cogitation.

ਵਿਕਰਨ [phikrən] *n* hissing. 2 howling of a

jackal; act of producing the sound of yawning. See ਵਿਕਰ 2. "rāṇ phikrāt jābuk phir-hī."—caritr 1.

ਵਿਕਰਮੰਦ [fikarmād], ਵਿਕਰਵੰਦ [phikərvād] *P* ۱۰ *adj* worried, anxious. "phikərvād hve bhari."—NP. 2 pensive.

ਵਿਕਰਾ [fikra] *A* ۱۰ *n* sentence; a set of words expressing complete meaning. 2 vertebra (of the back bone).

ਵਿਕਰੀ [phikri] *Skt* ਫੇਰੂਰੀ *n* female jackal. "phikrāt phikri phirā."—ramav.

ਵਿਕਰੀਆ [phikria] *adj* tasteless, insipid. "hārīas bin sabb suad phikria."—asa m 5.

ਵਿਕਰੰਤ [phikrāt] they hiss; they howl. See ਵਿਕਰਨ and ਵਿਕਾਰ. "phikrāt svan srigal."—cāḍi 2.

ਵਿਕਾ [phika] *adj* insipid, tasteless. "phāl phike phul bākbāke."—var asa. 2 foul-mouthed, not gentle or sweet in speech. "phika dārgāhī suṭīe, muh thukā phike pahī."—var asa. 3 discourteous, rude. "nanak phike bolīe tēnu mānu phika hor."—var asa. 4 inglorious. "māra ka rōg sabb phika."—sri m 5.

ਵਿਕੰਤ [phikāt] they hiss or howl. See ਵਿਕਰਨ, ਵਿਕਰੀ and ਵਿਕਾਰ.

ਵਿਕੰਦਨ [phikādən] *P* ۱۰ *v* throw, fling, hurl.

ਵਿਕੰਨ [phikān] See ਵਿਕਨ.

ਵਿਕੁ [phikr] See ਵਿਕਰ.

ਵਿਕੁਣੀ [phikr-ṇī] she jackal. See ਵਿਕਰੀ. "bhāchāt phikrāṇī tēnā."—kalki.

ਵਿਜਾ [fiza] *P* ۱۰ *adj* augmenting, enhancing. It comes at the end of another word, as in dīlfiza. 2 See ਵਜਾ.

ਵਿਟ [phit] *part* damnation, curse. 2 *adj* condemnable. 3 impure.

ਵਿਟਕ [phitək] *n* a condemnable action. 2 habit of performing foul or vile deeds; bad habit. "phitək phitka koru badiā."—sava m 3.

ਵਿਟਕਣਾ [phitəkṇa], ਵਿਟਕਨਾ [phitəkna] *v* imprecate, reproach. "nīdāk kau phitke

sāsar.”—*bher m 5*. “sətiḡuru kia phir̥kia.”
—*sri m 3*.

ਫਿਟਕਾਰ [phir̥kar] *Skt* फिटकार *fie*; execration, objurcation.

ਫਿਟਕੀਨਗਰੀ [phir̥kinəgr̥i], **ਫਿਟਕੀਪੁਰੀ** [phir̥kipuri] the cursed city, Sirhind. See ਗੁਰਮਾਰੀ.

ਫਿਟਣਾ [phir̥ṇa] *v* imprecate, reproach, execrate. 2 be leprous. 3 deform something viciously.

ਫਿਟਾ [phir̥ṭa], **ਫਿਟਿਆ** [phir̥ṭia] *adj* condemned, execrated, cursed. 2 insulted, humiliated. “phir̥ṭa vātē gālā.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘The whole lot stands humiliated.’ 3 condemnable. “nanək mən ke kām, phir̥ṭia gəṇət na avhi.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਫਿਟੁ [phir̥ṭu] See **ਫਿਟ**. “phir̥ṭu iveha jivīa jitu khar vadhara peṭu.”—*var suhi m 1*. “tis no phir̥ṭu phir̥ṭu kəhe sabbh sāsaru.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਫਿੰਡ [phir̥ṇḍ] *n* ball.

ਫਿੰਡਾ [phir̥ṇḍa] *adj* deformed; club-footed. 2 distorted.

ਫਿਤਕਾਰ [phir̥tkar] *Skt* फुत्कार *n* hissing; act of forcing breath out of the mouth. 2 *Skt* फेत्कार howl of a wolf, jackal, or dog etc.

ਫਿਤਕਾਰੀ [phir̥tkari] *adj* hissing, howling. See **ਫਿਤਕਾਰ**.

ਫਿਤਨ [fir̥ṭan] *A* فتن plural of **ਫਿਤਨਾ**.

ਫਿਤਨਾ [fir̥ṭna] *A* فتن *n* discord, conflict, riot. 2 calamity, affliction.

ਫਿਤਰਤ [fir̥ṭrat] *A* فطرت *n* wisdom. 2 birth, origin.

ਫਿਦਵੀ [fir̥ṭvi] *A* فدوى *adj* ready to sacrifice himself for another; devotee; obedient. 2 servant.

ਫਿਦਾ [fir̥ṭa] *A* فدا *n* act of sacrificing oneself for another. 2 sacrifice.

ਫਿਰ [phir̥] *part* again; again and again; once again.

ਫਿਰਾਹਰ [fir̥-əun] See **ਫਰਾਹਰ**.

ਫਿਰਹੰਗ [phir̥həṅg] See **ਫਰਹੰਗ**. 2 See **ਫਿਰੰਗ**. “phir̥həṅg ke phir̥həṅga vali.”—*akal*.

ਫਿਰਕਾ [phir̥ka] *A* فرقه *n* sect, clan. 2 Sikh community. 3 nation.

ਫਿਰਣਸੀਹ [phir̥ṇsih] the hero of Pheru. “gurujagat phir̥ṇsih əḡṛəu.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘The heroic son of Baba Pheru, Guru Angad Dev.’

ਫਿਰਣਾ [phir̥ṇa] *v* move about, pay a visit. “həu phir̥ṇu divani avəl bəvəl.”—*dev m 4*. 2 go back, budge. 3 pass through the cycle of birth and death. 4 *n* a Jatt of Khahra subcaste, who, having become a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev, turned a person of self-realisation and benevolence. 5 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was from Sood subcaste. 6 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was from Behal subcaste.

ਫਿਰਤ [phir̥ṭ] *n* act of wandering or moving. “us ne bəhūt phir̥ṭ kiti.”—*prov*. 2 *adv* wandering, moving. “phir̥ṭ phir̥ṭ prəbhū aia.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਫਿਰਤਉ [phir̥ṭəu] wanders. “phir̥ṭəu gəṛəb gubari mərəṇu nah janai.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਫਿਰਥਈ [phir̥ṭhəi] wanders; they roam about. “dhəramu əṛəthū sabbh kamu mokhu he, jən piche ləḡi phir̥ṭhəi.”—*kāl m 4*.

ਫਿਰਦੌਸ [phir̥ṭdɔs], **ਫਿਰਦੌਸੀ** [phir̥ṭdɔsi] See **ਫਰਦੌਸ** and **ਫਰਦੌਸੀ**.

ਫਿਰਨਾ [phir̥na] See **ਫਿਰਣਾ**.

ਫਿਰਨੀ [phir̥ni] *P* فريز *n* pudding made of ground rice, milk and sugar. 2 *xa* handmill; which keeps on turning.

ਫਿਰਨੀ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ [phir̥ni di səvari] *xa* act of turning a handmill; act of grinding wheat etc with a handmill.

ਫਿਰਾ [phir̥a] a Khatri of Katara subcaste, who believed in necromancy. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and turned a seeker of truth.

ਫਿਰਾਉ [phir̥əu] *n* circular movement; rotation; round. 2 bend, curve. 3 *A* فرج head, top. “tənu mənəu səupe jias iu bhai, ləe hukəm i phir̥əu.”—*sava m 3*. ‘should bow before orders.’

ਫਿਰਾਈ [phir̥ai] See **ਫਿਰਾਈ**.

ਫਿਰਾਹਰ [phir̥ahər] act of wandering about;

ordeal of transmigration. "binu navesabh pher phirahar."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਫਿਰਾਹੂਨ [phirahun] *adj* reneging, retracting. "phirahun prabhū te bhāe bahu par sajai."—*GPS. 2* See ਫਰਹੂਨ.

ਫਿਰਾਕ [phirak] *A* فراق *n* separation. "jalim phirak dina."—*ramav.*

ਫਿਰਾਤ [phirat] wanders about, roams about.

ਫਿਰਾਦੀ [phiradi] *adj* plaintiff, complainant. See ਫਰਿਅਦ. "lāvpur gae phiradi sare."—*GPS.*

ਫਿਰਾਮੀ [phirami] goes around; (they) wander about. "nitgarabi phirami."—*varmaru 2 m 5*.

ਫਿਰਿ [phiri] *adv* again, repeatedly. "phiri hoi nā phera."—*vād chāt m 3*. "phiri eh vela hāthi nā ave."—*kan a m 4*.

ਫਿਰਿ ਫਿਰਿ [phiri ghiri] *adv* again and again, repeatedly. "phiri ghiri apune grih mārī ara."—*majh m 5*.

ਫਿਰੇ [phire] wanders. See ਫਿਰਣਾ. 2 refuses to accept; disobeys. "phire aysañā."—*VN*. 'who disobeys an order.'

ਫਿਰੇ [phiro] *P* , فیر *adj* low. 2 *adv* below, under.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ [firoz] *P* فیروز *adj* victorious, triumphant.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹਰ [phiroz shahar] See ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਹਰ 2.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਹਰ [firozshah] فیروز شاہ *a* Tughlak dynast of Delhi, who died on 20th September 1388. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੇ: 16. 2 a village, in tehsil and district Ferozepur, where for no reason, a battle took place on 21st December 1845 between the English and the Sikhs. As is clear from the books of history written in English,¹ the battle, that the Sikhs had almost

¹At this moment Sirdar Teja Singh, with some twenty-five or thirty thousand fresh troops, arrived from the camp at Ferozepore, and presented himself before the British force, which, tired and exhausted with its previous exertions, was unable to attack him, and would, in all likelihood, have been found unable to repel a vigorous assault from an army of fresh men, in overpowering numbers, like that led by him. The usual

won, was lost due to the shameful misdeeds of their officers. This place has also been called as Pheru Shahar, Pheru Shah and Feroze Shahar.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ [firozsh] See ਫੀਰੋਜ਼.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ [firozpur] Firozshah Tughlak had good fortune of the British prevailed however, and instead of seeing the Seik (Sikh) reserve advance to the attack, they had the satisfaction of beholding them turn back without firing a shot and follow their defeated comrades towards the Sutlej. The British force was thus left in undisputed possession of the field of Ferozeshuhur, with the entrenched camp of the Seiks and all their artillery.

Rajah Lal Singh, who was one of the first to flee from the fight, made his way to the camp of Runjoor Singh near Philloor, whence he hastened to Umritsir, where he secreted himself for some time.

(The Reigning family of Lahore by Major Carmichael Smyth. pp. 175, 76)

The second wing of their army approached in battle-array, and the wearied and famished English saw before them a desperate and, perhaps, useless struggle. This reserve was commanded by Tej Singh; he had been urged by his zealous and sincere soldiery to fall upon the English at daybreak, but his object was to have the dreaded army of the Khalsa overcome and dispersed & he delayed until Lal Singh's force was everywhere put to flight, and until his opponents had again ranged themselves round their colors. Even at the last moment he rather skirmished and made feints than led his men to a resolute attack and after a time he precipitately fled, leaving his subordinates without orders and without an object, at a moment when the artillery ammunition of the English had failed, when a portion of their force was retiring upon Ferozpoor, and when no exertions could have saved the remainder if the Sikhs had boldly pressed forward.

(History of the Sikhs by J. D. Cunningham. Chap 9th, pp. 308, 309).

given this name to Sirhind. 2 a city, on the bank of river Satluj, which is 57 miles from Lahore. This name is also connected with Firozeshah. The English occupied it in 1835 AD. Taking it as the border of the Sikh state, the English government set up a cantonment there. There is a beautiful monument constructed in memory of the brave soldiers of the 36th Sikh Battalion, who sacrificed their lives in the battle of Saragarhi in 1897. This monument was unveiled by the Governor General in 1903 AD.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਾ [phiroja] See ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਹ.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਾ [phirozā] See ਫ਼ਰੋਜ਼ਾ.

ਫਿਰੋਦ [firod] P ڦڙڦڙ adv below, under.

ਫਿਰੋਦ ਆਮਦ [firod aməd] P ڦڙڦڙ alighted, descended.

ਫਿਰੋਬੰਦ [phirobəd] P ڦڙڦڙ shut down, close down.

ਫਿਰੰਗ [phirəṅg] E Frank. a European country. "koṭ ko kud sāmudr ko phādh phirəṅg mo an pəryo əbhīmani."—*cāritr* 125. There was a German band of people named Franks, which spread out to countries like France, etc and which had to fight many a time against the Turks. First of all, the Turks started calling the Europeans by the name Firangi. The Portuguese were the first to arrive in India and they were called Firangi. After this, whosoever came from France or England was termed as Firangi. 2 See ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾਤ.

ਫਿਰੰਗ ਕੀ ਪੋਰੀ [phirəṅg ki pōri], ਫਿਰੰਗ ਕੀ ਪੋੜੀ [phirəṅg ki pōri] After having come to India, the English and the French staged various shows. The people saw a strange ladder in the theatre whereby one who tried to go up, came down and vice versa. This means, 'a queer thing'.

"jīm phirəṅg ki pōri hoī.. ləkhe ju cəḍhət jat me uca. so utrət gəmnət he nica. jo jane me

gəmnə nice. so cəḍh jat əcanək uce.."—GPS.

ਫਿਰੰਗਤਾਲ [phirəṅgtal] a military tune played by the band at the head of the English army, named by the Indians as Firangtal. Firangtal is mentioned at the head of various verses in Sarabloh.

ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾਤ [phirəṅgvat], ਫਿਰੰਗਮਯ [phirəṅgaməy] a type of syphilis in which there is blood-disorder along with swelling and pain in the joints. See ਬਾਦਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾਲੀ [phirəṅgavali], ਫਿਰੰਗੀ [phirəṅgi] a resident of Firang. "bāṅ ke bāṅgali phirhāṅg ke phirəṅgavali."—*akāl*. See ਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਫਿਰੰਡਾ [phirəṇḍa] stubble. See ਫਰਡਾ. "ik ke drig so ləgyo phirəṇḍa."—GPS.

ਫਿਰੰਤ [phirəṇt] wandering. "phirəṇt jonī anek."—*sahas* m 5.

ਫਿਰੰਦਾ [phirəṇḍa] wandering, travelling. 2 traveller, wayfarer. "vici maia phirəṇ phirəṇḍe."—*bīla* m 4. 3 a master musician who, at the bidding of Guru Nanak Dev, taught music to Bhai Mardana and presented a rebeck to Guru Nanak Dev. See ਭੈਰੋਆਣਾ.

ਫਿਲਹਾਲ [philhal] A ڦڙڦڙ adv at present, for the time being. "dunia cij philhal."—*tiṭṭṭ* m 5. "dīl māhī jānəhu səbh philhala."—*maru solhe* m 5. i.e., 'the objects existing at present, will not last for ever.'

ਫਿਲਹਾਲਾ [philhala] See ਫਿਲਹਾਲ.

ਫਿਲਫੌਰ [filfor] A ڦڙڦڙ adv at once, immediately, quickly.

ਫਿਲੌਰ [philbr] a major town of tehsil and district Jalandhar. It is situated on the north bank of Satluj river. Shahjahan had founded this city and had built a large caravan-serai there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh reinforced the fort, where now a police school is being run. Philaur was the boundary of the Sikh state and, therefore, it was a cantonment of the Sikh army.

ਫਿਲੌਰੀ [philbri] adj resident of Philaur 2 puffed

up, fried and crispy kachori, stuffed with bruised pulses. See **दलेरी**. "besən sanī phīlōri kārē."—GPS.

दिवका [phirka] *n* thatched gate.

दी [fi] *A* १ part each, every. 2 in, during. 3 on.

दीक [phik] *adj* tasteless, sapless. 2 lustreless.

3 vain, facile. "tin səbh karəj phik."—prəbha *m* 4.

दीक दिक्का [phik phikana], **दीक दीक्का** [phik phikana] *adj* extremely tasteless, insipid. "nam bina səbhī phik phikane."—kan *a m* 4. 2 extremely lustreless.

दीका [phika] See **दिवका** and **दीक**. "an rāg phike səbh mara."—gau *m* 5.

दीटना [phitna] *v* cry shame on. 2 become defective and deformed. 3 get vilified and spoilt. "kaju nā phitē kor."—oākar.

दीता [phita] *Pg n* thin strip of cotton webbing or yarn; tape.

दीम [phim] See **अदीम**.

दीमी [phimi] opium-eater.

दीर [phir] or **दीरु** [phiru] *n* a return, visit. "janəm mərən ka dukh gəra, phiri pəve nā phiru."—var suhi *m* 3. 2 *P* १ grief, sorrow.

दीरोझा [firozshah] See **द्विरोझा**.

दीरोझा [firozah], **दीरोजा** [firoza] *P* १, २ *n* blue gemstone with greenish tinge. *Skr* रजितज्ञ and *पेरोज*. turquoise.

दील [phil] *A* १ *n* elephant. See **दील**.

दीलमना [filxana] *P* १ *n* elephant house.

दीलनाल [philnal] *n* heavy cannon drawn by elephants.

दीलपा [philpa], **दीलपाद** [philpad], **दीलपाव** [philpav] *Skr* इलीपद. a disease in which the patient's feet become heavy like those of an elephant. **Elephantiasis**. "philpav pun janu roga."—cāritr 405. This disease is caused by the use of stagnant rain water, walking barefooted in damp, cold places, lying in bed for long periods, contamination

of blood, etc. One leg, and sometimes both the legs and feet, become heavy like those of an elephant.

Fasting, sweating, vomiting, purgation and proper blood-letting, etc are beneficial to cure this disease.

Simple remedies for elephantiasis are as under:

Take 1ṭṣṭṭ (trianthema pentandra), hārər (terminalia chebula), beleric myrobalan, phyllanthus emblica, piper longum in equal quantities and grind them into powder. Mix six mashas of this powder with honey and administer the resultant linctus to the patient. Prepare a paste of thorn apple (datura alba), ricinus communis, vitex trifolia, trianthema pentandra, moringa pterygosperma, and mustard. Apply it to the affected parts of the body. Take leaves of neem tree, hemp (canabis sativa), cassiya filiformis, and grind them into a paste and apply this paste, and bandage the leg and the foot.

दीलवान [filban], **दीलवान** [philvan] *P* १ *n* elephant-driver.

दीली [phili] *adj* concerning an elephant, elephantine. 2 *n* elephant-driver.

दीली टोप [phili top] See **दीलनाल**.

दीलीनगरा [philinagara] *n* a large kettledrum mounted on an elephant and sounded. "philinagare bajeke."—cāritr 405.

दील [philu] elephant, See **दील**. There is a hymn, by Kabir, in the Asa mode:

- 1 philu rābabi bāḍu pakhavāj kəu tal bəjave,
- 2 pāhīrī colna gād-ha nace bhesa bhagətī kərave,
- 3 raja ram kəkri abre pəkəe,
- 4 kīne bujhānhare khāe.
- 5 beṭhī sīghu ghārī pan ləgave, ghis gəḷəure līave,
- 6 ghārī ghārī musri mēgəl gavəhī, kəchua

sākh bājave,

7 bās ko putu biahən cālīa suīne mādēp chae,

8 rupkənīa sūdərī bedhi sāsē sīgh gun gae,

9 kəhat kəbir sunəhu re sātəhu kiṭi pərbətu khaīa,

10 kəchua kəhe āgar bhī lorəu luki səbādu sunāīa. (6)

It implies that as the things mentioned in this hymn are not possible, in the same manner the visualization of the Creator in material terms is not proper.

1 The elephant (drunk) is the rebeck-player, the ox (brute) is a drummer and the crow (sensualist) beats time.

2 The donkey (wanton belly-god), having donned a devotee's dress, performs dance and the male-buffalo (rancorous person) serves him.

3 The Creator ripened the seedpods of the gigantic swallow-wort (calotropis gigantia) into mangoes.

4 These fruits have been tasted only by some sagacious person.

5 The lion (egoist and violent person) sits at home and prepares betel-leaf rolls (for entertaining the visitors) and the bandicoot (the logician) presents these betel-rolls (to the visitors).

6 The female rats (sense organs) sing paeans in their houses (sockets) and the tortoise (impostor making a show of controlling his sense-organs) proclaims the teachings of the spiritual preceptor.

7 The son of the barren woman (maya¹), that is, the individual soul, goes to wed emancipation whereas the guile-and-sinless mind (the internal organ) is the golden pavilion.

8 Emancipation – the charming girl, the rabbit (weakling), the lion (the powerful), the high

and the low, sing eulogies.

9 The ant is humility and the mountain is pride.

10 The tortoise wants glowing coals (fire of knowledge) and the mosquito (benighted disposition) has sounded a loving song.

ਫੀਲੁ ਰਬਾਬੀ [philu rābabi] See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਫੁਸਲਾਉਣਾ [phuslauna], ਫੁਸਲਾਨਾ [phuslana] v make someone slip. 2 distract, divert. 3 amuse.

4 cajole, beguile. "jīh tīh bīdhi bhup-hī phuslāī."—cārītr 404.

ਫੁਹਸ [fuhās] A فُهِس djobscene, vulgar. 2 uncivil remark. 3 n shamelessness, brazenness.

ਫੁਹਾਰਾ [phuhara] A فُوهَار n fountain.

ਫੁੱਕ [phūk], ਫੁੱਕਰ [phūkār], ਫੁੱਕਾਰ [phūkar], ਫੁੱਕਾਰ [phūkara] Skt फुत्कार sound made by a snake, etc, while blowing hard through the mouth or the nose; hiss. "phūk phānā." and "phānīār phūkarān."—ākāl.

ਫੁਜਲਾ [fujla] A فُجْل n residue. 2 faeces, excrement (which is the residue of food taken by a person). 3 adj redundant.

ਫੁਜੁਲ [phujul] See ਫੁਜੁਲ.

ਫੁਟ [phuṭ] See ਫੁੱਟ. 2 a kind of musk-melon that bursts after ripening. 3 E foot, one third part of a yard; a measure of twelve inches.

ਫੁਟਕਲ [phuṭkāl] adj miscellaneous; sundry. 2 separate, apart.

ਫੁਟਾਰਾ [phuṭara] n sprouting, gemination, burgeoning.

ਫੁੱਟ [phuṭṭ] n schism. 2 enmity, disunity. 3 See ਫੁਟ.

ਫੁੱਟੀ [phuṭṭī] n cotton in the freshly burst boll. 2 a thick piece of curd.

ਫੁੱਤਕਾਰ [phūtkār] See ਫੁਕਾਰ. "phānā phāṭakke phēnka phūtkārā."—janmejāy.

ਫੁਦਕਨਾ [phudakna] v jump, hop, skip.

ਫੁਨ [phun], ਫੁਨਹਾ [phunəh] See ਫੁਨਹਾ.

ਫੁਨਹਾ [phunha] See ਫੁਨਹਾ. a composition, recorded in Guru Granth Sahib, under the caption, "phunhe mēhla 5, is in the punha

¹See ਫੀਲ 11.

metre. Its other name is phunha.

ਫੁਨਿ [phunɪ] *part* again. See ਫੁਨਹ. "phunɪ gərəbh nahi bəsət."—*ram m 5*. "təjɪ abhimanu moh mara phunɪ."—*gəu m 9*.

ਫੁਫਰ [phuphər] *n* aunt's husband; husband of father's sister.

ਫੁਫੀ [phuphi] *n* father's sister. *Skt* पित्रुसुप्ति. "phuphi nani masiā."—*maru a m 5*.

ਫੁਫੀ ਕੁਟੀ [phuphi kuṭi], **ਫੁਫੀ ਕੁਟਨੀ** [phuphi kuṭni] *n* a woman who claims to be an aunt of a young woman so as to act as a bawd. So she claims a close relationship with the young woman and then abets her to indulge in adultery; hypocrite.

ਫੁਫੇਰ [phupher], **ਫੁਫੇਰਾ** [phuphera] *adj* relating to the sister of one's father. 2 *n* progeny of the sister of one's father.

ਫੁੰਮਣ [phūmən] *n* pompom; tuft of silk or cotton threads. 2 bundle of cotton threads; mop. "ləki kase həthi phūmən."—*var majh m 1*. Jain ascetics carry mops for removing insects, etc from their path lest they commit the sin of violence by stepping on them.

ਫੁਰ [phur] *n* sound produced by flapping wings of a bird while taking to air. 2 *adj* true. "tumro kəhyo nə phur bha eku."—*NP*.

ਫੁਰਸ [phurəs] *P* فرس *n* resident of Persia; Persian.

ਫੁਰਸਤ [phursət] *A* فرست *n* leisure. 2 time, opportunity.

ਫੁਰਕਨਾ [phurəkna] See ਫਰਕਨਾ. 2 after taking some liquid in the mouth, forcing it out in a spray; spurring.

ਫੁਰਕਾ [phurka] See ਫੁਲਕਾ. "phurke cəhū dīs diye bəgāɪ."—*GV 10*.

ਫੁਰਕਾਨ [furkan] *A* الفرقان *n* Koran, holy scripture of the Muslims. 2 twenty-fifth chapter of the Koran. 3 division, part, fragment. 4 victory, conquest.

ਫੁਰਣ [phurən] throbbing of a muscle due to some disorder of the wind humour (of the

body). "devi dev nə sevka, tət nə māt nə phurən vicare."—*BG*. Tantar Shastar believes in the ill and good effects of the throbbing of different parts of the body. 2 See ਫੁਰਣਾ 1.

ਫੁਰਣਾ [phurṇa] *v* (for some idea) to come to mind; strike. 2 be realised. "rīdhɪ sīdhɪ ja kəu phuri."—*maru kabir*. 3 prove to be true. 4 *n* resolve, idea or intention. 5 See ਫੁਰਣ.

ਫੁਰਤ [phurət] See ਫੁਰਤੀ. "kar kərən me dhərti phurət."—*GPS*.

ਫੁਰਤੀ [phurti] *Skt* श्रुति *n* quickness, alacrity. 2 senses.

ਫੁਰਤੀਲਾ [phurtiɭa] *adj* agile, quick, industrious.

ਫੁਰਨਾ [phurna] See ਫੁਰਣਾ. 2 throbbing of some limb of the body. See ਫੁਰਣ 1.

ਫੁਰਮਾਉਣਾ [phurmauṇa] *v* order, command. See ਫਰਮਾਨ.

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਅੜੇ [phurmaɪəṛe] because of the command. "sahe kə phurmaɪəṛe."—*maru ājuli m 5*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਆ [phumaɪa] ordered, commanded. "sətiḡuru phurmaɪa kari eh kərehu."—*var bīha m 3*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸ [phurmaɪs], **ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸਿ** [phurmaɪsɪ], **ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸੀ** [phurmaɪsi] See ਫਰਮਾਯਸ. "ləkhā upəɪɪ phurmaɪsɪ teri."—*asa m 1*. "bəhūt kərəhɪ phurmaɪsi, vərətəhɪ hoɪ əphar."—*sri m 5*. 2 recommendation. "bar barsikh das māsəd. diɪ ki phurmaɪs kəhɪ bɪɪd."—*GPS*. 3 entreaty. "sri kərtar udar mähā, tɪh upəɪɪ hɛ phurmaɪs meri."—*NP*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਣ [phurmaṇ], **ਫੁਰਮਾਣੁ** [phurmaṇu], **ਫੁਰਮਾਨ** [phurman], **ਫੁਰਮਾਨੁ** [phurmanu] See ਫਰਮਾਨ. "əmulu kərəmu əmulu phurmaṇu."—*jəpu*. "phurmanu tera sɪɪ upəɪɪ."—*gəu kabir*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਯਸ [phurmayaɪs] See ਫਰਮਾਯਸ.

ਫੁਰਤਾਗਾ [phurṭaga], **ਫੁਰਤਾਣਾ** [phurṭaṇa] *n* forceful expiration through the nostrils that produces a grunting sound. "marət nasən sō phurṭaga."—*NP*.

ਫੁਰੱਤ [phurət] prove to be true. 2 burst, penetrate. "kīś ker bādān gulka phurət."—GPS. 'The bullet bursts someone's face.'

ਫੁਲ [phul] See ਫੁੱਲ. 2 foremost phalanx of the finger. 3 remains of bones of the fingers of hands and feet of a cremated corpse, which the Hindus collect to immerse in flowing water or in the Ganges, etc. "hərikətha pāṛie hāṛinamū sūṇie, bebaṇ hāṛirēg guru bhavāe. pīḍu pātālī kīṛia diva phul hāṛisārī pavāe."—sədu. 'The Lord appreciates eulogies to God more than the hearse, or offering of the rice-balls, leaf-bowls, and other rites, such as lighting of earthen lamps and casting the remains of bones of the greatness of the dead body in the Ganges.'

ਫੁਲਕਾ [phulka] *n* a puffed-up chapatti.

ਫੁਲਕਾਰੀ [phulkārī] *n* cloth with floral embroidery. This cloth is used as a wrap by women in particular.

ਫੁਲਝੜੀ [phuljharī] *n* shower of flowers. 2 a kind of firework that emits flower-like sparks.

ਫੁਲਣਾ [phulṇa] *v* expand like a flower, be happy. 2 be proud.

ਫੁਲੱਥਾ [phuləṭṭha] *n* agile hand; cudgel-play, swordsmanship. 2 fencing.

ਫੁਲਨਾ [phulna] See ਫੁਲਣਾ.

ਫੁਲਬਹਾਰੀ [phulbāhārī] See ਸ੍ਰੋਤਫੁਲ.

ਫੁਲਵਤ [phulvət] swelling; swelling with pride. See ਫੁਲਣਾ. "phulvət deh āṛane."—keda kabir. 2 flower-like.

ਫੁਲਵਾਈ [phulvai], ਫੁਲਵਾਰੀ [phulvarī], ਫੁਲਵਾੜੀ [phulvārī] *n* flower garden. 2 a kind of firework. "bārud ke jhar māṭabī chuṭṭe phulvai."—NP.

ਫੁਲੜਾ [phulṛa] *n* flower. "pāṛie pāṛie phulṛa."—s fārid.

ਫੁਲਾਂ [phulā] See ਫਲਾਂ.

ਫੁਲਾਉ [phulau] *n* puffiness. 2 expansion. 3 swelling with vain pride.

ਫੁਲਾਇਣ [phulaṛiṇ] *n* Phool dynasty; progeny of Baba Phool. See ਫੁਲ. "sath phulaṛiṇ sabbh le ayo."—PPP.

ਫੁਲਾਹੀ [phulahi] *n* Acacia sengal or modesta; a thorny tree of the acacia species. Its gum is used in various medicines and its soft twig acts as a fine brush for cleaning the teeth. *L* acacia sengal or modesta.

ਫੁਲਾਦ [phulad] See ਫੋਲਾਦ.

ਫੁਲਿੰਗ [phulig] spark. See ਫਿਸਫੁਲਿੰਗ.

ਫੁਲੀਠਾ [phuliṭha] ਫੋਲ-ਭੀਠਾ. 2 *n* cyst; venomous snake's sac. "sakar kau bahu dudhu piaie bikhū nīkse pholī phuliṭha."—gəu m 4. See ਫੋਲਿ.

ਫੁਲੂ [phulu] See ਫੁੱਲ. "dhārəmu phulu phalu gīanu."—basāt m 1.

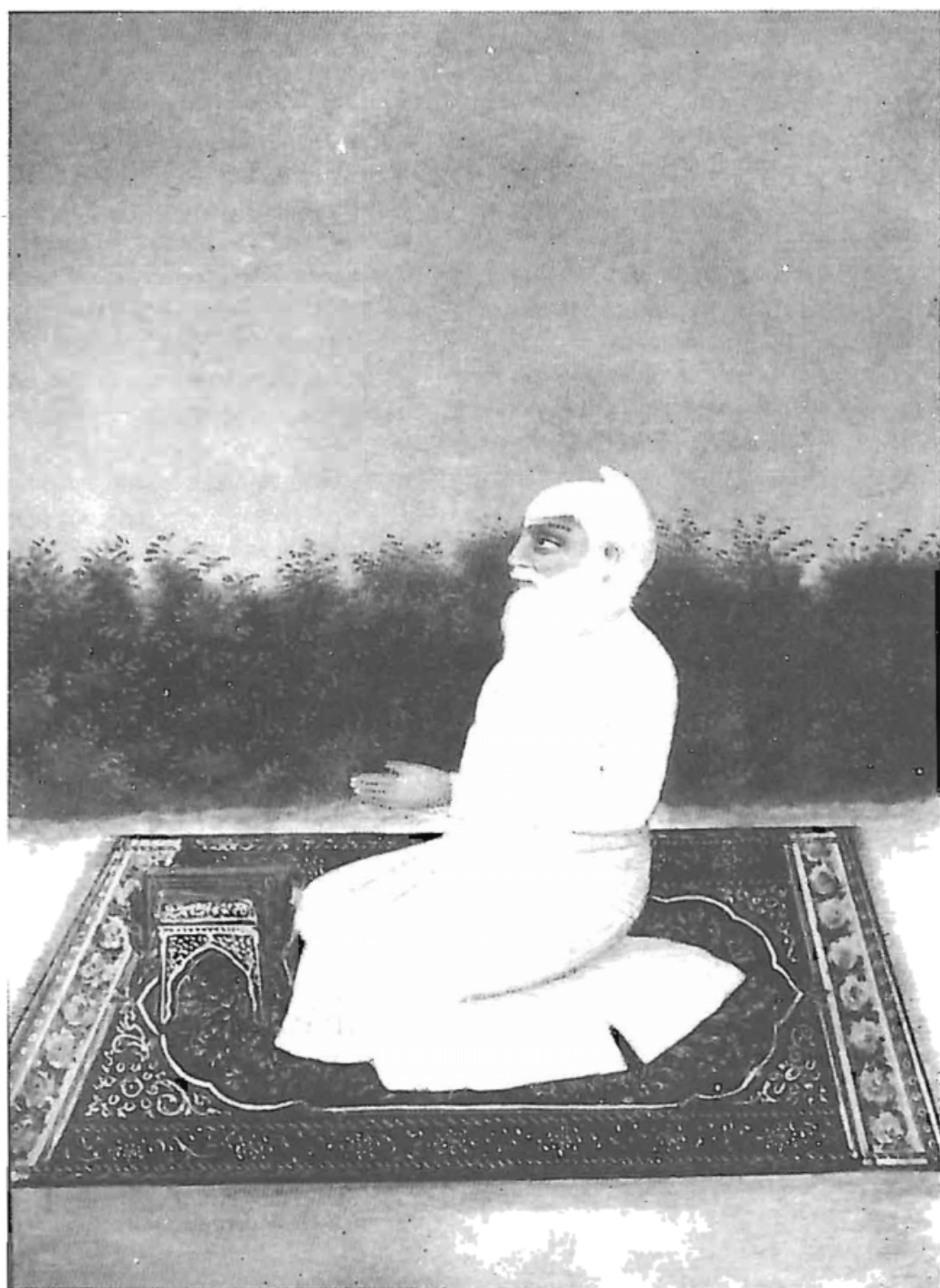
ਫੁਲੂਸ [phulus] *A* فلول plural of ਫਲਸ (pice); small copper coins.

ਫੁਲੇਰਾ [phulera] *n* florist. 2 one who pilfers flowers from a garden.

ਫੁਲੇਲ [phulel] *n* ਫੁੱਲ-ਝੋਲ, scented oil.

ਫੁੱਲ [phull] *St* फुल्ल *vr* open (as a flower), bloom. 2 *n* flower, bloom, blossom. 3 narcotic juice of opium strained through a piece of thick woolen cloth. "pita phull ṛāṇi ghumaṇ surme."—cəḍi 3. 'As teetotallers totter after having drunk poppy-juice, so the warriors move with stately steps.' 4 menstrual discharge. 5 butter in the form of foam that collects on the surface of the curd when churned. 6 any flower-shaped object as, for instance, flowers on a shield; flower-shaped head ornament for women; flower embroidered with silken thread on cloth. 7 the burnt portion of the wick of an oil lamp that has the shape of cinder. 8 soot from a lamp, that sticks to the earthen lid of a pitcher. 9 *adj* light, light-weight. 10 *Dg* *n* astonishment, wonderment.

ਫੁੱਲ ਸਿਰ ਪਾਉਣੇ [phull sir paṛṇe] See ਫੁਲ ਸਿਰ ਭਾਲਨਾ.

**BABA PHUL**

ਫੁੱਲ ਪਾਉਣੇ [phull paune] immerse, in some river etc, the bones of the skull, chest and fingers collected after the cremation of a dead body.

ਫੁਏ ਫਾਲ [phue phal] *adj* pulled out and ruffled.

"kuc bīcare phue phal."—*g5d kabir*. 'The hair of the warp-cleansing brush is dishevelled.'

ਫੁਸ [phus] *n* dry and scattered grass. 2 rubbish.

ਫੁਸੀ [phusi] See ਨਫੁਸੀ.

ਫੁਹ [phu] drop. 2 *S* pride of one's youth and wealth.

ਫੁਹੜ [phuḥṛ] *n* straw-mattress, pallet. 2 *S* foul-mouthed person; person with a perfidious tongue.

ਫੁਹੜੀ [phuḥṛī] a foul-mouthed woman. See ਫੁਹੜ 2 and ਫੁੜੀ.

ਫੁਹੀ [phuhi] *n* drizzle, very fine drops of rain. 2 *adv* with a drop of water, etc through a water-drop. "phuhi phuhi tālu bhārda he."—*prov*. 3 *n* tiny tuft of cotton.

ਫੁਕ [phuk] *onom n* breath, vital air which produces ਫੁ [phu] sound. "niksīa phuk, tē hoi gāro suaha."—*asa m 5*. "phuk kadhāe dhāhpāve."—*var sar m 1*. 2 air blown hard with the mouth; puff. "phuk mar dipāk bismave."—*tānama*. 3 See ਫੁਕਣ. "Ihu tēn deve phuk."—*s kabir*. 4 *adj* dull, graceless. "phuk bhāe mukh suk gāe sabbh."—*aj*.

ਫੁਕਣ [phukṇ], ਫੁਕਣਾ [phukṇa] *v* blow, infuse. 2 blow the air after chanting some incantation. "kēn vicc gātri mātr phukṇ."—*JSBM*. 3 feed fire by blowing. 4 set fire to, reduce to ashes.

ਫੁਕਣੀ [phukṇī] *n* a blow-pipe. A pipe through which air is blown at high pressure. It is often used by goldsmiths. It is also used to ignite fire in a hearth. 2 boastful or bragging talk, swagger. "sex phukṇī hārḥī bīsekhi."—*NP*.

ਫੁਕਣੂ [phukṇu] *Dg* lung. See ਫੇਫੜਾ.

ਫੁਕਨੀ [phukṇī] See ਫੁਕਣੀ.

ਫੁਕਾਰਣਾ [phūkārṇa] *v* hiss. See ਫੁਕਾਰ.

ਫੁਕਿ [phukṛ] having blown air through the mouth. "phukṛ phukṛ pavān kōu prīthi pē dhārāt ho."—*akal*. i.e. 'having removed the sensitive creatures.' 2 having burnt.

ਫੁਕੈ [phukē] blows air from the mouth; hisses. "dāke phukē kheh vāve."—*var mālā m 1*. 2 burns; lights fire.

ਫੁਟ [phuṭ] See ਫੁਟ and ਫੁੱਟ.

ਫੁਟਨਾ [phuṭṇa] *v* break, crack, explode. "phuṭo ādā bhārām ka."—*maru m 5*. 2 break away, split. 3 sprout, shoot. 4 bloom.

ਫੁਟਮਫੁਟ [phuṭamphuṭ] blown to smithereens. "khaṭar phuṭamphuṭ."—*s kabir*.

ਫੁਟਿ [phuṭṛ] got shattered. "tājṭe nīksī phuṭṛ mārā."—*sri m 1*.

ਫੁੱਦਾ [phūḍa] *n* pompom, rosette.

ਫੁਫੀ [phuphi] See ਫੁਫੀ. "phuphi bācān cītt hārī dhāryo."—*krisān*.

ਫੁਲ [phul] *n* flower. See ਫੁੱਲ. "ape bhāvra phul belī."—*bāsāt a m 1*. 2 flower-sized ornament. "sāgāl abhārān sobhā kāṭhī phul."—*asa m 5*. 3 ornamental knobs on a shield. "phulān lag cīnāg gān jaga."—*GPS*. 4 Baba Phool, jewel of the Bairar dynasty, who was born in the family of Roop Chand from Ambī, in Sammat 1684 (1627 AD). It was the time when Guru Hargobind had, out of his kindness for Mohan and Kale, founded the village of Mehraj.

In Sammat 1688, after the battle of Gurusar, the boy Phool accompanied his paternal uncle Kale to the presence of the Guru and, on his own, started beating his belly. On being asked by the Guru about the peculiar action of the boy, Kale respectfully said, "Your Holiness! His mother has expired and he, through his gestures, is requesting for subsistence." At this the Guru remarked that with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev, the boy would provide subsistence to

lacs of people and his progeny would enjoy kingship.

When, in Sammat 1703, obliging Malwa, Guru Har Rai reached Mehraj, Phool, accompanied by his relatives, kept on attending the religious congregations there. Considering his humility and devotion, Guru Har Rai blessed him in line with the blessings conferred by his grandfather. Its result is the present-day Phoolkian States, the pride of the Sikhs.¹ Phool married twice. He had Tilok Singh, Ram Singh and Ragghu² from Bibi Rami³ and Channu, Jhandu and Takhat Mall from Rajji. Guru Gobind Singh showed special kindness towards the progeny of Phool. See ਤਿਲੋਕਸਿੰਘ.

Baba Phool died in Sammat 1747 (1690 AD)⁴ at Bahadarpur⁵ and was cremated at Phool Nagar, where stands a memorial to him. See ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ, ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਰਾਇ, ਮੋਰਾਜ and ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

5 a village founded by Baba Phool, in Sammat 1711 (1653 AD)⁶ which is in the

¹Historians have messed up the event of blessings to and the dates of birth and death of Phool so much that it is extremely difficult to correct them. We have written this topic after having modified it after thorough research.

²Sardars of Jiundani, in the Patiala state, are the progeny of Ragghu.

³Phool's daughter Rami was married to the nobleman of Ramdas. Baba Phool gave Buggar village in dowry. Her progeny is now settled in village Buggar (Nabha State).

⁴Some historians have erroneously given the date as 1652 AD.

⁵Bahadarpur is a large village in Dhanaula subdivision of Nabha state.

⁶Some writers have given 1627 AD as the year when Phool township was founded. But this date is not correct. This year is, in fact, the year of Baba Phool's birth.

Nabha state. It is the headquarters of the nizamat of the State. Here there are old hearths of Baba Phool, which are venerated by his family. The railway station is Rampura Phool. 6 See ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ. 7 See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਫੂਲਸਾਹ [phulṣah], **ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ** [phulṣahib] son of a Kashmiri Khatri and younger brother of Goind Sahib. He was born in Sammat 1620. He became a disciple of Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1688 and ended up a great thaumaturge. He was the head of one of the monastic centres of the Udasis. Phool Sahib died at Bahadurpur (district Hoshiarpur) in Sammat 1730.

ਫੂਲ ਸਿਰ ਡਾਲਨਾ [pul sir ḍalna] ironic expression to disgrace, damn or humiliate somebody. "tere phul dar sir ehḍ."—*cārtr* 293. 2 singe somebody's hair with cinders of an earthen lamp's wick.

ਫੂਲ ਕੀਆਂ ਰਿਆਸਤਾਂ [phul kiā riastā], **ਫੂਲ ਕੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [phul ki misal] Of the twelve confederacies of the Sikhs, the most glorious one, was headed by Baba Phool. This confederacy comprising three states – Patiala, Nabha and Jind (Sangrur) – was called Phoolkian States. These states came under the protection of the English government in 1809 and, according to the Charter of May 5th, 1860 AD, they were given the right to adopt an heir. In case some ruler dies issueless or without having adopted an heir, the two neighbouring states, in consultation with the English government, can enthrone the nearest claimant. According to the above charter, these states have absolute right to impose capital punishment and the British government has no right to intervene in the internal affairs of these states. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਫੂਲਜਈ [phuljai] *Skt* ਫੁੱਲ-ਜਾਯਾ *n* mother of a

flower – creeper. “nam tera adhar mera, jiu phul-jai he nari.”—*gāu kabir*. ‘I have the support of your Name as a creeper has of water.’ ਨਾਰ [nar] is water; and nari of the water.

ਫੁਲਰ [phuləd] plant or tree, that yields flowers.
ਫੁਲਨਾ [phulna] v flower, blossom. 2 swell with joy. 3 swell with pride. “kahe bhāia! phirta phulra phulra.”—*sor kabir*.

ਫੁਲਮਾਲਾ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [phulmala ramayāṇ] Poet Lal Singh was a resident of village Nanoke, near Amritsar. He concatenated selections from the verses of various poets in such a fashion that it turned out to be a full story of Ramayan. This book was prepared by him during the regime of Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha. Lal Singh was a courtier as well as poet in the Nabha court.

chappay

sri āmrītśar nīkəṭ nāgar nanoke gānījē,
tas nāgarpatī put lalsīgh nam bhānījē,
āmīt kāvīt pracin cinkar prem kavin sən,
kine īkəṭhe sāhas kītak ātī uktī yuktī gən,
śubh ramcārīt cunī tīnəh te

bāhu grēṭhən pārman līy,
dhār chap “dās” nīj nam ki
“phulmal” īh grēṭh kīy.

couplet

jēṭh mas dvīṭīya bīmāl¹
kāvi dīn² sukhəd rāsāl,
purān bhāyo grēṭh yāh
nīdhī nābh grāh māhī sal.³

ਫੁਲਰਾਜਾ [phulraja] n Brahma, gracefully sitting on the lotus. “kāhū phulraja hve beṭha.”—*cpai*.

¹The 2nd of the bright fortnight of the month of Jeth.

²Friday.

³nīdhī (9), nābh (0), grāh (9), māhī (1). Sammat 1909.

2 king of flowers – rose. 3 lotus.

ਫੁਲਵੰਸ਼ [phulvāṣ] family of Baba Phool. Jaisal was a glorious warrior among the Yaduvanshi Bhatti Rajputs. He founded the city of Jaisalmer in Sammat 1213, which is now a famous capital city in Rajputana. In the sixth generation after Jaisal's son Hem (who is also known as Hemhel and Bhim) there was born a person named Siddhu from whom Siddhu sept came into being. In the ninth generation after Siddhu, Barar was born, from whom his family got its name as Bairar. In the twelfth generation after Barar, the famous Phool was born, from whom began the Phool dynasty. As a result of Phool's tenacity, the states of Patiala, Nabha and Jind (Sangrur) have come to represent the dignity and power of the Sikhs.

In addition to these three states the fiefholders of Bhadaur, Malaud, Pakkho, Ber, Rampur, Badrukkhan, Jiundan, Dialpura, Rampura, Kotdunna and Gumti, are the sub-rulers of the Phool dynasty about whom sufficient knowledge can be gathered from the family-tree of the Phool dynasty.

From amongst these, the chiefs of Bhadaur, Jiundan, Rampura and Kotdunna are in the Patiala state.

The chiefs of Pakkho, Ber, Malaud and Rampur are in the Ludhiana district, under the British government.

The chiefs of Badrukkhan and Dialpur are in Jind state.

The Lodhgharias of Gumati are under Nabha state.

The following is the genealogical tree of the Phool dynasty:

(No. 1)

Jesal (Bhatti Rajput) ,

Hem (Bhim) d: Sammat 1265¹

Jundhar (Jodhrai)

Baterai

Mangalrai

Anandrai

Khiva

Sidhu²

Dhar³

Bur

Bir

Struha (Satraj)

Jarath

Lakamba

Mahi

Hari⁴

Ghalla

Mehra

Hambir

Brar⁵

¹In these family-trees Sammat stands for the Bikrami era and where there is no indication of Sammat or AD, that is to be taken as AD. Those with the mark x indicate that the person marked thus had no issue.

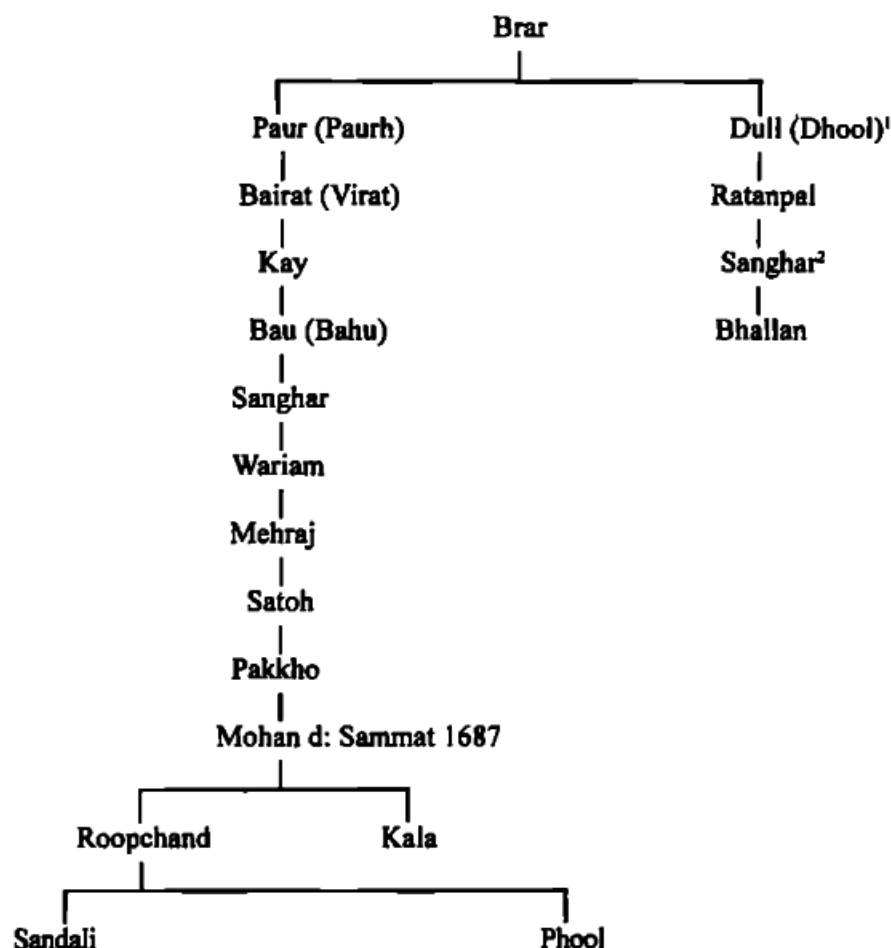
²From him began the Siddhu sept.

³He is the ancestor of the families of Kaithal, Jhumba, Arnauli and Suddhuwal. Bhai Bhagtu was born in his line, the jewel of whose family, Bhai Desu Singh, founded the Kaithal state.

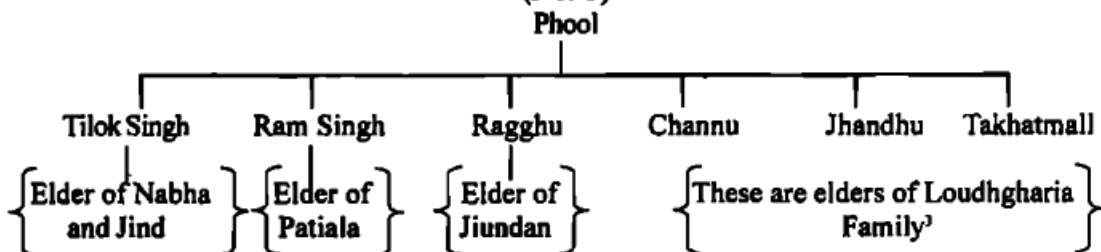
⁴The ancestor of the chiefs of Attari.

⁵From him his family got the name Bairar.

(No. 2)



(No. 3)



¹The ancestor of the Faridkot State.

²See पुरीचवैट.

³The पुर (palace) being लोहा (small), the progeny came to be known as Lodhgharia, i.e., the progeny of Baba Phool by his younger wife Rajji. They are the masters of Gumati village in Nabha state. Jhandu had no issue; Lodhgharias are the progeny of Channu and Takhat Mall.

2088
(No. 4)

Phool

Tilok Singh [Elder of Nabha family]¹

Gurditt Singh d: Sammat 1754

Soortia Singh d: 1752

Hamir Singh d: 1783

b: 1775 Raja Jaswant Singh d: 1840

b: 1822 Raja Devendr Singh d: 1864

b: 1840 Raja Bharpur Singh d: 1863

X

b: 1842 Raja Bhagwan Singh d: 1871

X

Raja Bharpur Singh and Raja Bhagwan Singh died childless, so Sardar Hira Singh, who had the right to rule the State, was enthroned as Raja of Nabha on 10th August 1871.

b: 1843 Maharaja Hira Singh d: 25th December 1911

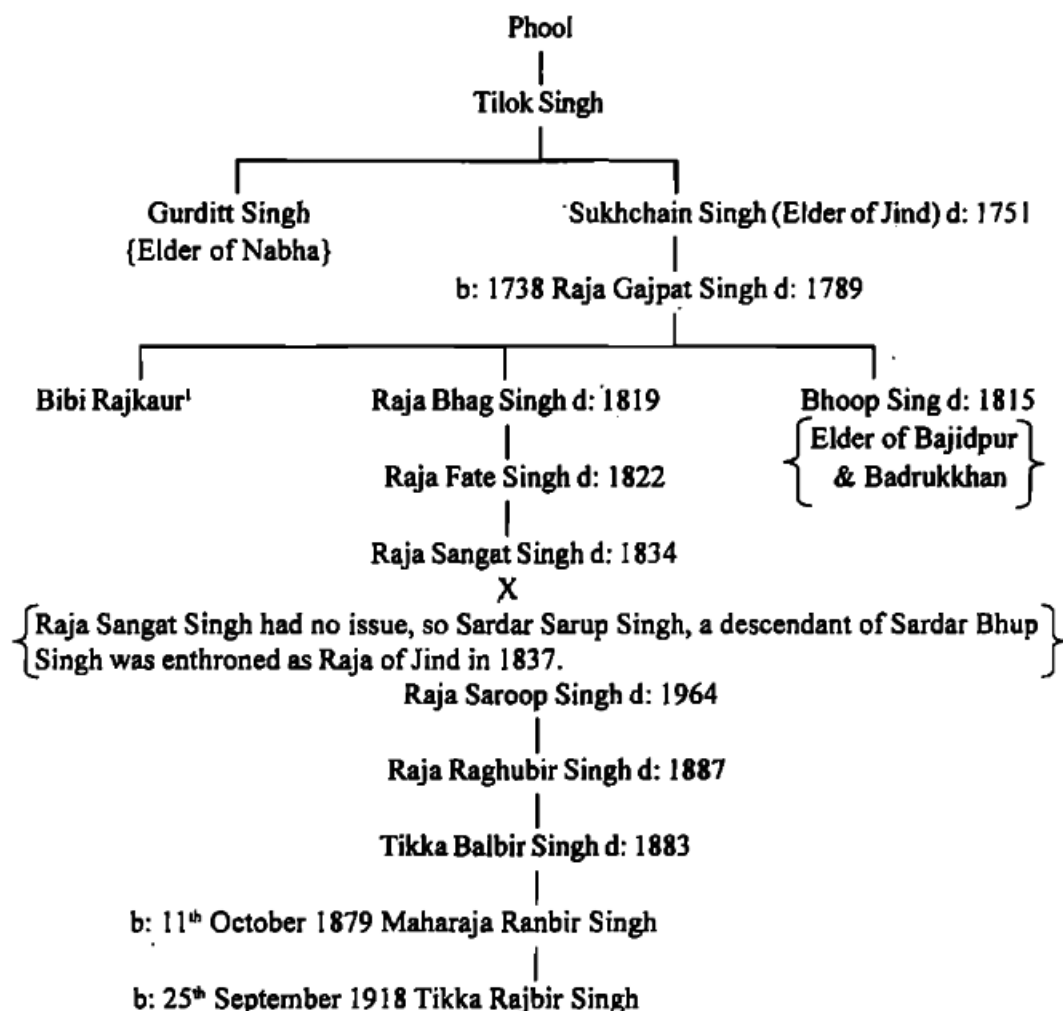
b: 4th March Sammat 1883 Maharaja Ripudaman Singh (Gurcharan Singh)²

b: 21st September 1919 Maharaja Partap Singh³

¹The English historians, and the writers following them have mentioned the death of Baba Tilok Singh in the year 1687. But this is not correct because it coincides with the Bikrami year 1744-45. Shri Dashmesh had summoned Tilok Singh through an epistle in Sammat 1753. Bhai Santokh Singh has written that the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were cremated by Tilok Singh at Sirhind in Sammat 1761. And Tilok Singh, along with his brother Ram Singh, was present, with the Kalgidhar at Damdama, in Sammat 1763. There is no doubt that Tilok Singh predeceased Ram Singh by six or seven years, i.e., in Sammat 1771 (1714 AD). But the authentic date is not known.

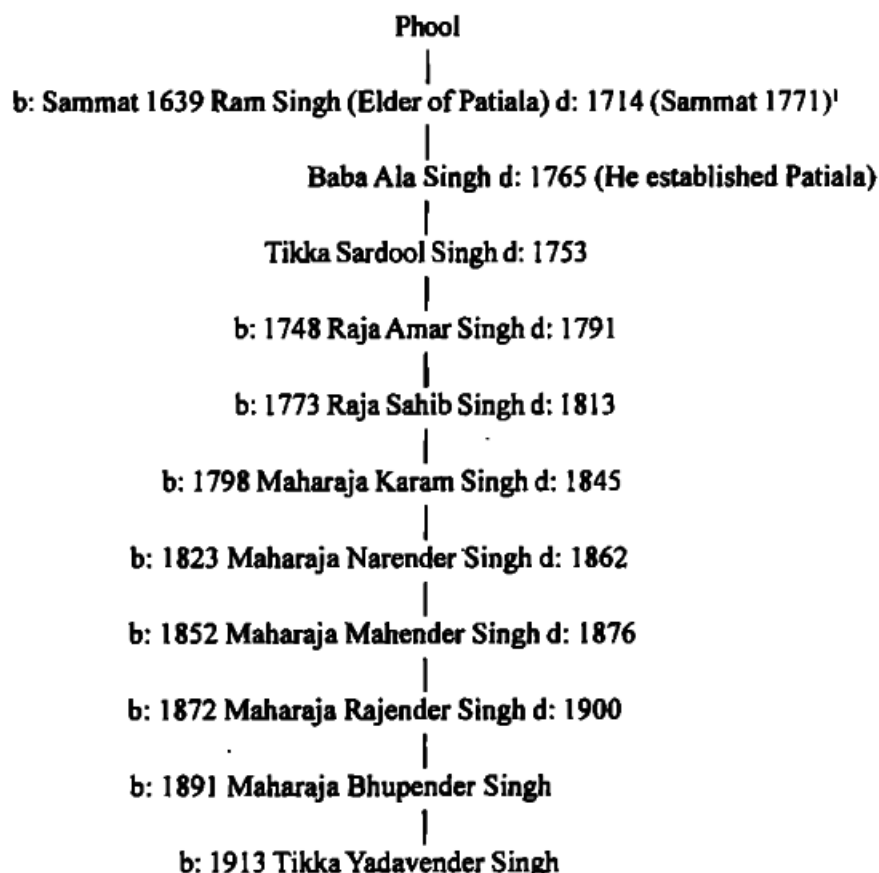
²See ਨਾਭਾ and ਰਿਪੁਦਮਨੀਯ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ.

³On 23rd February, 1928, crown prince Partap Singh was installed as Maharaja of Nabha and, on 15th March 1929 (3rd Chet, Sammat 1985) a four-member council was formed to run the state administration. Mr J. Wilson Johnston was appointed as the president of this council with Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurdial Singh Dullat, as the home member, Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram Soni, retired sessions judge, as judicial member and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Sirajuddin, retired deputy commissioner, as the revenue member.

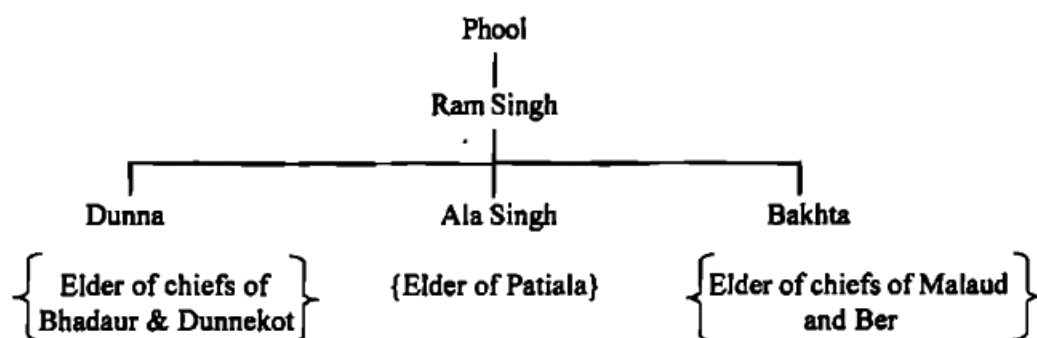


¹She was married to Sardar Maha Singh Shukarchakia, in 1774 and gave birth to Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

(No. 6)



(No. 7)



¹See footnote to Tilok Singh, in the genealogical tree No. 4.

Tilok Singh

Gurditt Singh
(Elder of Nabha)

Sukhchain Singh
(Elder of Jind)

Raja Gajpat Singh

Bibi Raj Kaur¹

Raja Bhag Singh

S. Bhoop Singh d: 1815
(Elder of Bajidpur and
Badrukkhan)

S. Karam Singh d: 1818
(Bajidpuri)

S. Basawa Singh d: 1830
(Badrukkhan)

Raja Saroop Singh

S. Sukha Singh d: 1852

S. Bhagwan Singh d: 1852

S. Harnam Singh d: 1856
X

Maharaja Hira Singh

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh

Maharaja Partap Singh

S. Diwan Singh d: Sammat 1954

S. Sher Singh d: Sammat 1938

S. Chatur Singh d: 1861

S. Shamsher Singh d: Sammat 1963

X

X

b: Sammat 1963 S. Fateh Singh

S. Chetan Singh

S. Teja Singh

b: Sammat 1955

b: Sammat 1958

b: 1918 Lal Ji²

¹See footnote to the genealogical tree number 5.

²He has not been baptised yet.

ਫੂਲਸਿੰਘ ਅਕਾਲੀ [phulasīḡh əkali] son of Ishar Singh, resident of village Seehan, in Bangar. He was born in Sammat 1818. After having received initiation into Sikhism from Baba Narain Singh (Naina Singh) – the jewel-like Nihang of the Shaheedan confederacy – he was named Phoola Singh. He was a handsome and fragrant flower of the Guru's Akali garden. By virtue of his exceptional qualities, Phoola Singh led the Akali Dal and served the gurdwaras and the nation with great elan. Though he had to travel frequently for the reformation of the sacred places of the Sikhs such as Anandpur and Damdama Sahib, yet he made Amritsar his headquarters, where a tower after him and the cantonment¹ of his contingent, are famously located.²

Akali Phoola Singh helped Maharaja Ranjit Singh in many battles and achieved great glory. He was so dauntless in upholding the principles of the Khalsa that, on several occasions, he made Maharaja Ranjit Singh stand up in the congregations and imposed religious penalty on him.

Akali Phoola Singh valiantly attained martyrdom on March 14, 1823 (1st of Chet Sammat 1879) while helping the Khalsa Dal win the battle against the Frontier Ghazis and armed mobs in Tarki³ battlefield. The

¹ਨਿਹੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਫਾਉਂਟੀ.

²Akali Phoola Singh had set up his quarters at Amritsar in Sammat 1857.

³This battle of Tere was won for Runjeet after all hope of victory had fled, by the bravery of Phoola Singh, so gallantly supported by his little troop of Akalees. The heroism of the Akalee chief won the applause of both Seik and Mussulman, and the tomb erected over his remains on the spot where he fell, although watched and attended by a party of Akalees, has become a place

monument in memory of his martyrdom stands on the bank of the river Lunde at a distance of four miles to the east of Nushahra. A group of Akalis live there. The rent-free grant for the free-kitchen, sanctioned by Singh Sahib, continues. A fair is held there on Vaisakhi and Diwali festivals.

Akali Phoola Singh was not married but the progeny of his younger brother, Bhai Sant Singh, lives in Tam Taran.

The mahant in-charge of the crematorial monument of Akali Phoola Singh tried to sell some land and, consequently, the Sikhs filed a law-suit against him in 1916 AD. The judgement was delivered on 18th July 1918. As a result of this judgement, the mahant was dismissed and a committee was constituted for the management of the said memorial.

ਫੂਲਿ [phulɪ] *adv* puffed-up with pride or ego. "phulɪ phulɪ kɪa pavət he?" – *brla m 5. 2* over the flower or flowers. "bhāvra phulɪ bhāvətɪa." – *asa chāt m 1*.

ਫੂਲਤ [phulət] bloom, flower. 2 swell with joy; become happy.

ਫੂਝਿ [phurɪ] *adj* foul-mouthed. See ਫੂਝ 2. "bole kaurɪ jɪhba ki phurɪ." – *asa m 5*.

ਫੇਹਰਿਸੁ [phehrɪst] See ਫਿਹਰਿਸੁ.

ਫੇਕਨਾ [phēkna] *v* See ਫਿਕਨਾ and ਫੇਕਣਾ.

ਫੇਟ [phet], **ਫੇਟ** [phēt] *n* girth, waistline. 2 waistband, sash, girdle. 3 jolt, bump. "jəm jədaru nə mare phet." – *maru solhe m 1*. "kachu nə lage phet." – *sar m 5*.

ਫੇਟਾ [phetɔ] *adj* curved, crooked. 2 *n* an ailment due to which muscles become slack and body starts shaking; palsy. See ਫੇਲਾ 3. 3 See ਫੇਟਾ and ਫੇਟਾ. of pilgrimage for Hindoos and Mahometans alike. It stands at Naoshera on the Yussofzie side of the Loonda or Cabul river.

(The Reigning family of Lahore by Major Carmichael Smyth)

ਫੇਰਾ [phēʔa] *n* waistband, sash, girdle. See ਫੇਰਾ.

ਫੇਰੀ [phēʔi] *adj* curved, crooked. "tir tūphāḡē bahut calai, śri prābhū vāc te phēʔi pārhī"—*NP*.

'The enemies' strikes don't hit the target.'

ਫੇਰ [phēʔ] See ਫੇਰ.

ਫੇਰੀ [phēʔi] See ਫੇਰੀ.

ਫੇਰ [phēʔ], ਫੇਰਕਾਰ [phēʔkar] *Sk* ਫੇਰਕਾਰ *n* hiss. 2 growl, or grunt of a dog, jackal.

ਫੇਰ [phēʔ] *Sk* *n* foam, froth. "jāl tārāḡ ər phēʔ budbuda jāl te bhīn nā hoi."—*asa nāmdev*.

2 Sir Henry Fane. He was commander-in-chief of the English army in India. He kept the company of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, as a representative of the English government. In March 1837, he attended the wedding of Kanwar Naunihal Singh with Nanki, daughter of Sardar Sham Singh, a celebrated noble of Attari. See ਅਟਾਰੀ, ਨਾਨਕੀ 3 and ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ.

ਫੇਰਨਿ [phēʔnī] *n* foaming stream.—*sānama*.

ਫੇਰਨਿ ਜਾਚਰ ਸਤੁ ਅਰਿ [phēʔnī jācār sātū ərī] —*sānama*. Grass grown due to the foaming stream; the stag that grazed it; tiger, the enemy of the stag; and gun, the tiger's enemy.

ਫੇਰਨਿਨੀ [phēʔnīnī] *n* earth that supports rivers.—*sānama*.

ਫੇਰਪ [phēʔp] *adj* foam-drinker. 2 *n* a celibate, who feeds on foam from the mouth of the bovine calf sucking the teats of the cow before the latter is milked.

ਫੇਰਲ [phēʔl] *Sk* ਫੇਰਲ *adj* frothy. 2 *n* soap-nut, which produces lot of foam. "phēʔl ko tarū tahī huto."—*NP*. See ਰੀਠਾ.

ਫੇਰਲਿ [phēʔlī] See ਫੇਰਲ.

ਫੇਰੀ [phēʔi] *Sk* *n* a kind of food, which, when mixed with milk, becomes frothy.

ਫੇਰਫਾ [phēʔfā] *Sk* ਫੁਫ੍ਫੁਸ *E* Lung. *n* a sponge-like pouch in the body with the help of which creatures breathe. The lung is spread out on both sides under the chest.

ਫੇਰ [phēʔ] *part* again, then. 2 *n* round, revolution.

"pher mīle, pər pher nā ae."—*dətt*. 'Passed through the endless cycle of transmigrations but failed to attain the same form again.'

"bahute pher pāe kīrpān kāv."—*dhāna m* 3.

"sātīgurī mīlīe pher nā pāve."—*sri a m* 3.

3 manoeuvre, stratagem. 4 denial of entry; prohibition from admittance. "dərī pher nā koi pāda."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਫੇਰਾ [phēʔā] *v* rotate, turn. 2 cause to move, move around. 3 return something; send back (a person). 4 See ਫੇਰਨਾ. 5 avert one's face. "sātīgur te jo muh phērāhī, mātē tīn kale."—*sri m* 3.

ਫੇਰਾ [phēʔā] *n* round, visit, return. "sāca bākhāsīlāe phīrī hoi nā phēra."—*vād chāt m* 3.

2 circumambulation during the marriage ceremony. "phēre tātū dīvāe."—*suhi chāt m* 4.

3 a Khatri of Katara subcaste and resident of Mirpur (Jammu region), who was a disciple of the Jogis. He became a devotee of Guru Amar Das and attained self-realisation. The Guru put him in charge of a māji. He preached Sikhism in the hilly area.

ਫੇਰਿ [phēʔi] *part* again, next time. "phēʔi oh vela osu hāthī nā ave."—*var gāv m* 4.

ਫੇਰਿਹਾ [phēʔihā] we have returned or come back. "ən sīu torī phēʔihā."—*asa m* 5. 'We have just broken up with the other.'

ਫੇਰੀ [phēʔi] *n* a round, whirl, gyration. "baje bīnu nāhi lije phēʔi."—*gōḡ kābir*. "bhāu phēʔi hove mār cit."—*asa m* 1.

2 circumambulation. "māl lātē lede phēʔi."—*sri m* 5 *pēpār*.

3 round or beat for begging. 4 rotation. "vari phēʔi sādā ghūmai."—*keda m* 5.

ਫੇਰੂ [phēʔu] See ਫੇਰ. "lakh cāurasīh phēʔu pāia."—*sri m* 3. 2 *n* jackal. 3 Baba Phēru. See ਫੇਰੂ.

ਫੇਰੁਆਣ [phēʔuāṇ] Guru Angad Dev — son of Baba Phēru.

ਫੇਰੁਆਣਿ [phēʔuāṇi] Guru Angad Dev, son of

Baba Pheru. "pheri vasaia pheruani satiguri khaḍur."—*var ram* 3. 2 ਦੇਰੂਆਣਾ to Guru Angad Dev.

ਦੇਰੂ [pheru] *adj* itinerant, wanderer. 2 *n* father of Guru Angad Dev, Baba Pheru, who was resident of a village called Mate Di Sarai (Nage Di Sarai), in tehsil Muktsar of district Ferozepur. He was treasurer of the ruler of Ferozepur. Baba Pheru died in Sammat 1583. 3 Bhai Pheru. He was born in Sammat 1697, at Amb Mari village, in the house of Binna, a Khatri of the Uppal subcaste. His parents named him Sangat. He became a disciple of Guru Har Rai in Sammat 1713. The Guru renamed him Pheru because he had come to the Guru's refuge as a hawker of his wares. After sometime the Guru appointed him a Masand (preacher-cum-collector) of Nakka. When Guru Gobind Singh questioned the Masands for their misdeeds, the order went out to bring Pheru by catching him by his beard. Bhai Pheru presented himself very humbly, with his beard caught in his own hand. At this, the Guru bestowed on him the epithets of Sacchi Darhi (Unsullied Beard) and Sangat Sahib (honoured by the congregation). The Udasi Sadhus of his sect are called "Sangat Sahibke" and the Chhota Akhara belongs to this branch of the Udasis. See ਅਖਾਰਾ.

Bhai Pheru's memorial is situated in village Mien Ke Maur in tehsil Choochnian of district Lahore. It is at a distance of 9 miles from Chhanga Manga railway station and ten miles from Kot Radhakishan. A cap and a patched blanket of Guru Nanak Dev have been preserved there. In addition to an annual grant of rupees five thousand and approximately 110 squares of land have been attached with the gurdwara in this and adjoining villages.

ਦੇਰੂਸ਼ਹਰ [pheruṣahar], ਦੇਰੂਸ਼ਾਹ [pheruṣah] See

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ 2.

ਦੇਰੂਸ਼ਿਖ [pheruṣikh] See ਪੁਣਡ.

ਦੇਰੂਸੁਤ [pherusut], ਦੇਰੂਤਨਯ [pherutanay], ਦੇਰੂਤਨੇ [pherutane], ਦੇਰੂਨੰਦਨ [pherunādan], ਦੇਰੂਪੁਤ੍ਰ [pheruputr] Guru Angad Dev, son of Baba Pheru.

ਦੇਰੂ ਭਾਈ [pheru bhai] See ਦੇਰੂ 3.

ਦੇਰੋ [phero] See ਦੇਰਾ. 2 you commit or do. See ਦੇਤਨਾ. "thore kaj buro kat phero?"—*kan m* 5. 'Why do you commit evil during such a short life?'

ਦੇਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਹਰ [pherozshahar] See ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ 2.

ਫੇਲ [phel] *A* فعل *n* action, act. 2 deed, conduct. 3 *E* fail, in the sense of decreasing, being exhausted or finished.

ਫੇੜ [pher] *n* evil, wickedness. "tanī phīṭe pher kareni."—*var asa*. 2 deeds, conduct, action. "janam maran dukh pher karam sukh."—*asa kabir*. "phere ka dukhu sahe jiu."—*bāsāt ravīdas*. 3 loss, detriment.

ਫੇੜਨਾ [pherā] *v* act, do some deed. "pārhan dokh kichu pap nā phere."—*dhāna m* 5. 2 commit evil, harm or do wrong to somebody. "sir peri kīa pherīa?"—*s farid*. 'What evil have your limbs committed?'

ਫੈਸਲਾ [phesla] *A* फैصل *n* resolution, judgement, decision on two sides of an issue.

ਫੈਂਕਣਾ [phēḱṇa] *v* hurl, throw. *Skt* फेंक. See ਫਿਕੰਦਨ.

ਫੈਜ [phej] *A* فایز *n* benefit, profit. 2 reward, consequence, result.

ਫੈਜੀ [pheji] See ਐਂਜਲਫਜਲ.

ਫੈਜ਼ੁਲਪੁਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [phejullapuriā di misal] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਫੇਟਾ [phēṭa] sash, waistband. See ਫੇਟਾ. "nīj kəṭī ko phēṭa dāyo."—*cāḍī* 1. 2 turban.

ਫੈਯਾਜ [feyaj], ਫੈਯਾਜੀ [phēyaji] See ਫੈਯਾਜ and ਫੈਯਾਜੀ.

ਫੈਲ [phel] See ਫੇਲ. "henī virle nahi ghāne phelphakaru sāsaru."—*sāva m* 1. 'Rare are those who are actual saints!' 2 See ਫੈਲਣਾ.

ਫੈਲਾਵ [phelsuf] *G* فیلوس physician, pundit, philosopher.

ਫੈਲਾਵਸ [felkus] *G* فیلوس father of Alexander. See ਸਿਕੰਦਰ 1.

ਫੈਲਾ [phelna], ਫੈਲਾ [phelna] *v* spread, expand.

ਫੈਲਾਫਕਰ [phelphakaru] actual fakir. See ਫੈਲ.

ਫੈਲਾਉ [phelaui] *n* expansion.

ਫੈਲਾ [phelu] *n* action, deed. See ਫੈਲ. "karam dharam sabhi hame phelu."—*ram m* 5. 'are the result of ego.' 2 expansion, pomposity. "dunia adari phelu."—*var asa*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoa] *n* swab of cotton-wool. 2 difference. "jag vicc sadhu asadhu sag, sagsubhar jai phal phoa."—*BG*. 'There is a difference between what is got from the company of a holy person as against from that of an unholy being.'

ਫੈਲਾ [phohas] See ਫੁਲਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoha] See ਫਾ and ਫੈਲਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phok] *adj* vain, sapless, hollow. "bin harsimran phok."—*dhana m* 5. 2 *n* anything from which pith or juice has been extracted; residue. 3 part of an arrow that is set on the bow-string; notch (of an arrow). "ban hane sab phokan lo gadge tan me."—*krisan*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoket], ਫੈਲਾ [phoket] *adj* hollow, worthless. "sabh phoket nikhau karmā."—*var asa*. "phoket karam karam agiani."—*maru m* 5.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoka] *adj* insipid, sapless. 2 pithless, residual.

ਫੈਲੀ [phoki] *adj* insipid. See ਫੈਲਾ. *n* arrow, which has a notch.—*sanama*.

ਫੈਲੀ ਨੋਕੀ [phoki noki] *n* that which has an arrow-like beak — bird.—*sanama*.

ਫੈਲੀ ਨੋਕੀ ਅੰਤਕ [phoki noki atak] *n* that which kills a bird — arrow.—*sanama*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phog] See ਫੈਲਾ. "bhi so phog samalie."—*var majh m* 1.

ਫੈਲਾ [phot] *part* fie, rebuke, curse, reproach.

2 *n* rift, dissension.

ਫੈਲਾ [photak] *n* rift, disunity.

ਫੈਲਾ [photo] *n* rift, rivalry. 2 difference, separation. 3 deficiency, loss. "suraj ikk caradira hui athkhad pav phal photo."—*BG*. 'When the sun rises, darkness disappears and its expansion is arrested.'

ਫੈਲਾ [fota] *P* فوط *n* sash, waistband. 2 turban. 3 pouch, wallet. 4 scrotum.

ਫੈਲਾਫਾਰ [photedar] *P* فوطدار *n* treasurer, cashier. "sei photedar."—*mago*. See ਫੈਲਾ 3.

ਫੈਲਾ [fofal] *A* فوفل *Skt* ਪੂਗਫਲ areca-nut. "cittmitale phophle."—*BG*. See ਪੈਲਾ 3.

ਫੈਲਾ [phor] *n* twinkling of an eye; moment. "haran bharan jaha netr-phor."—*sukhmani*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phorn], ਫੈਲਾ [phorna] *v* break, crack, burst open.

ਫੈਲਾ [phora] See ਫੈਲਾ 1. 2 See ਫੈਲਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phori] having broken. "phori bharan ki rekha."—*sar m* 5.

ਫੈਲੀ [phori] broke, cracked. "jiu gagari jal phori."—*sar m* 5. "at ki bar gagria phori."—*gau kabir*.

ਫੈਲਾ [pholna], ਫੈਲਾ [pholna] *v* scatter, disperse. 2 search, look for.

ਫੈਲਾ [phola] *n* leucoma. 2 opacity of the cornea; nebula.

ਫੈਲਾ [pholi] having searched. "pholi phadihati muhi leni bharasa."—*var majh m* 1. 2 having burst or broken. "bikhu nikse pholi phulitha."—*gau m* 4. 'Poison issues after bursting the blister.' See ਫੁਲੀਠਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phorna] *v* burst open, break, crack.

ਫੈਲਾ [phora] *n* boil, carbuncle.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoh] *n* throw or turn in a game, tactics. 2 fraud.

ਫੈਲਾ ਪੈਲਾ [phoh pena] *v* get a chance.

ਫੈਲਾ [fo] *A* فوق *n* distinction. 2 *adv* above.

ਫੈਲਾ [fo] *A* فوج *n* multitude, host. 2 army.

ਫੈਲਾਫਾਰ [fojdar] *P* فوجدار *n* commander. 2 an army

rank in the Mughal period; chief of the entire army of a province. Every province had a subedar and a faujdar.

ਫੌਜਦਾਰੀ [fɔjdari] *P* فوجدارى *n* the act of keeping an army. 2 fighting, assault, breach of peace. 3 governance; right to punish the subjects with the help of the army. 4 office and status of a faujdar. See **ਫੌਜਦਾਰ** 2.

ਫੌਜੀ [phɔji] *adj* of or belonging to the army.

ਫੌਤ [fɔt] *A* فوت *adj* dead, deceased. 2 lost. 3 *n* dying.

ਫੌਰਨ [fɔrən] *A* فوراً *adv* at once; immediately, instantly, quickly.

ਫੌਲਾਦ [fɔlad] *A* فولاد *n* tempered hard iron, of which weapons are made; steel. 2 Ayurvedic and Unani doctors refine steel with the help of certain chemicals and use it as a tonic as well as a remedy to cure various ailments. There are two procedures for refining steel - *atīṣi* - through fire, and *ābī* [abi] - through water. The steel which is tempered with medicines by heating is known as *atīṣi* and that which is refined with the help of juices of various herbs, without the help of fire, is called *ābī* [abi]. The effect of the watery

steel is less hot and dry than that of the fiery one.

ਫੌਲਾਦੀ [phɔladi] *adj* made of steel. 2 strong, sturdy. 3 hard, tough.

ਫੰਕ [phāk] *n* segment, slice. "tā phāl phāk lākhe jāu koi."—*gāu kabir var* 7. 'The individual soul as a segment of Brahman.

ਫੰਗ [phāṅg], **ਫੰਘ** [phāṅgh] *n* wing, feather.

ਫੰਦ [phād] *n* snare, noose, entanglement. 2 deception, trap, stratagem.

ਫੰਦਕ [phādak] *n* snarer. 2 deceiver, trickster.

ਫੰਦਾ [phāda] *n* snare, noose. "tāb sāgle īsu melāhī phāda."—*gāu 3 m* 5.

ਫੰਧ [phādh] *n* snare, noose. "pārət tāhī jāmphādh."—*s m* 9.

ਫੰਧਕ [phādhak] See **ਫੰਦਕ**. 2 fisherman. 3 snarer, he who traps the game.

ਫੰਧਾ [phādha], **ਫੰਧੁ** [phādhu] *n* snare, noose. "jāu aīpārē jāmphādhu."—*bavān*.

ਫੰਨ [phān] See **ਫਨ**.

ਫੰਨੀ [phāni] *adj* artistic, skilful. 2 artful, crafty. "dhrīgu dhrīgu mātrī budhī phāni."—*brīla kabir*. 3 See **ਫਾਨੀ**.

ਫੁੱਸ [phrās] See **ਫਰਾਂਸ**.

ਫੁੱਸੀਸੀ [phrāsisi] See **ਫਰਾਂਸੀ** and **ਫਰਾਂਸੀਸੀ**.